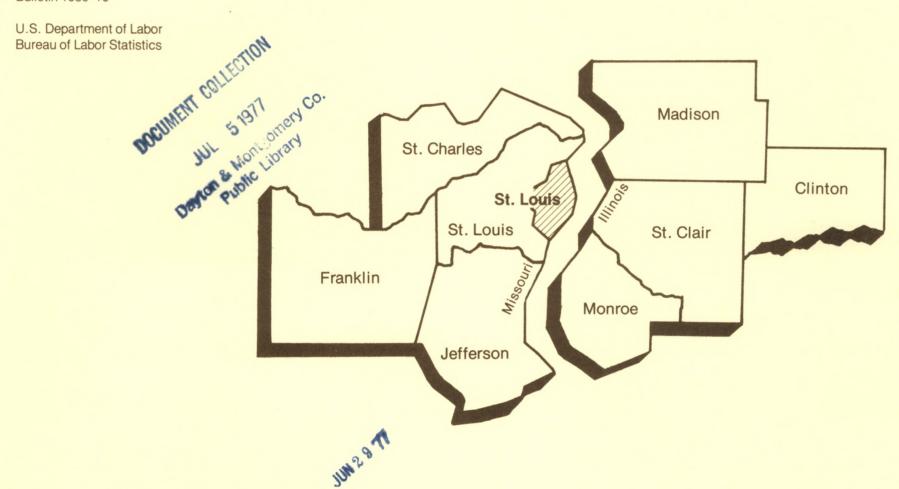
1950-10

Area Wage Survey

St. Louis, Missouri—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, March 1977



Bulletin 1950-10



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1977 survey of occupational earnings in the St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Kansas City, Mo., under the general direction of Edward Chaiken, 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.

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the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cite the name and number of this publication.

Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the St. Louis area are available for the machinery (January 1975), hospitals (August 1975), electrical appliance repair (November 1975), and corrugated and solid fiber boxes (March 1976) industries, and on occupational earnings only for the moving and storage (March 1977) and laundry and dry cleaning (March 1977) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

St. Louis, Missouri—Illinois, Metropolitan Area, March 1977

U.S. Department of Labor Ray Marshall, Secretary Bureau of Labor Statistics Julius Shiskin, Commissioner

June 1977

Bulletin 1950-10



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Introduction

This area is 1 of 74 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, occupational earnings data (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

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, 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.

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. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-8 through A-13 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 and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elinimation 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 St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

					earnings 1 ndard)		oer of																			
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours! (standard	M ?			85 and under	90	100	\$ 110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	\$ 190 -	200	\$ 210 -	\$ 220 -	\$ 240 -	\$ 260 -	280	300	\$ 320 -	34 ar
ALL WORKERS						90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	01
ECRETARIES	2,742 2,604 491 452 385 867	40.0 39.0 39.5 39.5 39.5 37.5	202.50 185.50 247.50 190.50 161.50 159.50	196.50 172.00 253.00 176.50 158.00 155.50	\$ \$ 158.00-225.00 172.00-230.00 149.50-219.50 217.00-280.50 156.50-223.50 140.50-174.00 140.50-177.50 149.50-207.00	:		5	82 8 6	30 23	55 213 1 33 34	131 273 3 34 59	203 294 9 62 58	211 274 33 26 50	297	393 231 162 14 25 23 44 56	309		295 189 106 33 16 4 24 29	511 325 186 60 48 14 40 24	223 206 106 53 12 13	246 170 76 64 8 2 1	157 85 72 45 8	98 30 68 60 5	31 11 20 19 1	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES FINANCE	321 271 86	40.0 39.0 40.0 39.0	237.00 231.50 293.50 185.00	235.00 215.00 301.00 174.00	190.00-280.50 196.00-279.50 181.50-290.00 289.00-313.00 172.50-193.50 195.00-220.00	-	:	:	: : : :	3 1 2	6	1 1 -	2	20			37 22 15 - 3 12	53 20 33 - 3 22	14 12 2 - 1 1	25		53 51 2 2		47 14 33 33 -	18 3 15 15	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE SERVICES	681 827 126 150 82 298	40.0 39.0 39.5 40.0 39.0 38.0	220.50 191.00 248.00 182.00 165.00 170.00	218.00 180.00 259.00 168.50 165.00 161.00	167.00-238.50 194.00-248.50 155.50-218.50 222.00-280.50 152.00-192.00 146.50-179.00 150.00-192.00 171.50-237.00	-	-	-	6	6 - 4	31 - 2	84 32 11	11 97 4 23 12 56	143 37 106 11 18 12 44 21	53 62 22 16 20	43 68 2 2 11	78 68 - 31 5	55 27 6	8 - 2	116 58 12 1 -	21	86 32 27	23 8 -		1 -	
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	977 921	40.0 39.0 39.5 40.0 39.5 38.0	200.00 182.50 235.00 193.00 155.50 152.00	197.00 170.00 244.50 182.00 158.00 150.50	160.50-221.00 171.50-221.00 147.50-219.50 215.00-257.50 159.00-233.00 141.00-168.00 140.50-167.00	:	8 - 8	-	36		7 79 1 23 6		50 92 5 16		97 88 5 24 13	86	118 32 10	102 21 8 10	82 42	137	101 73 28		14 9 5 5	24 12 12 12 -	7 6 1 1 -	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	763 577 37	39.5 38.5 38.5 39.0 39.5	175.00 159.00 220.50 187.00 151.00	177.00 150.00 211.00 172.00 146.00	145.00-187.50 152.00-192.00 134.50-172.00 176.00-251.00 156.50-223.50 131.00-160.00 129.50-154.00		22 - 6 16	-	1 40 - 8 3		46 97 - 8 22	80 2	23	53 35 4	7 25	93 12 1 - 5	6 1 2	7 3	10 4 5	41 3 24					3 3	
MOGRAPHERS	907 1,082 357 149	40.0 39.5 40.0 40.0 39.5 38.0	183.00 174.50 207.00 203.50 142.50 131.00	180.00 165.50 210.50 221.00 145.00 129.00	145.00-215.00 154.00-213.00 137.00-216.50 173.00-234.00 160.00-222.50 117.50-160.00 115.00-147.50 153.50-184.00		22 - 9 12 1	51 - 6	17 52	3	72 89 3 16 9	66 95	97 78 22 -	94 103 19	71 81 24 5	106 72	26 9 8 6	33 18 12	62 36 32	94 134 74	52 35	33 5 28 27 - 1	6 2 4 4			
TENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	464 578 161 51 207	39.5 39.0 40.0 39.5 38.0	178.00 164.00 200.00 135.50 122.50	175.00 150.00 189.50 135.00 123.00	134.50-203.50 143.50-208.50 124.00-189.50 165.50-227.50 103.00-160.00 108.50-132.50 144.00-204.00		22 22 - 9 12 1	51 6 44		27 61 1 3	51 1 5 33	54 20 2 13	14 3 8	39 9 13 4	30 34 12 1	35 1		4	7	31 34 18	59 18		:	-		

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

					earnings 1 ndard)	Numl	ber of	worke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-tir	ne we	ekly ea	arning	s of-										
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours! (standard		Median 2	Middle range 2	85 and under	-	-	110	-	130	140	150	160	-	180	190	200	-	- 220	240	260	280	-	320 -	34 and
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED			-			90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	ove
STENOGRAPHERS - CONTINUED																										
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	947 443 504 196 110 108	40.0 39.5 40.0 40.0	188.50 186.50 213.00 194.00	180.50 177.00 223.50 204.50	\$ 157.50-221.00 158.00-224.00 155.00-221.00 191.00-237.50 160.00-221.00 137.00-156.00	:	:	:	17 12 5	24 7 17 -	49 11 38 2 16 16	63 22 41 7 26	113 70 43 8 -	110 46 64 10 23	88 41 47 12	74 51 23 10	49 30 19 7 8	40 14 26 14 12	53 24 29 25	163 63 100 56 44	87 46 41 34 7	15 4 11 11	2 2 -	:		
RANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING		40.0 38.5 38.0 39.5	149.50 158.50 257.50 174.50	144.00 140.50 255.50 159.00	129.50-165.50 130.00-165.50 128.00-165.50 248.00-287.00 140.00-172.50 127.00-152.00	:	1	8	29 2 27 - 16	100 18 82 - 15 28	118 54 64 -	65 25 40 -	53 7 46 - 17 12	43 20 23 - 9 12	48 27 21 - 4 7	14 5 9	5	3 3	9 1 8 8 -	2 2	34 20 14	:	13 13 13	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
YPISTS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTLITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE SERVICES	1,086	40.0 38.5 39.5 39.5 39.0 37.5	164.00 136.00 191.00 164.00 134.50 119.00	158.50 124.50 180.00 147.00 130.00 118.00	116.50-165.00 132.50-195.00 114.00-147.00 158.50-222.50 126.50-195.60 109.50-150.00 110.00-125.50	:	111 110 1 21 86 2	16 110	528 54 474 1 60 11 277 125	359 100 259 1 24 15 152 67	364 154 210 3 15 19 100 73	315 100 215 13 76 23 29 74	149 67 82 20 7 19 36	166 91 75 14 45 4 2	104 79 25 7 10 6 2	104 63 41 13 9 6 3	92 60 32 5 14 13	63 52 11 4 7	80 74 6 4 2	150 114 36 27 1	66 3 63 2 61	12 2 10 10	4 4 4	1 1	1	
TYPISTS, CLASS A	903 413 490 180 99	40.0 38.5 37.5	188.50 158.00 128.00	198.00 140.50 124.00	132.00-217.50 149.50-221.00 123.00-186.50 118.50-133.50 121.00-151.50	=	:	30 5 25 9	62 6 56 46 10	116 17 99 61 22	82 31 51 32 11	104 46 58 15	61 16 45 10 17	44 28 16 2 4	29 18 11 2	31 16 15 3	33 29 4	37 27 10	66 61 5	137 107 30 8	58 2 56	11 2 9	:	1	1	
TYPISTS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTLITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE	673	40.0 38.5 40.0 40.0 39.0	149.00 128.00 192.00 145.50 135.50	143.00 119.50 180.00 147.00 130.00	114.00-148.00 124.50-174.50 112.00-140.00 165.50-222.50 118.00-162.50 110.00-155.60		111 1 110 1 21 86	225 65 160 - 8 101	466 48 418 1 60 11 231	243 83 160 1 8 15 91	282 123 159 2 8 19 68	211 54 157 3 68 17 14	88 51 37 2 - 7 9	122 63 59 4 45 4	75 61 14 2 8 4	73 47 26 10	59 31 28 1 14 13	26 25 1 1	14 13 1 1	13 7 6 6	8 1 7 2 5	1 1	4 4			
ILE CLERKS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE FINANCE SERVICES	330	39.0 38.5 39.5 40.0 38.0	149.50 125.50 241.00 136.00 112.50	140.00 115.00 248.00 124.00 109.00	103.00-137.50 108.00-180.00 102.00-129.00 225.00-279.50 121.50-125.00 101.50-123.00 112.00-138.00	:	226 19 207 - 184 6	334 66 268 - 242 13	198 21 177 1 10 133 20	258 17 241 - 45 146 38	130 38 92 - 7 56 21	58 28 30 - 18 7	51 22 29 5 20 4	26 12 14 2 - 2 10	29 17 12 2 - 2 4	28 24 4 1 -	26 19 7 - 2 1	22 14 8 8	7 7	52 26 26 18 8	13 13 13	27 27 27 -	3 3 -	3 3 -		
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING FINANCE	207 50 157 110	40.0 38.0	198.50 148.50	206.50	124.00-194.00 173.00-224.50 121.00-154.00 121.00-145.00	-	6	3 3 1	24 24 21	30 30 29	24 1 23 23	19 4 15 13	26 4 22 20	6 4 2	6 2	6 3 3	9 4 5 1	7 7 -	7 7 -	24 16 8	4	3	1	2	:	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	924 251 673 44 448 112	39.0 38.5 40.0 38.0	144.50 125.00 259.50 112.50	139.00 115.00 276.50 109.50	104.50-137.50 111.00-175.00 103.50-126.50 241.00-279.50 102.50-123.00 111.00-135.00	:	105 12 93 79 6	224 47 177 157 13	129 18 111 1 72 19	17	103 37 66 - 32 19	39 24 15 - 5 7	20 18 2 -	19 8 11 1 2 8	21 17 4 -	21	17 15 2	7 7 - -		19 10 9 9	7 7 7	23 23 23	2 2 2	1 1 -	:	

