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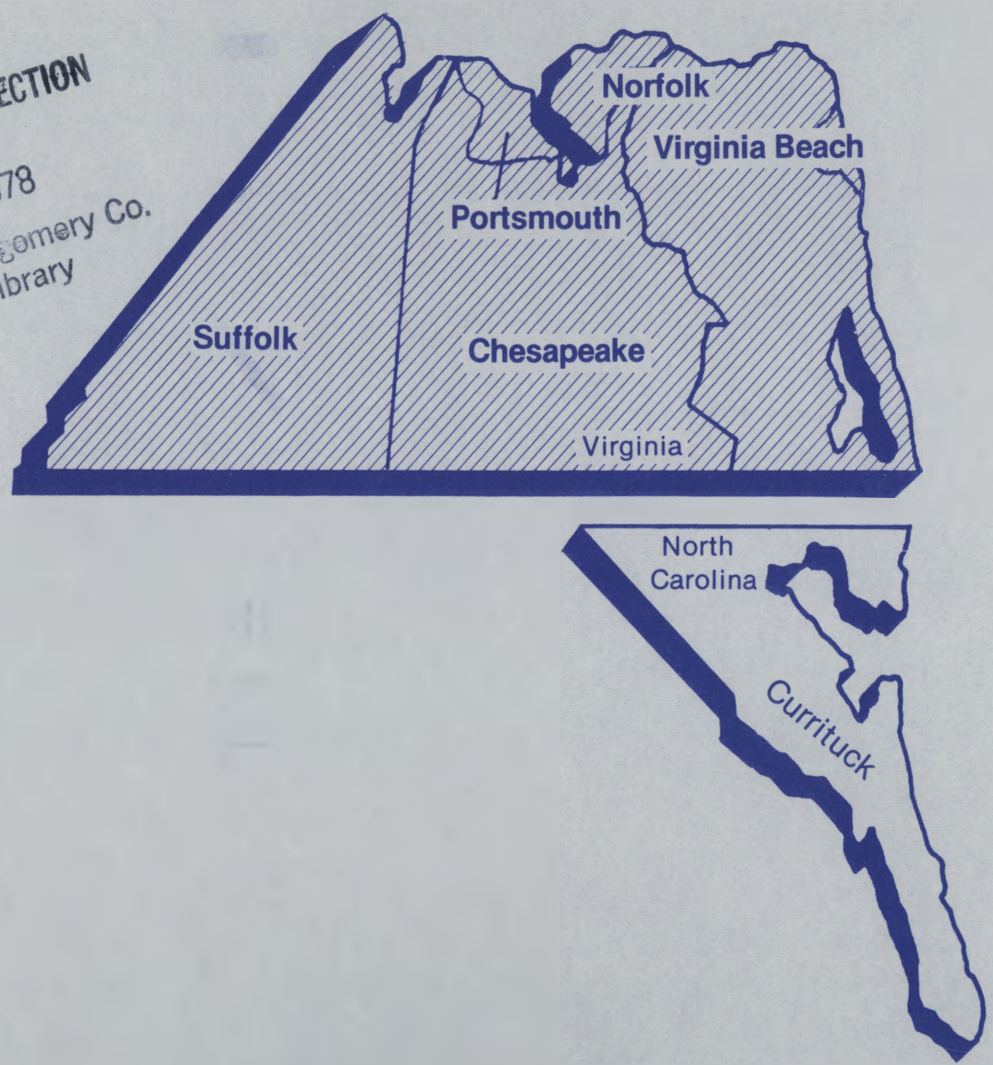
Area Wage Survey

Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Virginia—North Carolina, Metropolitan Area, May 1978

Bulletin 2025-20

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1978 survey of occupational earnings in the Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth, Virginia–North Carolina, 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 Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, 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:

Current reports on occupational earnings are available for the combined Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth and Newport News–Hampton areas for the moving and storage (May 1978) and laundry and dry cleaning (May 1978) industries. Also available for the Norfolk area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Virginia—North Carolina, Metropolitan Area, May 1978



U. S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
July 1978
Bulletin 2025-20

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 75 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 elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Appendixes