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

					earnings l ndard)	Numb					straig															
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours! (standard	Mean 2	Median 2	Middle range ²	85 and under								160			\$ 190 -							300	\$ 320 -	3 a
							100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	0
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																										
LE CLERKS - CONTINUED																										
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES FINANCE	360 331 29 246	38.0 38.5	115.50 203.50	203.00	\$ 99.00-121.50 99.00-121.50 179.50-227.50 97.00-109.00		115 108 105	107 88 - 84	45 42 - 40	61 61 -	3 3 -	:	5 5	1 1 1	2 2	1 1 1	:	8 8 8	-	9 9	2 2 2	1 1 1	:	:	:	
SSENGERS	541 217 324 62 156	40.0 38.5 39.5	132.00 133.50 183.00	125.00 121.00 193.00	107.00-140.50 108.00-147.00 103.00-140.50 129.50-215.50 99.00-122.50	1 1 1 -	79 18 61 - 51	95 42 53 2 35	84 39 45 5 28	68 27 41 9	58 24 34 -	44 17 27 4 20	16 13 3 1	9 9 -	16 10 6 6	9 2 7 1	7 4 3 3	11 8 3 -	16 1 15 15	22 3 19 9	6 6	-		:	:	
MANUFACTURING	529 121 408 64 83 103 138	39.5 39.0 40.0 38.5 37.0	178.50 143.50 233.50 126.50 133.50	169.00 128.00 237.00 128.00 134.50	110.00-182.00 138.00-219.00 105.50-151.00 237.00-241.50 116.00-134.00 124.50-138.00 105.50-109.00	-	-	111 111 13 4 94	57 18 39 - 19 14 6	58 5 53 23 25 5	59 13 46 - 11 33 2	43 10 33 5 10 6 4	34 12 22 3 13 6	11 3 8 - 4 3 1	3 1 2 - 1 - 1	12 7 5 - 1 3	9 6 3 1 - 1	9 6 3 1 -	15 10 5 4 -	50 8 42 34	34 20 14 14	:	5 5	2 2	::::::	
ITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS— MANUFACTURING	699 258 441 40 148 62 126 65	40.0 39.0 38.5 40.0 39.5 37.5	152.50 152.00 229.50 168.00 129.50 123.00	146.00 139.50 240.50 156.50 110.00 121.00	118.00-175.50 122.00-180.00 118.00-172.50 190.50-287.00 139.50-180.00 108.00-158.50 110.50-135.00 123.00-184.00		21 1 - 20 -	54 31 23 -	106 29 77 16 14 38	88 30 58 4 5 36 13	80 34 46 - 22 - 11 13	60 17 43 - 30 - 9	52 12 40 7 12 12	35 24 11 1 10	31 14 17 2 14 1	57 31 26 - 17 -	29 11 18 4 4 2 - 8	7 - 2 5	8 8 1 1 1	21 19 2 - 2	29 5 24 - 24	8 8	12 12 12		1 1	
MANUFACTURINGNONMANUFACTURING WHOLESALE TRADE	1,149 390 759 676	40.0	165.50 197.50	157.50 203.00	142.00-224.00 132.50-196.00 162.00-232.00 184.00-233.00	2 - 2 -	:	26 23 3	74 49 25 23	68 17 51 31	97 52 45 23	76 41 35 24	32 14 18 8	84 39 45 45	28 8 20 15	37 27 10 7	70 32 38 36	133 18 115 114	62 21 41 41	166 5 161 160	151 25 126 125	25 16 9	17 2 15 15	1 -	=	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING WHOLESALE TRADE	465 146 319 269	40.0	187.50 211.50	187.50 221.00	177.00-234.00 155.50-213.50 190.00-242.00 212.50-242.50	:	:	:	:	4 - 4 -	48 30 18	17 6 11	19 9 10	13 13 -	24 5 19 15	28 21 7 7	29 8 21 21	19 4 15 14	62 21 41 41	87 2 85 84	92 13 79 78	22 13 9	1 1 -	:	:	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING WHOLESALE TRADE	684 244 440 407	40.0	152.50 188.00	142.00	132.00-208.00 116.00-180.50 140.50-222.00 157.50-225.00	2	:	26 23 3	74 49 25 23	64 17 47 31	49 22 27 23	59 35 24 24	13 5 8 8	71 26 45 45	4 3 1	9 6 3	41 24 17 15	114 14 100 100	-	79 3 76 76	59 12 47 47	3 3 -	16 1 15 15	1 1 -	:	
COUNTING CLERKS	4,662 1,651 3,011 657 528 850 592 384	40.0 39.0 40.0 39.5 39.0 38.0	178.00 167.50 232.00 167.00 138.50 140.00	169.50 149.50 228.00 153.00 133.00 135.50	129.50-202.50 137.00-212.00 126.50-197.00 210.50-280.50 127.50-188.00 119.00-151.00 115.00-157.50 132.50-189.00	8 - 8	62 62 - 20 41	50 157	118	87	469 136 333 29 79 114 60 51	457 134 323 22 43 143 83 32	297 128 169 19 8 43 55 44	304 130 174 21 52 50 37 14	310 156 154 34 17 48 14 41	240 78 162 7 68 25 32 30	205 73 132 1 38 33 11 49	128 70 58 8 4 5 23 18	115 94 21 9 4 2	365 139 226 181 23 5 13		184 57 127 111 16	182 6 176 171 5	36 20 16 - 7 -	17 16 1 -	

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

					r earnings ¹	Numb								ekly ea	rning	s of—										
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ and under 90	90	-	110	120	130	140	150	\$ 160 - 170	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340 and
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																										
CCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING	701 1,107 454 175 165	40.0 39.5 40.0 39.5 39.5 38.0	207.50 206.50 242.00 202.00 163.50 177.50	199.00 195.50 265.50 191.50 156.00	\$ \$ 165.00-248.50 169.50-245.00 159.00-262.50 220.50-280.50 167.50-238.50 143.00-178.00 156.50-200.00 155.50-195.50	:		5 - 1 4 -	14 10 4 - - 4	50 31 19 - 8 7 2	88 17 71 20 16 23 8	114 30 84 14 8 41 4	148 53 95 9 6 20 28 32	93 35 58 14 14 12 9	163 78 85 26 - 20 7 32	148 50 98 5 24 21 18 30	110 48 62 1 30 1 11	77 25 52 6 - 5 23 18	49 38 11 2 2 1 6	241 100 141 96 23 5 13	127 90 37 11 18 8	168 44 124 111 13	148 4 144 139 5	36 20 16 7 - 9	17 16 1 -	1
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE FINANCE SERVICES	950 1,904 203 353	40.0 39.0 39.5 39.5 39.0 38.0	156.00 144.50 210.00 150.00 132.50 128.50	147.50 132.50 222.50 138.00 126.00 126.50	119.50-167.00 127.50-176.50 118.50-160.00 167.00-222.50 126.50-168.00 117.00-144.00 119.50-165.00	8 -	62 62 20 41	50	450 108 342 - 48 187 87 20	381 106 275 21 79 92 62 21	381 119 262 9 63 91 52 47	343 104 239 8 35 102 79 15	149 75 74 10 2 23 27 12	211 95 116 7 38 38 28 5	147 78 69 8 17 28 7	92 28 64 2 44 4	95 25 70 - 8 32 -	51 45 6 2 4	66 56 10 7 2 1	124 39 85 85	42 7 35 12 10 -	16 13 3 - 3	34 2 32 32 -			
OKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING RETAIL TRADE	256 82 174 51	40.0 38.5	163.00	158.00 143.50	123.00-168.00 128.00-203.00 118.00-162.50 140.00-168.00	-	26 26	8 -	23 4 19 10	30 20 10	20 13 7	48 1 47 17	22 13 9	24 1 23 16	15	7 7 -	2 2 -	13 5 8 8	9 7 2	9	:	:	:	:	:	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	78 52				161.00-191.00 144.00-171.00		:	:	Ξ	Ξ	1 -	18 17	:	18 18	15 15	6	2	4	5 2	9	:	:	:	:	:	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	178 56 122	40.0	143.50	130.00	116.50-145.00 128.00-158.00 108.00-145.00	-	26 - 26	8 - 8	23 4 19	30 20 10	19 12 7	30 - 30	22 13 9	6 1 5	:	1 1 -	:	9 1 8	4 4	=	=	Ξ	:	:	:	
CHINE BILLERS	154 122				132.00-149.50 123.00-149.50		:	15 15	15 15	5	56 34	35 34	:	13 13	:	1	1	7	-	:	-	-	6	-	-	
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS	127 101	40.0	143.50	139.00	132.00-149.50 116.00-149.50	-	:	15 15	15 15	:	44 22	35 34	:	9	:	1	1 -	1_	-	:	:	:	6	:	:	
MANUFACTURING	798 420 378 100 72 109 54	40.0 39.0 39.0 40.0 39.5	176.00 180.00 243.50 180.50 149.50	172.50 167.00 240.50 175.00 149.00	137.00-213.00 134.00-207.00 139.00-222.50 222.50-271.00 156.50-198.50 135.00-166.00 129.00-167.00	=		23 20 3 - 1 2	33 17 16 1 - 6 3	69 43 26 1 - 4 18	96 44 52 1 15 26	66 33 33 1 -	39 6 33 7 12 6	69 25 44 1 8 21	58 29 29 2 8 16 3	72 49 23 2 16 4	34 32 2 - 1 1	29 24 5 3	35 23 12 8		31 17 14 10 2	33 15 18 18	27 3 24 24	1 1	1	
PYPUNCH OPERATORS	214 410 221 442	40.0 39.0 39.5 39.5 39.0 38.0	169.50 166.00 236.50 181.00 135.50 139.50	158.50 152.50 249.50 186.50 135.00 140.00	135.00-196.00 137.00-198.50 133.50-194.50 220.00-255.50 144.00-207.00 117.00-156.50 125.00-157.50	15		8	106 44 62 - 16 38 8	237 77 160 6 31 19 89 15	250 95 155 32 40 56 27	327 107 220 65 32 92 31	224 89 135 3 30 28 55	149 61 88 4 35 16 30 3	119 55 64 11 5 9 35	112 44 68 - 34 9 15	115 43 72 11 56 5	78 35 43 4 28 1	82 65 17 9 8	48 40 8	180 23 157 79 78	35 11 24 24	27 4 23 23	7 7		

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

					r earnings landard)	Numl	per of	worke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-tir	me we	ekly e	arning	s of—										
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours 1 (standard)	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	85 and under	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	an
		-	-			90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	ov
ALL WÖRKERS CONTINUED																										
EYPUNCH OPERATORS - CONTINUED																										
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	788	39.5	184.50	176.00	146.00-220.00	-	-	-	2	73	70	86	77	47	71	51	47	19	46	52	97	22	21	7	-	
MANUFACTURING	347				150.50-215.00		-	-	1	32	19	34	77 41 36	27	32	20	31	17	38	26 26	15	7	-	7	-	ě,
NONMANUFACTURING	441				144.00-242.50		-	-	1	41	51	52	36	20	39	31	16	2	8	26	82	15	21	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	101				220.00-263.00		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	-	1	-	8	18	26	15	21	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	115				187.50-242.50		-	-	-	15	-	8	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	8	56	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE	147	38.0	152.00	151.00	138.00-162.50	-	-	-	-	18	25	27	32	12	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B					130.00-180.50		42	24	104	164	180	241	147	102	48	61	68	59	36	50	83	13	6	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	468				132.00-180.00		-	1	43	45	76	73	48	34	23	24	12	18	27	28	8	4	4	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	975				127.00-186.50		42	23	61	119	104	168	99	68	25	37	56	41	9	22	75 53	9	2	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	113				222.50-249.50		-	-	-	6	-		2	1	3	-	10	4	1	55		9	2	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	295				140.50-197.00		-		-	16	32	57	30	35	5	20	42	28	8	-	22	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE	163				107.50-157.50			15	15	14	17	16	26	11	6	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE	295				120.50-146.00		24	8	38	71	31	65	23	18	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES	109	39.0	143.50	140.00	130.00-156.50	-	2	-	8	12	24	30	18	3	1	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

					earnings ^l indard)	Numb	er of v								_											
Occupation and industry division	Number of	Average weekly hours 1				\$ 90	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	\$ 260	280	300	320	\$ 340	\$ 360	380	400	420	460	\$ 500	5
70.674	workers	(standard)	Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	and under	120	140	160	180	200	- 220	- 240	- 260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	460	500	- 540	
ALL WORKERS																										
MPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS BUSINESS) MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES FINANCE	672 366 306 114 123	40.0 39.5 40.0	326.00 375.50 454.50	317.50 354.50 481.00	\$ 300.00-390.00 292.00-354.50 313.00-428.00 404.00-514.00 293.50-348.50	-	:	:	:	:	4 - 4	7 5 2 - 2	15 6 9 - 6	25 17 8 2	55 40 15 -	60 44 16 1	106 75 31 -	77 47 30 5	91 50 41 6 31	44 22 22 8 10	43 18 25 5	32 17 15 12	49 24 25 15	12 - 12 9	47 1 46 46	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A MANUFACTURING	315 171 144	40.0	355.00	350.00	331.50-436.00 314.00-388.50 354.00-514.00	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 7 3	12 10 2	37 29 8	33 23 10	48 34 14	29 17 12	26 15 11	18 12 6	38 23 15	12	1	1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	295 170 125 68	40.0	306.50	305.00	288.50-346.50 282.50-325.00 303.50-385.50 295.50-345.00	-	:::	:	:	:	:	2 2 2	11 5 6 3	14 11 3 2	33 26 7 3	40 31 9 8	59 44 15 15	40 23 17 10	41 16 25 20	13 5 8	17 3 14 5	14 5 9	11 1 10	:	:	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	62	39.5	271.00	270.50	246.00-309.50	-	_	_	-	-	4	5	4	11	12	8	10	4	2	2	_	_	_	_	_	
MPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) MANUFACTURING	524 532	40.0 39.0 38.5	266.50 265.00 250.50	263.50 269.50 253.00	236.00-291.00 240.00-289.50 226.00-294.50 218.50-278.50 241.50-278.50	:		:	19 11 8 4	12 12 6 1	48 12 36 34	70 19 51 30 2	160 89 71 43	184 113 71 42 4	204 105 99 54 24	141 75 66 28 3	86 42 44 29 3	53 28 25 8 3	32 16 16 3	31 6 25	10 2 8	3	2 2 -	1	:	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	329 178 151 96	40.0 39.0	297.50	292.00	276.00-321.50 279.50-319.00 272.50-328.50 270.50-306.00	:		:	5 5	:	:	:	6 5 1 1	22 7 15 11	67 29 38 27	78 57 21 18	62 30 32 28	36 20 16 8	24 13 11 3	16 6 10	8 1 7	3	1 1 -	1 1 -	:	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	272	40.0 39.5 40.0	256.50 262.50 321.50	254.00 259.50 317.50	235.50-278.50 241.00-269.50 230.00-287.50 291.00-360.50 230.00-272.00	:			:	6	19 11 8 -	51 15 36 1 15	84 31 53 1 26	136 101 35 2 29	122 75 47 2 27	63 18 45 19	20 8 12 9	17 8 9	8 3 5 5	15	1		1	:	=	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C NONMANUFACTURING FINANCE	109	39.0	217.00	216.50	199.00-238.50 190.00-249.50 190.00-221.00	-	:	:	14 8 4	6 6	29 28 28	19 15 15	70 17 16	26 21 2	15 14	Ξ	4 -	:	:	Ξ	:	Ξ	:	:	:	
MPUTER OPERATORS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE FINANCE	555 580 122 158	40.0 39.0 40.0 39.5	211.50 198.00 259.50 213.50	207.00 188.50 239.50 192.00	169.00-234.50 174.00-238.00 167.00-228.00 228.00-299.00 186.00-258.00 153.50-182.50	3	25 -	81 27 54 -	114 65 49 2 6 23	186 75 111 24 69	176 76 100 2 62 20	110 78 32 5 -	184 97 87 52 14 15		25 21 4 - 3	19	35 7 28 26 1	5 4 1 -	-	4	8	:	1 1	:	:	

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

					earnings tandard)	Num	per of					_														
Occupation and industry division	Number of	Average weekly hours 1					100								260						\$ 380	400	\$ 420	460	500	\$ 54
	workers	(standard)	Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	460	500	540	58
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																										
OMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																										
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	189 93 96 28	40.0 39.0	268.00	251.00 225.00	\$ 210.00-297.00 228.00-297.00 190.00-298.00 291.00-307.50	-	:	:	1	14	21 5 16 1	17 2 15 2	34 23 11 1	32 27 5 3	9 6 3	15 8 7	27 6 21 19	5 4 1	2 -	6 4 2 2	5 5		1 1 -	:	:	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING	654 257 397 94 119 56 110	40.0 39.0 40.0 40.0 39.5	206.00 201.00 250.00 211.50 157.00	201.00 190.00 228.00 192.00 150.00	168.50-235.00 161.00-238.50 170.00-228.00 228.00-293.50 186.00-257.00 130.00-180.00	1 - 1	2 - 2 - 2	52 26 26 -	63 25 38 2 - 8 21	138 43 95 - 24 7 60	94 26 68 1 46 11 8	57 40 17 3 - 6 7	104 34 70 51 8 2	81 31 50 9 40	16 15 1	27 7 20 19 1	8 1 7 7 -		2 2	6 4 2 2	3 3					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	292 87				146.00-211.50 115.00-180.50	2	25 23	29 28	50 10	34	61 16	36	46 6	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
RAFTERS	1,441 955 486 250	39.5 39.5	265.00	260.50	207.00-299.00 221.00-311.00 186.50-285.00 163.00-270.50	-	6 6	38 11 27 27	82 46 36 27	85 67 18 16	109 52 57 20	130 62 68 26	156 110 46 25	162 113 49 19	178 128 50 33	143 95 48 34	99 74 25 14	102 80 22	38 37 1	19 16 3	26 25 1	54 25 29 3	12	2 -	:	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NOMMANUFACTURING SERVICES	493 322 171 124	39.5 40.0	325.00 296.50	330.00	274.00-350.00 290.00-352.50 259.50-315.00 243.50-290.00		:	:	:	1 -	3	19 11 8 8	28 6 22 22	34 21 13 13	53 17 36 30	76 37 39 34	69 55 14 14	72 67 5	36 35 1	15 12 3	21 20 1	52 23 29 3	12	2 -	:	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	554 371 183	39.5	255.00	260.50	208.00-279.00 225.50-280.00 193.50-259.50	:	:	2	19 6 13	43 26 17	53 25 28	74 30 44	31 27 4	86 56 30	115 105 10	61 54 7	30 19 11	27 10 17	2	4	5	2 2	:	:	:	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	341 251 90	39.0	206.50	220.00	161.00-230.50 171.00-232.00 140.50-224.50	=	Ξ	29 7 22	54 38 16	41 40 1	40 20 20	23 20 3	96 77 19	40 36 4	9 6 3	6 4 2	Ξ	3	Ξ	:	:	Ξ	=	:	:	
DRAFTER-TRACERS	53	39.0	176.50	186.50	149.50-201.50	-	6	7	9	-	13	14	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ECTRONICS TECHNICIANS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	343 256 87 72	40.0 39.5	269.50 341.50	271.50 334.00	252.00-334.00 228.00-295.00 307.50-358.50 334.00-383.50	:	:	:	:	13 13	27	15 15	25 25	9	50 50	87 76 11 11	23 8 15	22 20 20	24 3 21 21	1 1	47 28 19 19	:	:	:	:	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- NOMMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES	115 63				297.00-386.00 334.00-389.50	-	:	-		:	1	1	8	3	-	18 11	1 -	20	15 12	1	47 19	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	147 123				268.50-295.00 262.50-295.00	=	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 13	4	48 48	51 51	22	:	9	-	:	:	:	:	:	
GISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	170 156				233.50-286.50 233.50-287.00	:	:	:	:	2	12 10	11	32 30	26 24	37 33	32 30	9	4	4	1	:	:	:	:	:	

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

			rerage ean ²)			Ave (me:	rage an ²)				rage an ²)
Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings 1 (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings 1 (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings 1 (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS -				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS -			
TYPISTS	57	40.0	\$ 162.50	WOMENCONTINUED				WOMENCONTINUED			\$
FILE CLERKS	70		199.00	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED			\$	TYPISTS	1,060	40.0	146.00
NONMANUFACTURING	50 31		205.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS B	1,506		204.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,807		192.50
				NONMANUFACTURING	825 124	39.0	190.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	310	39.5	160.50
MESSENGERS	294 121		135.00	WHOLESALE TRADE	150		182.60	FINANCE	141 779		134.5
NONMANUFACTURING			131.00	FINANCE	82 298		165.00	SERVICES	458	39.5	130.5
FINANCE	100		180.50	SERVICES	171		206.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A	865		171.00
ORDER CLERKS	390	40-0	226.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,898	39.5	191.50	MANUFACTURING	400 465		189.50
MANUFACTURING	72		219.50	MANUFACTURING	977		200.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	77		193.00
NONMANUFACTURING	318		227.50	NONMANUFACTURING	921		182.50	FINANCESERVICES	179		128.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	318	40.0	227.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	242 154		193.00	SERVICES	99	31.5	141.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	208		226.00	FINANCE	82 275		155.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B			135.50
NONMANUFACTURING	164		224.50	SERVICES	168		161.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,342		128.0
						20.0	140 50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	42		192.0
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	182	40.0	226.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS D	1,339		168.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	216 125		145.5
ACCOUNTING CLERKS:				NONMANUFACTURING	577	38.5	159.00	FINANCE	600		116.5
MANUFACTURING	143	40.0	215.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	37 110		220.50	FILE CLERKS	1,421	38.5	127.5
FINANCE	62	38.5	159.50	RETAIL TRADE	153	39.5	151.00	MANUFACTURING	310	39.0	147.0
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:				FINANCE	232	37.0	143.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,111		232.00
MANUFACTURING	79	40.0	258.50	STENOGRAPHERS			178.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	70	40.0	134.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS. CLASS B	131	39.5	154.00	MANUFACTURING	1,080		183.00	FINANCE	790 130		112.5
NONMANUFACTURING	67		145.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	356	40.0	207.00				
PAYROLL CLERKS	52	30.5	216.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	149		203.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A	186		155.0
FAIROLL CLERKS	32	3763	210.50	FINANCE	315	38.0	131.00	FINANCE	108		133.0
				SERVICES	186	40.0	175.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS H	884	39.5	127.5
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	1,041	39.5	170.00	MANUFACTURING	242		144.0
				MANUFACTURING	464		178.00	NONMANUFACTURING	642		121.6
SECRETARIES	5,342	39.5	194.00	NONMANUFACTURING	577 161		163.50	FINANCE	438		254.5
MANUFACTURING	2.741	40.0	202.50	RETAIL TRADE	50	39.5	133.00	SERVICES			124.0
NONMANUFACTURING	2,601		185.00	FINANCE	207 120		122.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	351	38.0	112.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	452	39.5	190.50		120	40.0	211600	NONMANUFACTURING	322	38.0	113.0
FINANCE	385 867		161.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	946		187.50	FINANCE	244	38.0	103.5
SERVICES	409		181.50	MANUFACTURING	503		188.50	MESSENGERS	231	39.5	132.0
STARTINIES OLICE		20.5	224	PUBLIC UTILITIES	195	40.0	213.00	MANUFACTURING	96		120.5
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	591 321		234.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	110		194.00	NONMANUFACTURING	135		140.0
NONMANUFACTURING	270	39.0	231.00					FINANCE	56		109.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	85		292.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS			155.00				
FINANCE	60		206.50	MANUFACTURING	172 367		148.00				
				PUBLIC UTILITIES	41	38.0	257.50				
				WHOLESALE TRADEFINANCE	113		174.50				
				FINANCE	113	31.5	137.00				