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

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

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1978

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES -----	468	39.5	\$ 183.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	60	39.5	\$ 132.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) -----	78	40.0	\$ 319.00
MANUFACTURING -----	178	39.0	192.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	39.5	130.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	286	39.5	178.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	157	39.5	133.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	27	39.5	358.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	62	39.0	216.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	39.5	128.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	29	40.0	274.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	88	39.5	178.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	68	39.0	116.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) ---	40	39.5	256.00
MANUFACTURING -----	29	39.5	185.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	64	39.0	114.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	40.0	175.50	ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B -----	57	40.0	118.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	122	40.0	185.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	187	39.5	183.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS -----	469	39.5	151.50	MANUFACTURING -----	26	39.0	227.00
MANUFACTURING -----	72	39.0	206.00	MANUFACTURING -----	154	39.0	154.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	40.0	174.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	40.0	168.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	315	40.0	153.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	44	39.5	211.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	158	39.0	178.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	39.5	152.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C ----	67	40.0	162.50
MANUFACTURING -----	73	39.0	175.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	122	39.5	180.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	156.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	39.0	181.00	MANUFACTURING -----	48	39.5	204.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	89	39.5	258.50
STENOGRAPHERS -----	111	40.0	162.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	78	39.5	165.50	DRAFTERS -----	154	39.5	254.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	158.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	39.0	171.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	89	39.5	258.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	84	40.0	155.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B ----	347	39.5	141.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A ---	33	39.5	316.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	154.00	MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	131.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	27	40.0	184.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	146.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS -----	65	40.0	166.50
TYPISTS -----	226	39.0	149.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS -----	27	39.5	155.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	167.50
MANUFACTURING -----	61	39.0	166.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	59	38.5	158.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	36	40.0	173.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	165	38.5	142.00	MANUFACTURING -----	33	39.0	164.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	40.0	177.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	54	39.0	162.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	26	37.5	149.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C ----	25	40.0	149.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	49	39.5	176.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS: MANUFACTURING -----	39	39.0	153.50				
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	177	38.5	141.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	39.5	154.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	146	38.5	140.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A ----							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	48	39.0	162.50								
FILE CLERKS -----	143	39.5	114.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	138	39.5	113.50								
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	121	39.5	113.00								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	39.5	113.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
						3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60
ALL WORKERS																												
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	130	\$ 7.86	\$ 7.82	\$ 6.75- 9.58	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	3	12	4	19	9	2	22	-	39
MANUFACTURING -----	95	7.77	7.23	6.40- 9.58	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	3	8	4	17	1	2	1	-	39
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	50	6.53	6.58	5.89- 7.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	3	12	2	8	-	4	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	43	6.40	6.43	5.89- 7.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	3	8	1	8	-	4	1	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	186	6.45	6.24	5.50- 6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	37	5	29	22	6	45	-	17	2	12	-	5
MANUFACTURING -----	150	6.09	5.97	5.24- 6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	37	5	29	22	2	44	-	-	-	-	-	5
NONMANUFACTURING:																												
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	7.93	7.82	7.82- 8.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	17	-	12	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS																												
(MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	193	6.47	6.50	5.60- 7.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	11	-	7	4	-	19	29	14	43	-	-	26	2	-	12	
MANUFACTURING -----	53	6.15	5.60	4.70- 6.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	5	4	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
NONMANUFACTURING																												
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	140	6.59	6.85	6.31- 7.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	27	14	43	-	-	26	2	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	111	6.57	6.70	6.31- 7.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	30	-	-	22	-	-	-	
BOILER TENDERS -----	31	5.57	4.54	3.94- 6.01	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
MANUFACTURING -----	31	5.57	4.54	3.94- 6.01	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1978

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
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	130	7.86	SHIPPING CLERKS -----	75	4.13
MANUFACTURING -----	95	7.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	4.11
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	50	6.53	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	87	5.70
MANUFACTURING -----	43	6.40	NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	4.46
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	186	6.45	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	49	4.06
MANUFACTURING -----	150	6.09	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	286	5.21
NONMANUFACTURING:			MANUFACTURING -----	166	4.61
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	34	7.93	NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	6.05
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	67	7.14
(MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	193	6.47	ORDER FILLERS -----	210	4.84
MANUFACTURING -----	53	6.15	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,013	4.17
NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	6.59	MANUFACTURING -----	400	4.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	111	6.57	NONMANUFACTURING -----	613	4.28
BOILER TENDERS -----	31	5.57	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	449	5.00
MANUFACTURING -----	31	5.57	MANUFACTURING -----	309	5.15
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	4.66
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL			POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER		
OCCUPATIONS - MEN			THAN FORKLIFT) -----	88	4.66
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	1,514	4.76	MANUFACTURING -----	86	4.62
MANUFACTURING -----	250	4.81	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	215	3.57
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,264	4.75	MANUFACTURING -----	85	4.07
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	385	6.69	NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	3.24
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	207	2.82	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	388	3.54
NONMANUFACTURING -----	201	2.77	MANUFACTURING -----	122	4.25
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	654	4.25	NONMANUFACTURING -----	266	3.21
MANUFACTURING -----	64	5.03	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	29	4.80
NONMANUFACTURING -----	590	4.17			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
(TRAILER) -----	376	5.61	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	61	4.77	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	332	3.05
NONMANUFACTURING -----	315	5.77	MANUFACTURING -----	82	3.89
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	196	5.28	NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	2.77
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK					
(OTHER THAN TRAILER) -----	166	4.36			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings, adjusted for employment shifts, for selected occupational groups in Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group ⁵	May 1975	May 1976	May 1977
	to	to	to
	May 1976	May 1977	May 1978
All industries:			
Office clerical.....	6.4	7.7	7.7
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.5	6.2	9.2
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.0	7.3	8.2
Manufacturing:			
Office clerical.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Skilled maintenance trades.....	8.3	5.3	10.0
Unskilled plant workers.....	10.4	9.3	8.7
Nonmanufacturing:			
Office clerical.....	6.0	7.3	7.8
Electronic data processing.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Industrial nurses.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Unskilled plant workers.....	5.5	6.3	8.2

See footnotes at end of tables.