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977—Continued

			erage ean ²)			Ave (me					erage ean ²)
Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours I (standard)	Weekly earnings l (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings 1 (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekl earning (standar
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
WITCHBOARD OPERATORS	526	39.0	\$ 151.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS	256	39.0	\$ 147.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			4
MANUFACTURING	121		178.50	MANUFACTURING	82		163.00	(BUSINESS)	590	39.5	351.
NONMANUFACTURING	405		142.50	NONMANUFACTURING	174		139.50	MANUFACTURING	323	40.0	330.
PUBLIC UTILITIES	61 83		233.50		51	39.5	155.00	NONMANUFACTURING	267		
RETAIL TRADE	103		126.50					PUBLIC UTILITIES	110		
SERVICES	138		112.50	CLASS A	78	39.5	176.00	FINANCE	110	30.5	322.
321171020		0,40		NONMANUFACTURING	52		161.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			+
WITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	695	39.5	152.00			-		(BUSINESS), CLASS A	290	40.0	390
MANUFACTURING	254		152.00				1	MANUFACTURING	161		
NONMANUFACTURING	441		152.00	CLASS B	178		134.50	NONMANUFACTURING	129	39.5	431.
PUBLIC UTILITIES	148		229.50	MANUFACTURING	56 122		143.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
RETAIL TRADE	62		129.50	NONMANUFACTURING	122	30.5	130.00	(BUSINESS) . CLASS B	257	39.5	323.
FINANCE	126		123.00	MACHINE BILLERS	152	39.5	143.50	MANUFACTURING		40.0	
SERVICES	65		147.00	NONMANUFACTURING	120	40.0	141.00	NONMANUFACTURING	110	39.0	
								FINANCE	60	38.0	319.
MANUFACTURING	759 318		166.50	BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS	125	40.0	141.00	PARTIES PORCE AND ADMINISTRA	720	20 5	272
NONMANUFACTURING	441		153.50	PAYROLL CLERKS	740	30.5	175.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	388	39.5	272.
WHOLESALE TRADE	358		184.00	MANUFACTURING	376		172.00	NONMANUFACTURING	350		274.
				NONMANUFACTURING	364		178.50	FINANCE	196		
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	257		186.00	PURITCULTUITIES	86		246.50				1
MANUFACTURING	102		169.00	WHOLESALE TRADE	72		180.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			1
NONMANUFACTURING :	155 105		197.00 220.50	FINANCE	109 54		149.50	CLASS A		39.5	
WHOLESALE TRADE	103	40.0	220.50	FINANCE	34	37.5	145.00	NONMANUFACTURING		40.0	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	502	40.0	156.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	2,184	39.0	166.50	FINANCE	74		293.
MANUFACTURING	216	40.0	146.00	MANUFACTURING	797		169.50				
NONMANUFACTURING	286		164.50	NONMANUFACTURING	1,387		165.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
WHOLESALE TRADE	253	40.0	169.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	198		234.50	MANUFACTURING	375		
CCOUNTING CLERKS	4,141	39.5	163.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	219		135.00	NONMANUFACTURING	200 175		
MANUFACTURING	1,484		174.00	FINANCE	440		139.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	48		329.
NONMANUFACTURING	2,657		157.50	SERVICES	120		142.50	FINANCE	89		251.
WHOLESALE TRADE	509		163.50								
RETAIL TRADE	836		138.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	772 342		184.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
FINANCESERVICES	530 358		137.50 163.50	MANUFACTURING	430	38.5	182.50	CLASS C	103 53		218.
SERVICES	330	3760	103.30	PUBLIC UTILITIES	94		243.00	NUMMANOFACTORING =======	33	37.0	210.
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	1,440	39.5	193.00	WHOLESALE TRADE	115	39.0	205.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS	762	39.5	212.
MANUFACTURING	613	40.0	200.50	FINANCE	145	38.0	152.00	MANUFACTURING	423		219.
NONMANUFACTURING:								NONMANUFACTURING	339		204.
WHOLESALE TRADE	163 157		195.50	MANUFACTURING	1,412		157.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	63 89		284.
FINANCE	118		162.00	NONMANUFACTURING	957		155.50	FINANCE	106	4.5	218.
SERVICES	158		185.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	104		226.50	THAITCE	100	30.0	1170
36				WHOLESALE TOADE	295		171.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	174	39.5	253.
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	2,701		148.00	DETAIL TRADE	163	39.0	132.00	MANUFACTURING	87	40.0	267.
MANUFACTURING	871		155.50	II FINANCE	295		133.50	NONMANUFACTURING	87		
NONMANUFACTURING	1,830		144.00	SERVICES	100	39.0	138.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	40.0	291.
PUBLIC UTILITIES	193	40.0	209.50					COMPUTER OPERATORS OF ASS B	300	30 5	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	346 679		148.50					COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	191	39.5	213.
FINANCE	412		128.00					NONMANUFACTURING	199		202
SERVICES	200		147.00					PUBLIC UTILITIES	36		279.
		-7.55						WHOLESALE TRADE	59	39.5	212.
				II .				FINANCE	58	38.0	177.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977—Continued

			rerage ean ²)	1		Ave (me	rage an ²)				erage an ²)
Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours I (standard)	Weekly earnings 1 (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings (standard
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) -			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	198	39.5	\$ 186.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS. CLASS A-	115	40.0	340.50	CONTINUED			
NONMANUFACTURING	53		153.00	NONMANUFACTURING:	42			COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	1	20.0	\$ 5
DRAFTERS	1,371	39.5	260.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	63	40.0	349.00	NONMANUFACTURING	80 56		220.5
MANUFACTURING	922 449		268.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	132 108	39.5	289.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS	370	30.5	188.0
SERVICES	239		222.00	MANUFACTURING	100	40.0	282.50	MANUFACTURING	129	40.0	185.0
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	489	30 5	315.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL				WHOLESALE TRADE	241		189.5
MANUFACTURING	320	39.5	325.00	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FINANCE	66		158.5
NONMANUFACTURING	169 122		297.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS &	261	39.5	196.0
52				(BUSINESS)	82	40.0	326.50	MANUFACTURING	63	40.0	185.5
MANUFACTURING	541 370		247.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	318	30.5	248.50	NONMANUFACTURING			199.0
NONMANUFACTURING	171		231.50	NONMANUFACTURING	182	39.5	247.00	FINANCE	52		170.5
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	304	39-0	203.00	FINANCE	85	38.5	230.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS. CLASS C	94	39.5	158.5
MANUFACTURING	223	39.0	211.00			1000	0.00	MANUFACTURING		40.0	175.0
NONMANUFACTURING	81	39.5	180.50	CLASS A	69	39.5	285.50	DRAFTERS	70	39.5	191.0
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	327		290.50		140		247 24		140		257.5
MANUFACTURING	240 87		272.00		169 72		244.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES			257.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	72		348.50		97		249.00				

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

			Hourly ear	mings 4	Num	ber of	worke		eiving		_		ırly e	arning	s of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median ²		Under \$ 4.20	and under	-	4.60	-	5.00	5.20	-	-	-	-	6.20	6.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.601	and
ALL WORKERS MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS MANUFACTURING		\$ 7.11 6.99		\$ 6.45- 8.39 6.45- 7.22	:	11 6	:	:	:	:	:	11	12	35 35	2 2	8 -	35 33	14 14	9u 90	63 63	1 -	46	39 39	3 3	Ξ	10 10	:
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS					:	-	16 6	-	:	12 12	Ξ	:	12	133 133	78 78	43 40	28 28	178 178	200 193	184 181	366 366	251 85	241 158	106 105	18 18	124 124	:
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	260 217				:	11	:	8 -	-	1	-	11	24 23	1 -	:	11 11	4	7 7	77 77	16 16	6	:	58 46	4	:	21 21	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	1,739				:	Ξ	54 54	Ξ	:	:	8	Ξ	9	127 127	76 76	63 63	138 138	26 26	167 166	127 120	404 401	259 123	57 54	:	:	224 224	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURINGNOMMANUFACTURING	2,254 2,050 204 98	6.72 7.06	6.88 7.26	6.10- 7.39 6.30- 8.24	18 12 6		2	:	:	83	46 46 -	65 25 40	209	130 130	6	125 115 10	119 119	77 68 9	505 476 29 4	632 600 32 15	64 56 8	142 72 70 70	27 27 -	:	:	:	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,012 281 1,731 1,248	7.43 7.07	7.92 7.33	6.86- 8.30 5.88- 7.97	:	10 - 10 10	:	:	:	16 12 4	104 - 104 104	48 24 24	18 6 12	478 6 472 472	:	21 - 6	11	8 8 -	17 17 -	301 44 257 237		304 16 288 182	72 68 4 2	30 30 29	1 1	:	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	1,189			6.87- 8.40 6.87- 8.50	:	Ξ	:	:	Ξ	:	1	:	:	73 73	:	4	24 24	136 136	106 103	266 266	5	126 21	342	11	3	87 87	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	195 191				:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30 30	2	7	12 12	15	16 13	60 59	:	:	25 25	:	5	26 26	
MANUFACTURING	704 704				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	65 65	87 87	80 80	159 159	52 52	6	203	40 40	8	-	
MANUFACTURING	340 322			5.49- 7.30 5.49- 7.30	14 14	32 32	Ξ	:	2	3	6	36 36	:	105 102	3	33 28	11	=	1	59 59	35 33	:	Ξ	:	:	- :	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	700 700	7.41 7.41			:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	2	4	:	:	77 77	-	1	445 445	95 95	10	28 28	36 36	Ξ	Ξ	
OOL AND DIE MAKERS	967 967	8.15 8.15		7.96- 8.80 7.96- 8.80	:	:	Ξ	:	Ξ	12	Ξ	12	:	10	10 10	20 20	=	55	35 35	15 15	120 120	219 219	235 235	206 206	51 51	Ξ	
TATIONARY ENGINEERS	358 286 72	7.55	7.47	7.05- 8.15	:	5	4	1	16 - 16	4 - 4	Ξ	:	12	14 13 1	6	:	10	28 27 1	31 22 9	84 68 16	67 67 -	6 2 4	55 53 2	12	6	Ξ	
MANUFACTURING	243 210				1 -	:	-	-	-	48 48	-	3	12 12	5	5	5	:	50 50	21	30 29	4	21	38 28	:	:	:	

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

			Hourly ear	mings 4	Numl	per of			eiving	_				rnings	of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	2.30	2.40			3.00					4-00	-20	4.40			_	•		-	-	7.60 -	8.00 8		8.8 and
					2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40 3	3.60	3.80 4	•00 4	4.20	++40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7,60	8.00	8,40 8	.80	ove
ALL WORKERS																											
RUCKDHIVERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE	1,058 4,059 1,794	6.69 7.20 7.61 7.07	7.07 7.68 7.76 7.35	\$ 6.84- 7.76 6.36- 7.34 6.85- 7.76 7.76- 7.76 6.84- 7.58 6.00- 7.68	-		:		4 - 4	30 13 17 - 8	8 - 8	18	25 19 6	55 55 45 8	1	76 44 32 - 15 8	58 26 32 -	127 38 89 54 34	269 49 220 - 218	320 80 240 32 -	211 163 48 40 -			135 2178 1671	49		
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK NOMMANUFACTURING RETAIL TRADE	372 326 78	5.56	5.93		3 -	=	Ξ	:	4 4 4	17 17 8	8 8 8	14 14 14	1 -	10 10 8	1	25 13 4	34 28 8		129 112	11 11 10	:	:	Ξ	45 45	Ξ	=	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING WHOLESALE TRADE	2,122 633 1,489 948	6.75	7.07 7.30	6.00- 7.68	8 -	=	:	:	:	13 13 -	:	:	18 13 5	45 45	:::	31 27 4	6 2 4	33 12 21	128 22 106 104	289 65 224	59 37 22	422 287 135 135	557 79 478 478	472 76 396 182	49 49 49	:	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER)	199 1,753 1,320	7.65 7.75	6.66	6.66- 7.3 7.76- 7.76 7.76- 7.76	7 -	= =	:		:			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	4 4	:				6	2 - 2	20 15 5 1	114 108 6 6	252 15 237 6 171	33 36	1485 18 1467 1307 56	:	:	
TRUCKORIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (OTHER THAN TRAILED)	213 52 161 55	7.14	5.53 7.46	4.98- 5.6 6.84- 7.4	6 -	= =	:	=	:	:	:	4 -	:	:		5 5 -	18 18	17 11 6	6 6 -	=	32 12 20 20	24	72	35 35 35	:	:	
IPPING CLERKS	261 170	5.30	5.28	4.61- 5.7 5.25- 6.2	2 -	=	:	=	:	:	2 -	:	14 14 -	27 13 14 14	30 27 3 2		64 46 18 15	94 52 42 33	62 46 16 15	40 10 30 30	2 1 1	17 9 8 8	32 3 29 28	6 4 2 -	5 -	1 -	
CEIVING CLERKS	481 229 145	5.75 5.77 5.79	5.58 5.52 5.52	5.13- 6.5 5.29- 7.0 5.29- 6.1	5 -	=	6		1 1 -	2 1 1 -	2 -	9 6 3 - 3	5 3 2 - 2	15 7 8 - 8	21 5 16 14 2	49 44 5 - 5	63 56 7 - 3	195 121 74 69 5	70 51 19 17 2	76 50 26 23	95 94 1			7 5 2 - 2	1 1 1	:	
IPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS MANUFACTURING	320 233 103	5.50 5.75 6.21	5.83 5.77 6.55	4.67- 6.1 4.90- 6.8 5.75- 7.1	5 -	-	:	=	=	10 5 5 - 5	5	28 4 24 15	20 16 4 - 4	14 13 1 -	1 - 1	-	61 24 37 2 26	43 30 13 7	35 22 13 9	123 102 21 18	50 41 9 2	49		13 13 13	:	:	
REHOUSEMEN	759 846 535	5.66 6.45 6.44	5.83 7.06 6.96	5.01- 6.2 5.68- 7.3 5.63- 7.0	9 • 1 5 1	5 5	1 - 1	3 - 3	13	4 - 4	47 14 33 6	28 12 16 15	:	17 17 15	45 45		197 179 18 18	142 78 64 64	138 92 46 32	187 178 9 8	22	93 278	296 84	3 - 3	:		

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

			Hourly ea	mings 4	Numb	er of	worke	rs rec	ceiving	straig	ght-tin	ne hou	rly ea	rnings	of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	and	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00 - 3.20	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80 -	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	-	-		-	aı
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																											
RDER FILLERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE	2,824 620 2,204 1,567 600	4.91 6.03 5.96	5.17 6.17 6.13	3.96- 5.45	:	24	26 26 8	4	4 - 4	12	16 16 -	33 33 -	106 104 2	45 12 33 28 5	22 22 14 8	140 100 40 28 12	198 99 99 73 26	482 120 362 357 4	270	616 128 488 480	500 500 116 384	145 75 70	181 181 140 41	:	:	:	
IPPING PACKERS	1,617 1,092 525 266	4.91 5.78	5.82	4.65- 6.19 4.38- 5.40 5.40- 6.85 5.73- 6.85	-	42 42 30	3	76 75 1		1	3 3 -	27 26 1	11 8 3	159 148 11	33 26 7	322 304 18	147 119 28 12	136 114 22	193 36 157 152	227 227 -	8 8 -	228 1 227 72	:	1	:	:	
ATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS MANUFACTURING NOMMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE	2,271	5.35 6.29 7.59 5.83	5.19 7.41 7.66 6.24	7.61- 7.66	16	101	48 48 15 22	50 24 26 -	25 19 -	70 54 16 -	37 24 13 -	12 6 6 -	49 38 11 -	27 14 13 -	59 37 22 - 14 8	376 367 9 -	552 549 3 -	299 285 14 - 14	329 298 31 14 16	355 199 156 3 153	90 43 47 6 -	385 276 109 1 96 12	90 16 74 1 42 31	649 649 649	16 16 -	:	
ORKLIFT OPERATORS		6.13 6.78 6.57	6.17 7.16 7.05	5.27- 6.73 6.70- 7.51 6.70- 7.51	:	6 2 4	4 - 4	2		12	:	:	:	34 12 22 22	37 25 12 12	246	364 364 -	617 611 6	150 143 7 7	275 267 8 -	537 519 18 8	375 289 86 78 8	128 1 127 56 71	43 18 25 7	:	350 350	
OWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) MANUFACTURING	172 131			5.62- 7.00 5.52- 6.45		=	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	12	:	31 31	42 27	20	21 21	15 15	26	:	:	5	
UARDS AND WATCHMEN MANUFACTURINS NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES RETAIL TRADE FINANCE SERVICES	723	6.27 2.55 4.92 3.09 3.58	6.52 2.36 3.81 3.00 3.23	5.81- 6.93 2.30- 2.59 3.81- 6.22 2.59- 3.54 2.88- 4.21	1736	994 50 16	2	70 6 64 - 2 21 41	93 7 22	33 2 . 31 4 11 9	44 44 23 12 5	23 3 20 6 12	44 40 22	27 17 10 - 4 6	18 5 13 - 10 2 1	36 22 14 - 4 10	70 53 17 - 17	59 50 9 -	73 63 10 9	71 49 22 22	219 211 8 8	118	125 124 1 1	:		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
ANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE SERVICES	2,392 4,178 260 105 348 243	5.39 2.89 5.23 5.51 3.39 3.02	5.56 2.79 5.72 5.73 2.98 2.95	4.73- 6.14 2.30- 2.85 4.70- 5.80 4.18- 6.72 2.60- 4.05	1179	597 - 43 68	1137 4 - 36	52 610 8 - 60 58	13 83 - 36 40	77 19 58 - 18 30	26 3 23 4 7 6 6	71 17 54 15 15 8 12	27 8 19 5 - 4	76 16 54	75 65 10 1 - 8 1	508 471 37 28 - 9	345 305 40 18 15 7	410 385 25 21 2 2		342 332 10 4 6	277 242 35 7 20 8	161 146 15	13 2 11 				

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977

Sex, $^{\rm 3}$ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLPOOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	380 318	7.11 6.99	TRUCKORIVERS - CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS MANUFACTURING	1,988	7.64 7.57	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK NONMANUFACTURING RETAIL TRADE	371 326 78	5.56
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	260 217	7.20 7.40	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	2,112	6.75
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	1,739	7.54 7.48	NONMANUFACTURING	948	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURING	2,143	6.72	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER)	1,865	7.60 7.65
NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	204 98	7.06	PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,320 265	7.75
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	1,974	7.11 7.39	TRUCKORIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (OTHER THAN TRAILER)	213	
NONMANUFACTURING	1,717	7.06 6.80	NONMANUFACTURING	161 55	7.14 7.34
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	1,189	7.77 7.73	SHIPPING CLERKS	381	5.57
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	195 191	7.46 7.47	NONMANUFACTURING	170 145	5.84
MILLWRIGHTS	704 704	7.64 7.64	MANUFACTURING	670 448 222	5.77 5.75 5.80
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	339 322	6.11	RETAIL TRADE	139	5.81 6.05
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLKOUM) -	700 700	7.41 7.41	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	510 291 219	5.63 5.54 5.75
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	967 967	8.15 8.15	RETAIL TRADE	103 76	6.21 5.34
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	358	7.28	WAREHOUSEMEN	1,578 740	6.08 5.65
MANUFACTURING	72		NONMANUFACTURING	838 531 260	6.46 6.44 6.88
MANUFACTURING	243	6.60	ORDER FILLERS	2,332	5.96 5.26
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING	1,861	6.13 6.03 6.47
TRUCKDRIVERS	5,019		SHIPPING PACKERS	1,033	5.69
NONMANUFACTURING	4,049 1,784 1,546	7.19 7.61 7.07	NONMANUFACTURING	571 462 228	5.48 5.96 5.89
RETAIL TRADE	668	6.54			

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977—Continued

Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		\$ 70	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		\$
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	3,450	5.33	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	1.893	4.17 5.46
NONMANUFACTURING	2,090	6.31	NONMANUFACTURING	2.328	3.11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,360			207	5.45
WHOLESALE TRADE	666			105	5.51
RETAIL TRADE	392			269	3.61
RETAIL TRAVE	291	4.19	FINANCE		3.05
			SERVICES	117	2.58
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	3,159			1,030	2.30
MANUFACTURING	2,840				
NONMANUFACTURING	319		MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
WHOLESALE TRADE	189				
RETAIL TRADE	104	7.04			
			SHIPPING CLERKS	50	5.04
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER	. 70		MANUFACTURING	50	5.04
THAN FORKLIFT)	172			400	. 07
MANUFACTURING	131	0.03	ORDER FILLERS	492	5.48
	2 020	2 25	NONMANUFACTURING	343	
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN	3,838		WHOLESALE TRADE	305	5.68
	721			504	1 20
NONMANUFACTURING	3,117	4.00	SHIPPING PACKERS	584	4.30
RETAIL TRADE	105		MANUFACTURING	521	4.47
FINANCE	143			63	4.41
SERVICES				261	2 50
SEKAICES	2,777	2.40		264	2.59
			NONMANUFACTURING	262	2.57
			SERVICES	226	2.46
			JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	2,214	2.99
			NONMANUFACTURING	1,850	2.61
			PUBLIC UTILITIES	53	4.36
			RETAIL TRADE	79	2.63
			FINANCE	126	
			SERVICES	1,592	2.52

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings, adjusted for employment shifts, for selected occupational groups in St. Louis, Mo.—III., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group 5	March 1972 to March 1973	March 1973 to March 1974	March 1974 to March 1975	March 1975 to March 1976	March 1976 to March 1977
All industries:					
Office clerical	7.4	6.2	9.0	8.0	6.9
Electronic data processing	(6)	(6)	9.2	6.5	7.0
Industrial nurses		6.8	11.1	8.8	8.3
Skilled maintenance trades		6.3	9.7	7.8	7.9
Unskilled plant workers		7.3	9.2	6.7	8.4
Manufacturing:					
Office clerical	8.3	6.6	10.0	7.9	6.7
Electronic data processing	- (°)	(6)	8.8	6.2	7.0
Industrial nurses		6.8	11.4	8.8	8.5
Skilled maintenance trades	7.1	6.6	10.1	7.8	8.3
Unskilled plant workers	7.1	8.3	10.5	8.2	9.0
Nonmanufacturing:					
Office clerical	6.6	6.0	8.1	8.2	7.1
Electronic data processing	(6) (6)	(6) (6)	9.5	6.9	7.0
Industrial nurses			(6)	6.9 (6)	(6)
Unskilled plant workers	9.0	6.1	7.0	5.3	7.8

Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers-large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

					earnings 1 ndard)	Num	ber of	worke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-ti	me we	ekly e	arning	s of-	-									
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours 1 (standard	Maan 2		Middle range ²	\$ 85 and under 90	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	-	-	210	\$ 220 - 240	240	-	280	300	-	an
ALL WORKERS																										
MANUFACTURING	2,086	40.0 39.0 40.0 39.0	209.00 196.00 252.50 159.00	203.00 182.00 257.50 155.00	\$ 167.50-239.00 178.50-238.00 150.00-242.50 224.50-280.50 140.00-172.00 142.50-185.50			5 - 5 -	13 1 12 - 6 6	72 18 54 - 30 18	125 39 86 - 34 41	209 90 119 3 55 49	202 98 104 5 54 37	232 136 96 3 50 31		249 183 66 10 18 25	263 216 47 10 10 22	226 186 40 11 7 15	199 149 50 28 4	270 91 33 6	338 208 130 88 12 4	226 161 65 54 2	132 81 51 42	63 30 33 28	25 11 14 13	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	310 204 106 53	40.0 39.5	261.00 257.50	272.00 289.50	230.00-293.50 238.00-283.00 187.50-306.00 295.50-321.00	:	:	:	-	:	:	1	2 2	10 2 8	14 5 9	11 3 8	8 4 4	11 7 4	8 6 2	22	32 26 6	50 50 -	74 58 16 15	37 14 23 23	15 3 12 12	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	803 476 327 87 74 106	40.0 39.0 40.0 38.5	233.50 207.50 259.50 165.50	235.50 197.00 264.50 165.00	191.00-253.00 212.50-254.50 168.50-247.50 243.00-280.50 151.00-180.00 168.50-205.00			1 1 1		6 - 4 2	14 2 12 6 2	20 4 16 - 7 6	20 20 12 7	31 2 29 - 12 11	47 19 28 - 12 12	50 19 31 1 11 14	54 29 25 - 5 17	63 43 20 2 1 13	70 46 24 7 2	99 25 9	131 106 25 21	107 81 26 22 1	46 15 31 23	11 4 7 2 -	3 2 1	
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	833 443 179	40.0 39.0 40.0 39.5	202.00 194.00 236.50 151.00	199.00 179.50 246.00 150.00	166.00-229.00 173.00-225.50 151.50-245.00 217.50-257.50 140.00-163.00 143.00-170.00		:	1 - 1 -	3 - 3 -	14 - 14 - 5 6	36 5 31 6 19	107 52 55 1 21 24	72 31 41 5 11 24	126 84 42 3 16 17	111 76 35 4 9	108 83 25 8 2	118 103 15 9	96 86 10 6	84 66 18 17	32	146 69 77 66	61 25 36 30	12 8 4 4	15 12 3 3	7 6 1 1	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	847 573 274 144	40.0 38.5	179.50 162.00	178.50	149.00-195.00 159.00-196.50 134.00-173.50 130.00-157.00	:	6 6	3 3 3	10 1 9 3	52 18 34 21	75 32 43 22	80 33 47 26	106 65 41 29	65 48 17 14	111 102 9 5	79 78 1	82 80 2 1	56 50 6 3	36 31 5	51 23 28 2	28 7 21 9	7 5 2	:	:	:	
ENOGRAPHERS MANUFACTURING NOMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES RETAIL TRADE	1,227 699 528 310 65	40.0 39.5 40.0	183.50 178.50 203.50	179.50 170.50 210.00	149.50-215.00 154.00-215.00 144.50-216.50 171.50-228.00 110.00-157.00	:	10	9 2 7 - 6	32 17 15 - 5	60 31 29 1 3	96 52 44 3 9	114 58 56 27 6	106 52 54 18 13	125 81 44 19 3	95 57 38 20 3	118 73 45 43 1	46 31 15 9 6	57 42 15 15	88 59 29 29	80 70	97 57 40 40	19 5 14 13 1	5 2 3 3	:	:	
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	640 353 287 142	40.0 39.5	173.50 167.50	170.00 160.00	140.00-196.50 143.00-203.50 134.00-189.50 165.50-227.00	=	10	9 2 7 -	20 5 15	52 24 28 1	69 41 28 1	77 42 35 20	48 25 23 10	62 37 25 9	48 30 18 8	68 31 37 35	24 20 4 2	32 28 4 4	40 35 5 5	39 21 18 18	25 11 14 14	14 1 13 12	3 3 3	:	:	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	587 346 241	40.0	193.00	185.00	161.00-228.00 162.00-231.00 156.50-228.00	=	Ξ	Ξ	12	8 7 1	27 11 16	37 16 21	58 27 31	63 44 19	47 27 20	50 42 8	22 11 11	25 14 11	48 24 24	111 59 52	72 46 26	5 4 1	2 -	Ξ	:	
ANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	165 89 76	39.5	156.50	156.50	136.00-172.50 137.00-172.50 130.00-154.50	=	1	2	1	19 3 16	44 22 22	24 12 12	18 7 11	13 11 2	21 18 3	6 5 1	5	3	:	=	8 8	:	:	:	:	
PISTS	1,224 533 111 220	38.5 39.0	140.50 138.50	129.00	125.50-196.00 116.00-154.00 110.00-162.50 111.50-130.50	:	18 17 11 6	55	138 112 11 76	85	144 62 9 36	114 51 13 13	70 31 7 1	72 17 4 2	66 15 6 2	73 23 6 3	74 18 13	60	80 6 -		1 -	3 1 -	:	1 -	1 -	

Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers-large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977—Continued

					earnings ¹ ndard)	Numb	er of v	vorker	rs rec					ekly ea		s of—										
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours 1 (standard)	Mean 2	Median 2	Middle range 2	85 and under	90		\$ 110 -		130 -			160					210			260 -	280	300	320	34 and
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED						90.	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	ÖVE
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																										
TYPISTS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING FINANCE	568 304 264 138	40.0 38.5	198.00	210.00	\$ 135.00-215.50 168.00-224.50 122.00-168.50 117.00-132.50	:	:	20 3 17 9	46 2 44 42	45 3 42 37	49 14 35 32	51 22 29 11	36 15 21	28 18 10 2	18 8 10 2	31 16 15 3	29 25 4	34 24 10	66 61 5	109 87 22	2	2 -	:	1 -	1 -	
TYPISTS, CLASS B	656 269 95 82	39.0	132.50	123.00	121.50-175.50 113.00-142.50 117.00-167.50 107.00-117.00	:	18 17 11 6	42 38 8 29	92 68 11 34	77 43 15 6	95 27 9 4	63 22 7 2	34 10 7 1	44	48 5 4	42 8 6	45 14 13	26 1 -	14	13 6 -	1 -	1 -	:	:	:	
TILE CLERKS	560 187 373 41 207	40.0 38.5 40.0	159.00 132.50 232.00	161.00 119.50 235.00	109.00-164.00 119.00-193.50 107.00-136.00 223.00-260.00 104.00-125.50	:	44 10 34 -	100 19 81 -	95 21 74 -	68 11 57 -	54 10 44 - 21	37 15 22 -	16 7 9 5	16 11 5 1 2	23 17 6 2	17 13 4 1	24 19 5 -	12	7 7	29 15 14 14	7 7 7	6 6	2 2	3 3 3	:	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A	121 80				118.50-207.00 114.00-168.00	-	6	3	23	13 13	4	10	3	5 2	4	6	9	5	7	15	3	2	1	2	Ξ	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	313 128 185	40.0	152.00	146.50	111.00-151.00 123.00-179.50 107.50-135.00	:	19 6 13	48 8 40	43 18 25	47 11 36	50 10 40	27 12 15	8 6 2	10 8 2	17 17	10	15 15	7 7 -	:	5 - 5	2 - 2	3 - 3	1 1	1 1	=	
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	126 108				101.50-117.50 101.50-124.50	-	19 15	49 38	29 26	8	:	-	5	1	2	1	:	:	:	9	2	1	:	Ξ	:	
ESSENGERS	273 173 100 45	40.0 39.0	134.00	128.00	108.00-171.00 108.00-147.50 112.00-215.50 179.00-227.50	:	27 17 10	50 39 11	24 13 11	31 21 10 2	25 24 1	24 17 7 4	12 9 3 1	9	13 7 6 6	9 2 7 1	7 4 3 3	10 7 3	16 1 15 15	10 3 7 7	6 6	:	:	:	:	
WITCHBOARD OPERATORS	263 102 161 54	40.0 39.0	186.50 166.50	190.00	129.50-237.00 145.00-227.00 116.00-237.00 237.00-240.00	:	6	28	20 6 14	13 4 9	27 13 14	16 10 6	22 9 13	11 3 8	3 1 2	8 6 2	9 6 3 1	9 6 3 1	15 10 5 4	40 6 34 34	34 20 14 14	:	:	2 -	:	
WITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	54	39.5	174.50	172.00	138.50-189.00	-	-	-	3	6	5	4	7	1	7	8	2	1	-	3	5	-	1	-	1	
RDER CLERKS	160 126				133.50-185.50 137.00-195.50	2	:	3	5	15 7	32 28	20 18	14 14	14 14	13	6 3	10	7	7	6 5	4 3	3	1	1	:	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	82	40.0	166.50	155.50	133.50-196.00	-	-	-	-	4	24	8	9	-	9	3	8	5	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	78 57				132.50-174.00 140.00-174.00	2	Ξ	3	2	11	8	12 12	5	14 14	4 3	3	5	2 2	-	3	5	3	1	1	-	
CCOUNTING CLERKS	798	40.0 39.5 40.0	195.50 173.00 230.00	191.00 148.50 228.00	131.00-226.50 152.00-232.00 126.00-222.50 210.50-275.50 119.00-148.50	:	17 17 - 16	-	260 58 202 -	19	47 156 23	178 31 147 15 101	118 49 69 11 39	135 63 72 17 40	137 66 71 26 38	51 35 16 5	79 48 31 -	44 37 7 - 5	50 41 9 6	107 135 130	113 81 32 23 4	138 38 100 88	118 5 113 108	22 15 7		1

Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers-large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977-Continued

					earnings l	Numb	er of	vorke	rs rec	eiving	straig	ht-tir	ne we	ekly ea	rning	s of—										
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard	Mean 2	Median 2	Middle range ²	85 and under	90	-	110	120	130	140	150	-	170	180	190	200	-	220	-	-	-		-	an
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																										
COUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED																										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	954 437 517 337	40.0 39.5	218.50 218.50	225.50	\$ 168.00-272.00 179.00-249.50 158.00-277.50 210.50-280.50	-	:	1	8 8 -	30 27 3	58 15 43 20	66 11 55 14	46 16 30 9	48 17 31 10	60 17 43 26	31 20 11 5	35 28 7	23 16 7	28 25 3 1	142 92 50 45	89 74 15 11	122 25 97 88	116 3 113 108	22 15 7	17 16 1	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING RETAIL TRADE	1,207 361 846 576	40.0	167.50	167.00	119.50-173.00 136.50-192.00 119.00-158.00 118.00-144.00	-	17 17 16	58 9 49 42	252 50 202 183	138 13 125 82	145 32 113 72	112 20 92 73	72 33 39 23	87 46 41 28	77 49 28 28	20 15 5 4	44 20 24 24	21	22 16 6 1	100 15 85	24 7 17	16 13 3	2 2 -	=	:	
AYROLL CLERKS MANUFACTURING NOMMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES RETAIL TRADE	280 152 128 43 56	40.0 39.0 40.0	201.50 179.00 244.00	205.50 159.50 240.50	144.50-232.50 162.50-239.00 140.00-222.50 222.50-294.00 132.00-159.00	=	:	1 - 1	15 2 13 - 6	15 9 6 1 4	29 17 12 - 6	20 5 15 1 13	21 4 17 - 12	19 8 11 1 7	14 8 6 1 2	17 10 7 2 4	6 5 1 - 1	12 9 3 1	17 17 -	43 31 12 12	25 15 10 10	4 4	17 3 14 14	1	1 -	
YPUNCH OPERATORS	1,133 559 574 121 201 149	40.0 39.0 40.0 39.0	180.50 164.50 228.00 136.50	173.50 155.50 247.00 138.00	136.50-208.00 144.00-215.00 131.00-196.50 208.00-249.50 110.00-159.00 122.50-153.50	15 - 15	18 18 16	20 1 19 - 15 4	58 20 38 - 12 24	78 31 47 3 11 28	127 61 66 - 36 28	109 50 59 - 28 24	114 59 55 3 28 19	81 41 40 1 16 16	75 43 32 10 9	60 31 29 - 9	43 26 17 11 5	69 35 34 4 1	73 64 9 1	84 52 32 24	78 23 55 55	17 11 6 6	7 4 3 3	7 7		
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NOMANUFACTURING	428 261 167 83	40.0	191.50	185.00	146.00-211.50 156.50-215.00 135.50-169.50 137.00-156.50	-	:	:	1 -	17 5 12 8	49 7 42 19	62 29 33 21	52 32 20 17	43 25 18 12	40 22 18 6	21 20 1	16 14 2	19 17 2	37 37 -	34 24 10	17 15 2	10 7 3	3	7 7 -	:	
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING	705 298 407 100 151 66	40.0 39.0 40.0 38.5	170.50 166.50 230.00 133.00	160.00 159.00 248.00 135.00	130.00-206.50 135.00-207.10 122.50-206.50 222.50-249.50 105.00-159.00 117.50-132.00	-	18 18 16	20 1 19 - 15 4	57 20 37 - 11 24	61 26 35 3 10 20	78 54 24 - 13 9	47 21 26 - 16 3	62 27 35 2 26 2	38 16 22 11 4	35 21 14 2 6	39 11 28 - 8	27 12 15 10 4	50 18 32 4	36 27 9 1	28	61 8 53 53	7 4 3 3	4			

Table A-9. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977

				Weekly (st:	andard)	Num			rs rece	-					-											
Occupation and industry division	Number	Average weekly					120		160												400		\$ 440	460	500	\$
,	workers	hours l (standard)	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 120	under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	
ALL WORKERS																										
MPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS BUSINESS)	585	40.0	\$ 349.50	\$ 332.50	\$ \$ 297.00-394.50	-		_	-	4	7	15	24	50	56	90	71	59	37	31	32	35	12	10	47	,
MANUFACTURING	345 240				291.00-352.00 318.00-461.50		-	-	-	- 4	5 2	6	17	40	41	73 17	46 25	42	19	16 15	17 15	14	8	10	1 46	
PUBLIC UTILITIESFINANCE	114 76	40.0	454.50	481.00	404.00-514.00 276.00-343.00	-	:	:	-	4	2	6	3	8	1 9	13	5	6 9	8	5	12	12	3	9 -		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	288	40.0	392.00	374.50	324.00-440.00	-		-	_	_	-	-	-	10	12	36	33	35	22	24	18	26	10	10	47	7
MANUFACTURING	157 131				312.00-390.00 370.00-514.00		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	8	23 10	28	14	13 11	15	13 13	8	10	1 46	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	244				287.00-345.00			-	-	-	2	11	13	28	37	52	34	22	13	7	14	9	2	-	-	_
MANUFACTURING	164				278.50-325.00 299.00-397.00		:	-	-	Ξ	2	6	11	26	29 8	43	12	8	5	3	5	8	2	-	:	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	53	39.5	265.00	267.00	240.50-286.50	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	11	12	7	2	4	2	2	-	-	-		-	-	-
MPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) NONMANUFACTURING FINANCE		39.5	278.00	273.50	240.00-300.00 236.00-314.00 218.50-278.00	-	Ξ	4	5 5 4	10 9 7	45 33 28	113 25 21	122 36 15	139 42 35	108 36 16	65 25 12	48 20 3	27 14 1	31 25	10 8	3	<u>-</u>	1 -	1 -	Ξ	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	263				279.50-325.00		_	-	_	-	_	5	13	52	69	45	31	19	16	8	3	_	1	1		
MANUFACTURING		39.5	310.00	302.00	280.00-318.00 276.50-341.50 264.00-300.50	-	=	:	:	=	=	1	6 7 7	29 23 20	56 13 11	30 15 11	20 11 3	10 9 1	10	7		:	1 -	-	:	:
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).	343				240.00-285.50		_		1	2	26	48	83	85	39	16	17	8	15	2	-	1	-	-	_	_
MANUFACTURING	216 127				243.00-270.00		_	-	1	2	18	31 17	75 8	67 18	16	10	8	3	15	1		1	- :	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIESFINANCE	61	40.0	322.50	316.50	291.00-367.50 221.00-271.00	-	:	-	-	-	13	14	6	2 15	18 5	7	9	5	15	1 -		-	-	:	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	127				216.50-239.50			4	4	8	19	60	26	2	_	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_
NONMANUFACTURING	59				198.00-249.00		-	4	4	7	15	7	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MPUTER OPERATORS	682 400				183.50-245.50			37 16	35	92 68	102 75	79	68 55	25	31 15	34	5	4	12	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING					157.50-236.00			21	29	24	27	65 51	13	4	16	28	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE	53				161.00-202.50			9	14	10	11	3	,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	135				224.50-303.50		:	1_	7	9	13	16	20 15	9	15	26	5	2	6	5		1	:	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	70	39.5	252.50	255.00	205.00-303.50	-		1	7	6	12	5	5	3	7	21	1	-	2	-	- 2	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-9. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977—Continued

					y earnings 1 andard)	Numl	per of	worke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-ti	me we	ekly e	arning	s of-	-									
	Number	Average					120			\$ 180							\$ 320		360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 500	\$
Occupation and industry division	workers	hours 1 (standard)	Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 120		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	500	540	_ 58
ALL WORKERS— CONTINUED																										
MPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			10		e e																					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	344 169				182.00-243.00 200.00-253.50	3	24	20	33	39 21	53 38	82 28	39 31	16 15	16	8	-	2	6	3	-	-	-	=	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	175	39.5	203.50	205.00	160.50-228.00	3	20	18	20	18	15	54	8	1 -	9	7	=	-	5	-	=	-	:	=	-	
AFTERS	774				213.50-319.00	:	16	33	42	57 39	64	79 50	72 48	72 44	80	70 47	79 59	23	19 16	18 17	41 15	5	2	2	-	
MANUFACTURING	518 256				213.00-311.00	-	6	11	11	18	24	29	24	28	31	23	20	1	3	1	26	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	313 203				277.50-358.00 289.00-355.50	:	-	Ξ	1	3	10	14	24 13	31 14	44 21	40 28	49 46	21	15 12	13 12	39 13	5	5	5	:	
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	239 162				203.00-316.50	-	2	10	19	22 13	21 18	13 12	21 14	31 24	30 24	30 19	27 10	2	4	5	5	-	- 1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	77				193.50-318.00	-	2	4	10	9	3	1	7	7	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	185 142				175.00-239.00 176.50-239.00	:	10	21 14	55	19 19	19 16	51 32	25 21	9	6	-	3	-	Ξ.	Ξ	:	=	Ξ	=	-	
ECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	237				291.00-355.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	9	11	87 76	23	20	24	1	47 28	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	150 87				282.50-306.50 307.50-358.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	20	21	1	19	-	-	-	_	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	72	40.0	348.50	347.50	334.00-383.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	20	21	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- NONMANUFACTURING:	115	40.0	340.50	355.00	297.00-386.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	3	-	18	1	20	15	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	63	40.0	349.00	355.00	334.00-389.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	20	12	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	95	39.5	298.00	295.00	295.00-307.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	51	22	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	139 127				233.50-284.00		-	-	2	6	9	25 23	26 24	31	22	9	4	4	1	:	-	-	-	:	-	

Table A-10. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex–large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.–III., March 1977

			rerage ean ²)			Ave (mea				Ave (me	erage ean ²)
Sex, $^{\rm 3}$ occupation, and industry division	Number 'of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Week earning (standa
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			s	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED			
SSENGERS	150 110		150.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS				ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:	50	40.0	271 44	MANUFACTURING	83 76		154.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B			
MANUFACTURING	58	40.0	271.00	TYPISTS	1,211		161.00	MANUFACTURING	330 825 570	39.0	14
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				RETAIL TRADE	111 219		138.50	PAYROLL CLÉRKS	239	39.5	18
05740156	2 242	30 F	204 50	TYPISTS, CLASS A	556		175.00 197.50	MANUFACTURING	127	39.0	17
MANUFACTURING	3,242 2,086 1,156	40.0	204.50 209.00 196.00	MANUFACTURING	303 253 137	38.5	148.00	RETAIL TRADE	56		
PUBLIC UTILITIES	336 336	40.0	252.00	TVOISTS. CLASS R	655	39.5	149.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	541	40.0	18
FINANCE	302	1	165.50 259.50	NONMANUFACTURING	269 95 82	38.5	132.50 140.00 113.50	NONMANUFACTURING	115	40.0	22
MANUFACTURING	204	40.0	261.00	ETLE CLEDKS			136.00	FINANCE	147		
PUBLIC UTILITIES	52	40.0	310.00	MANUFACTURING	170 345	38.5	156.00 126.50	MANUFACTURING	256	40.0	19
MANUFACTURING	802 476 326	40.0	223.00 233.50 207.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A	103		116.00	NONMANUFACTURINGFINANCE	162		
PUBLIC UTILITIES	86 74	40.0 38.5	259.50 165.50	NONMANUFACTURING	70	39.0	136.00	MANUFACTURING	285	40.0	1
FINANCE	106		187.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING	293 119 174	40.0	136.00 150.50 125.50	NONMANUFACTURING	95	40.0	0 2
MANUFACTURING	833	40.0	202.00	ETLE CLERKS. CLASS C			118.50	FINANCE	66		
PUBLIC UTILITIESFINANCE	179 74 122	39.5	236.50 151.00 157.00	NONMANUFACTURING	101		120.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
FCRETARIES. CLASS D	847	3.25	174.00	MESSENGERS	107			COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	504	40.0	0 3
MANUFACTURING	573 274	38.5	179.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	102	40.0	173.50 186.50	MANUFACTURING	- 201	39.5	5 3
RETAIL TRADE	144		149.50	NONMANUFACTURING	158		165.00 236.00	PUBLIC UTILITIESFINANCE	63		
MANUFACTURING	699 526	40.0 39.5	183.50 178.50	Sarron Sarron	50		173.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A		40.0	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	309 64		203.50	MANUFACTURING	136		156.50 159.50		114	39.5	
TENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	639 353		170.50 173.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	67	40.0	154.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	200	40.0	0 3
NONMANUFACTURING			167.00 198.00	MANUFACTURING	700	40.0	168.00	MANUFACTURING	141	40.0	0 3
TENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	586 346		192.50	NONMANUFACTURING	676		155.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)			
NONMANUFACTURING	240		192.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:	370	40.0	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING	202	39.5	5 2

Table A-10. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex–large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.–III., March 1977—Continued

			verage nean ²)			Ave (me	erage				erage an ²)
Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings l (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings 1 (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours 1 (standard)	Weekly earnings (standard
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED				COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			\$	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED			ts
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	207	40.0	\$	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING	224 128 96	40.0	222.50 237.00 203.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	93	39.5	299.0
MANUFACTURING	133	40.0	307.50 304.50 312.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	26	40.0	275.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	252	40.0	272.00	MANUFACTURING	734 502 232	40.0	272.00 272.50 271.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	81	40.0	327.0
MANUFACTURING	163 89 45	39.5	262.50 288.50 330.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A	310 202		320.00 324.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	191		260.5
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	83		233.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B	232	40.0	260.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),	56	40.0	
OMPUTER OPERATORS	499		225.50	NONMANUFACTURING	71		256.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),			
MANUFACTURING	320 179	39.5	231.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C	164 130		212.00	CLASS B	91 180		258.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	53	40.0	283.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	234		316.50	MANUFACTURING	77	40.0	208.0
MANUFACTURING	121 60	40.0	271.00 283.00	MANUFACTURING	147 87	39.5	301.50 341.50	NONMANUFACTURING	103		196.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	61 27		258.50 291.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	72		348.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	117 79		206.0
41.04.57.44.40.40.40.40.40.40				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- NONMANUFACTURING:	115		340.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	137		260.0
				PUBLIC UTILITIES	63	40.0	349.00	MANUFACTURING	125	40.0	262.0

Table A-11. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977

			Hourly ear	mings 4	Numl	per of v	worke	rs rec	eiving	straig	ht-tin	ne hou	rly ea	rnings	of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range 2	Unde \$	5.40 r and	5.60	\$ 5.80	6.00	5 6.20	\$ 6.40 -	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	\$ 7.60	5 7.80	8.00	8.20.	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.80	\$ 9•00 -	\$ 9.20	9.601	S 0 • (
					5.40	under 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	8.20	8.40	8.60	8.80	9.00	9.20	9,601	10.001	0.4
ALL WORKERS		\$	\$	\$ \$																							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	335 286	7.31	7.17	6.87- 8.39		:	12 12	29 29	2	-	26 24	14 14	58 58		53 53	10 10	:	1_	:	46	28 28	11	3	=	:	10 10	
MANUFACTURING			7.93 7.93			-	-	91 91	32 32	5	26 26	178 178	52 52		62 62	72 69	68 68	272 272		201 38	108 37	129 117	97 96	9	18 18		
MANUFACTURING	246 215					11	24 23	1 -	Ξ	10	4	7	60 60		5 5	10	-	6	-	:	58 46	-	4	-	:	21 21	
MANUFACTURING						1	:	127 127	4	63 63	23 23	26 26	129 128		53 46	68 68	34 34	320 320	11 11	149 13	54 54	3	:	:	:	224 224	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	725 77	8.14	7.39	6.60- 7.55 8.24- 8.27	-	:	143 143	22	:	12	:	55 55	60		145 142 3 3	156 156	18 18	:	83 72 11 11	59 59 59	19	8 -	:	:	:	:	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	158 366	7.79	7.92	7.28- 8.60 7.25- 8.12	-	2 2	6 6 -	6	:	:	2 -	8 8 -	:	13 13	241 14 227 227	16 6 10 10	:	45 27 18 14	41 1 40 27	57 5 52 51	23	47 45 2 2	13 - 13 13	2 2 1	1 1 1	-	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS						:	-	73 73		4	24 24	136 136	86 86		177 177	89 89	:	5	12	114	189 189	153 153	11 11	:	3		
MANUFACTURING						: :	-	30 30	5	7	12 12	10	11 11		60 59	:	- :	:	=	:	7	18 18	:	:	5		
ILLWRIGHTS						: :	:	4	Ξ	Ξ	65 65	77 77	43 43		134 134	25 25	51 51	1	6	:	43 43	160 160	35 35	5 5		-	
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS						25 25	:	105 102		33	11	Ξ	1	:	48 48	11 11	26 25	9	:	:	:	:	Ξ	:	:	:	
MANUFACTURING						: :	:	10		:	:	22	13 13	14	15 15	:	50 50	18 18		2	48 48	:	177 177	:	:	:	
MANUFACTURING	159					: :	:	9	1	:	10 10	10	7	5	7 5	5	12 12	13 13	5 2	1_	43 41	12	:	12	6	:	
MANUFACTURING						3				5	-	:	9	4 4	5	:	4	=	21	:	34 24	4	=	:	:	:	

Table A-12. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977

			Hourly ea	mings 4	Numb				_			ne hour	ly ear	rnings	of—				,								
Occupation and industry division	Number			2	2.30				3.00			\$ 3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	\$ 4.80							\$ 7.60	8.00	8.40	\$
	workers	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	and under 2.40		2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	- 4.80	5.20	5.60	- 6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7,60	8.00	8.40,	8.80	0
ALL WORKERS																											
UCKDRIVERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING RETAIL TRADE	467 765	7.04	7.76	6.66- 7.60 7.68- 7.82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18 - 18 18	1 -	:	1 -	8 - 8 8	14 2 12 12	20 15 5 4	36 34 2	44 15 29 6	146 99 47 8	48 42 6	125 125 -	771 135 636 209	:	:	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	64	5.16	5.21	4.44- 5.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	1	4	8	13	17	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK						-	:	-	= :	=	:	-	:	:	:	4	6 2	1 -	15 13	24	47 26	11 11	34 34	290 76	:	:	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER)	159 334	6.85 7.78	6.66 7.82	6.66- 7.40	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	6 6 -	:	19 15 4	78 72 6	21 15 6 6	33 33 -	336 18 318 214	:	:	
IPPING CLERKS		5.67 5.67				:	-	-		Ξ	2	:	2	:	1 -	19 16	29 26	17 16	7 6	-	2	4	4 3	6	5	1	
CEIVING CLERKS	289 65	6.06	6.13 7.16	5.46- 6.59 4.45- 7.41	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	9 6 3 3	5 3 2 2	9 1 8 8	2 2	24 19 5 5	16 13 3 3	63 58 5	29 27 2	26 25 1 1	95 94 1	41 35 6	24 24 23	7 5 2 2	1 1 1	:	
IPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS						=	:	:	Ξ	5	5	Ξ	4	1	1	12 12	18 6	12	4	8	16 7	32 24	:	13 13	:	:	
REHOUSEMEN	668 331 337 248	5.92 6.98	6.29 7.35	5.14- 6.98 7.12- 7.41	1	5 5 5	1 1	3 3 3	5 5 5	:	2 2 2	:	:	:	45 45 -	:	44 44 -	24 24 -	66 52 14	62 53 9	34 20 14	161 93 68 16	212 212 213	3 3 3	:	:	
DER FILLERS	257 277	5.49	5.45	5.45- 6.21 6.66- 6.71	-	:	- :	:	:	:	:	:	2 2 2	5 5 5	8 8 8	72 60 12 12	6 6	112 107 5 4	14 - 14 8	98 90 8	154 - 154 154	22 22 25	41 41 41	:	:	:	
IPPING PACKERS	541 294			4.98- 6.85 4.90- 6.21		-	3	1_	-	1 -	3	1_	3	11	7	80 62	55 39	58 36	41 36	112 112	8	156	-	1	-	:	
TERIAL HANDLING LABORERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING RETAIL TRADE	2,132 1,575 557 273	5.65 5.73	5.29 7.45	5.06- 6.21 3.20- 7.61	-	56 56 56	22	26 26 26	19 19 19	16 16 16	13 13 13	6 6	11 11 11	13 13 13	12 4 8 8	216 207 9	422 419 3 3	260 260		166 164 2	52 35 17 11	289 276 13 12	48 16 32 31	260	16 16 -	:	
RKLIFT OPERATORS	2,053 1,957		6.55		:	:	-	-	:	:	Ξ	:	Ξ	-	-			317 317		101 101	502 502	271 271	72 1	43 18	-	350 350	
WER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER HAN FORKLIFT)	93 67		6.38 6.11	5.75- 7.45	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 13	18	16 16	:	15 15	26	:	:	5	

Table A-12. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977—Continued

			Hourly ear	mings 4	Numb	er of v	orker	s rece	eiving	straig	ht-tim	ne hou	rly ea	rnings	of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number of				\$ 2.30	2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	4.00	\$ 4.20	4.40	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	8.8
	workers	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range 2	and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
					2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	ove
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																											
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN	1,968 698 1,270	6.32	6.52		-	-	108	50 - 50	55 - 55	16 16	15	21 3 18	4	22 17 5	16 3 13	34 20 14	70 53 17	57 48 9	67 57 10	66 44 22	219 211 8	118 118	125 124 1	:	Ξ	:	
MANUFACTURING	3,553 1,474	4.13	3.90	2.45- 5.76	772	203	523	148	62	33	12		19			255							13	:	:	:	
PUBLIC UTILITIESFINANCE	202 232 95	3.73	3.50		10	20	19	34	22 40	- 8 25	2 7 1	8	47	54 4	8 -	20	13 7	21	131	4 -	8	:	11	=	:	:	

Table A-13. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex-large establishments in St. Louis, Mo.-III., March 1977

Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MAINTENANCE, TOOLKOOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CAMPENTERS	335 286	7.31	BOILER TENDERS	109		ORDER FILLERS	527 271	6.47
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	1,617		MANUFACTURING	77	7.22	SHIPPING PACKERS	256 416	
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	246	7.34	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL			MANUFACTURING	194	
MANUFACTURING	215		OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	1,943	5.63
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS MANUFACTURING	1,314		TRUCKORIVERS	1,135		RETAIL TRADE	537 261	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	691 614	6.98	RETAIL TRADE	265		FORKLIFT OPERATORS	2,040	
NGNMANUFACTURING	77		TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	422		POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	93	6.61
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	486	7.68	MANUFACTURING	162			67	
MANUFACTURING	134 352	7.64	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER):			MANUFACTURING	1,886	6.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	332		PUBLIC UTILITIES	334 226			2,299	
MANUFACTURING	1,071		SHIPPING CLERKS	96 83		MANUFACTURING	1,165	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS MANUFACTURING	193 189		RECEIVING CLERKS	326		PUBLIC UTILITIES	163 209	3.83
MILLWRIGHTS	694 694		NONMANUFACTURING	262 64 56	6.12			
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	286	6.43	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS	121	5.99	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING	269		WAREHOUSEMEN	652		SHIPPING PACKERS	125 100	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	596 596			323	5.91	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	159 145	7.82		244			39 54	

Footnotes

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

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 workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay: a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

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

4 Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends,

holidays, and late shifts.

5 Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Data on area wages and related benefits are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives at 3-year intervals. 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 74 ¹ 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 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification 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. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

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.

¹ Included in the 74 areas are 4 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News—Hampton, Va.—N.C.; and Syracuse, 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.

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.

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 of men and women in 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 may 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

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

Office clerical—Continued

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

Electronic data processing

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

Skilled maintenance

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

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners Material handling laborers

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

- . 1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
 - Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
 - 3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
 - 4. 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. 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.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in St. Louis, Mo.—III., March 1977

	Minimum	Number of est	ablishments	Wo	rkers in establishme	ents
Industry division ²	employment in establish-	Within scope		Within scop	oe of study 4	
	ments in scope of study	of study 3	Studied	Number	Percent	Studied
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL DIVISIONS	-	1,279	276	403,427	100	232,634
MANUFACTURING	100	413	103	206+033	51	129,120
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND	-	866	173	197,394	49	103,514
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES5	100	93	35	45,689	11	34,442
WHOLESALE TRADE	50	244	30	27,710	7	6,740
RETAIL TRADE	100	123	27	64,031	16	38,293
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50	179	31	28,697	7	11,846
SERVICES7	50	227	50	31,267	8	12,193
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL DIVISIONS	-	127	93	224,832	100	196,016
MANUFACTURING	500	72	49	132,532	59	115,659
NONMANUFACTURING	-	55	44	92,300	41	80,357
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND						
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES5	500	14	14	29,177	13	29,177
WHOLESALE TRADE	500	2	2	2,933	1	2,933
RETAIL TRADE	500	21	14	45,031	20	35,438
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	500	7	7	7,460	3	7,460
SERVICES 7	500	11	7	7,699	3	5,349

1 The St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of St. Louis city; Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties, Mo.; and Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, Ill. 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.

2 The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used

² The 1972 edition of the <u>Standard Industrial Classification Manual</u> was used in classifying establishments by industry division. However, all government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³ 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.

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

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

6 Abbreviated to "finance" in the A-series tables.

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

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

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

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, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy;
 - f. Performs stenographic and typing work.

May also perform other cierical 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.

SECRETARY—Continued

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;
- 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

SECRETARY-Continued

Exclusions-Continued

identify such positions. Vice presidents whose <u>primary</u> 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" <u>for</u> 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 \underline{small} organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); \underline{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, memoranda, 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.

TY PIST-Continued

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.

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

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

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

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

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

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

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

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

<u>Class B.</u> Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

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

ACCOUNTING CLERK-Continued

and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

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

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

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

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

MACHINE BILLER

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

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, 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

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll

PAYROLL CLERK-Continued

listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

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.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS-Continued

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

<u>Class C.</u> 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

COMPUTER OPERATOR-Continued

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

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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 <u>not</u> 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. Salesroute 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 <u>not</u> 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 airconditioning. 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 $1^{1}/_{2}$ tons)
Truckdriver, medium truck ($1^{1}/_{2}$ 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. <u>Includes</u> 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.

Service Contract Act Surveys

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

Alaska (statewide) Albany, Ga. Alexandria, La. Alpena, Standish, and Tawas City, Mich. Asheville, N.C. Atlantic City, N.J. Augusta, Ga.-S.C. Austin, Tex. Bakersfield, Calif. Baton Rouge, La. Battle Creek, Mich. Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex. Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss. Bremerton, Wash. Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford, Conn. Brunswick, Ga. Cedar Rapids, Iowa Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill. Charleston, S.C. Cheyenne, Wyo. Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn-Ky. Colorado Springs, Colo. Columbia, S.C. Columbus, Miss. Crane, Ind. Decatur, Ill. Des Moines, Iowa Dothan, Ala. Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. El Paso, Tex., and Alamogordo-Las Cruces, N. Mex. Eugene-Springfield and Medford-Klamath Falls-Grants Pass-Roseburg, Oreg. Fayetteville, N.C. Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.

Fort Riley-Junction City, Kans. Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. Fort Wayne, Ind. Frederick-Hagerstown-Chambersburg, Md.-Pa. Gadsden and Anniston, Ala. Goldsboro, N.C. Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr. Guam, Territory of Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa. Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va. La Crosse, Wis. Laredo, Tex. Lawton, Okla. Lexington-Fayette, Ky. Lima, Ohio Logansport-Peru, Ind. Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del. Macon, Ga. Madison, Wis. Maine (statewide) McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex. Meridian, Miss. Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Cos., N.J. Mobile and Pensacola, Ala-Fla. Montana (statewide) New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C. New Hampshire (statewide) New London-Norwich, Conn-R.I. North Dakota (statewide) Northern New York Orlando, Fla. Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif. Phoenix, Ariz. Pine Bluff, Ark. Pueblo, Colo. Puerto Rico Raleigh-Durham, N.C. Reno, Nev. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. Salina, Kans. Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif. Sandusky, Ohio

Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif. Savannah, Ga. Selma, Ala. Sherman-Denison, Tex. Shreveport, La. South Dakota (statewide) Southern Idaho Southwestern Virginia Springfield, Ill. Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass -- Conn. Stockton, Calif. Tacoma, Wash. Topeka, Kans. Tulsa, Okla. Upper Peninsula, Mich. Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif. Vermont (statewide) Virgin Islands of the U.S. Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex. Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa West Texas Plains West Virginia (statewide) Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. Yakima, Richland-Kennewick, and Walla Walla-Pendleton, Wash-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

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 1931, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1976, \$1.35 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 bulletins available is presented below. 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. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1950 through 1975, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *	
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1976 1	1900-76,	85 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1976	1900-59,	55 cents
Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove,	1900-67,	75
Calif., Oct. 1976	1900-67,	
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1976	1900-50,	
Billings, Mont., July 1976	1900-39,	
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1977	1950-8,	
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1976	1900-53,	
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1976	1900-70,	
Canton, Ohio, May 1976	1900-28,	
Chattanooga, TennGa., Sept. 1976	1900-57,	55 cents
Chicago, Ill., May 1976	1900-32,	\$1.05
Cincinnati, Ohio-KyInd., Mar. 1976	1900-7,	
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1976	1900-62,	
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1976	1900-68,	
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1976	1900-41,	
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1976	1900-63,	
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1976	1900-25,	
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1976	1900-78,	
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1976	1900-45, 1900-73,	
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1976	1900-73,	
Fresno, Calif., June 1976	1900-15,	
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1976	1900-54,	
Green Bay, Wis., July 1976	1900-37,	
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point,	1700 51,	JJ Cents
	1900-47,	65 cents
N.C., Aug. 1976	1900-36,	
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1977	1950-9.	80 cents
	1900-26,	
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1976 Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1977	1950-4.	\$1.40
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1976	1900-58,	
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1977	1950-2.	\$1.50
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1976 1	1900-80,	
Kansas City, MoKans., Sept. 1976 1	1900-60,	
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1976	1900-77,	85 cents
Louisville, KyInd., Nov. 1976	1900-69,	55 cents

	Bulletin number	
Area	and price *	
Manabia Tana Arb Miss New 1076	1000 75	05
Memphis, TennArkMiss., Nov. 1976	1900-75,	
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1976	1900-66,	
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1976 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MinnWis., Jan. 1977	1900-22,	
	1950-3,	\$1.60
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1976	1900-35.	
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1977 New Orleans, La., Jan. 1977 ¹	1950-7,	\$1.60
	1950-5,	
New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976	1900-48,	\$1.05
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va N.C., May 1976 1	1900-27	85 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and	1700 21,	of cents
Newport News-Hampton, VaN.C., May 1976 1	1900-33	85 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1976	1900-43,	
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1976		
Omaha, NebrIowa, Oct. 1976	1900-42,	
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1976	1900-38,	
Philadelphia, PaN.J., Nov. 1976	1900-64,	
Dittabunch De Ton 1077		,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1977	1950-1,	
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1976 Portland, Oreg.—Wash., May 1976	1900-72,	
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1976	1900-51,	
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1976	1900-50, 1900-55,	
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Mass., June 1976	1900-31,	75 cents
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Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1976	1900-71,	
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1976	1900-71,	
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1976	1900-65,	
San Antonio, Tex., May 1976	1900-03,	
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1976	1900-79,	
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-9,	95 cents
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-13,	
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Jan. 1976	1900-6,	65 cents
South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1976	1900-5,	
Syracuse, N.Y., July 1976		55 cents
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1976		55 cents
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1976		55 cents
Washington, D.CMdVa., Mar. 1976		85 cents
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1976	1900-21,	
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1976		55 cents
York, Pa., Feb. 1977	1950-6,	\$1.10

^{*} Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

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

U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

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