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.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the 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

In each of the 75¹ areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data 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. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

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.

¹ Included in the 75 areas are 5 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.; Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y.; and Utica-Rome, 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.

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.

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
Key entry 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.
2. 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 Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C.,¹ May 1978

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	384	114	71,335	100	40,434
MANUFACTURING -----	50	87	31	21,776	31	15,502
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	297	83	49,559	69	24,932
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	50	42	17	8,838	12	6,509
WHOLESALE TRADE ⁶ -----	50	59	11	4,665	7	1,013
RETAIL TRADE ⁶ -----	50	104	25	23,776	33	11,615
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	33	9	5,986	8	3,184
SERVICES ^{6,7} -----	50	59	21	6,294	9	2,611

¹ The Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach Cities, Va.; and Currituck County, N.C. 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 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 Separate presentation of data is not made for this division.

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

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; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

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.

SECRETARY—Continued

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

Exclusions

Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Secretary positions in which the duties are either substantially more routine or substantially more complex and responsible than those characterized in the definition;

Exclusions—Continued

e. Assistant-type positions which involve more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, supervisory, or specialized clerical duties which are not typical of secretarial work.

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

Class A

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

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

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

Class B

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

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

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

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

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

Class C

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

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

Class D

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

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

STENOGRAPHER

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

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

Stenographer, General

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

Stenographer, Senior

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

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, 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 type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

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

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

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

FILE CLERK

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

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

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

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards materials; 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.

ORDER CLERK—Continued

Class B. 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 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),

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

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 electromechanical 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 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.

KEY ENTRY 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. May train new employees in basic machine operations.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows

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

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

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

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from

input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

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

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

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

COMPUTER OPERATOR

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

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

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

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In

common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

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

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

DRAFTER

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

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

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

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

AND/OR

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

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

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

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

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

Class A. Applies advance 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 inter-relationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

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

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

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 NURSES

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

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

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

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out

work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

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

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

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and

processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

STATIONARY ENGINEER

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

BOILER TENDER

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

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipments or 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 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 containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

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

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

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

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

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

GUARD AND WATCHMAN

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

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

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

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. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1976, is available on request.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Bulletin number and price*</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Bulletin number and price*</u>
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1977	1950-70, 80 cents	Miami, Fla., Oct. 1977	1950-57, \$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1977	1950-52, 80 cents	Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-18, \$1.40
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1977	1950-60, \$1.00	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1978 ¹	2025-2, \$1.40
Atlanta, Ga., May 1977	1950-17, \$1.20	Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1977	1950-27, \$1.00
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1977	1950-39, \$1.20	Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978 ¹	2025-7, \$1.40
Billings, Mont., July 1977 ¹	1950-40, \$1.00	New Orleans, La., Jan. 1978	2025-5, \$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents	New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1977	1950-31, \$1.20
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1977	1950-50, \$1.20	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.- N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1977	1950-58, \$1.00	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1977	1950-21, 70 cents
Canton, Ohio, May 1977 ¹	1950-28, \$1.10	Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1977 ¹	1950-38, \$1.10
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1977	1950-44, 70 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1977 ¹	1950-49, \$1.10
Chicago, Ill., May 1977 ¹	1950-41, \$1.40	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1977 ¹	1950-55, \$1.10
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., July 1977 ¹	1950-45, \$1.20	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1977	1950-34, 70 cents
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1977 ¹	1950-53, \$1.40	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1977	1950-62, \$1.20
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1977	1950-64, \$1.00	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, \$1.10
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1977 ¹	1950-35, \$1.00	Portland, Maine, Dec. 1977	1950-69, 70 cents
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1977	1950-65, \$1.20	Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1977 ¹	1950-32, \$1.20
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents	Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1977	1950-25, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1977 ¹	1950-71, \$1.10	Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1976	1900-55, 55 cents
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1977 ¹	1950-43, \$1.00	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.- Mass., June 1977 ¹	1950-22, \$1.20
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1977 ¹	1950-74, \$1.40	Richmond, Va., June 1977 ¹	1950-23, \$1.10
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, \$1.20	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, \$1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1977	1950-30, 70 cents	Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977 ¹	1950-72, \$1.00
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1977 ¹	1950-46, \$1.00	Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1977	1950-59, 70 cents
Green Bay, Wis., July 1977	1950-36, 70 cents	Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1977	1950-68, 80 cents
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1977 ¹	1950-42, \$1.10	San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1977	1950-33, 70 cents	San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1977 ¹	1950-73, \$1.10
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-14, \$1.20	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-10, \$1.40
Houston, Tex., Aug. 1977 ¹	1950-48, \$1.40	San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-9, \$1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1978	2025-4, 70 cents	Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1977	1950-75, 80 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1977	1950-56, \$1.00	South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1977 ¹	1950-51, \$1.10
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents	Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1977	1950-18, 80 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1977	1950-67, 70 cents	Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1977	1950-47, 70 cents
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1977	1950-54, \$1.00	Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1977 ¹	1950-37, \$1.10
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1977	1950-61, \$1.20	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1978 ¹	2025-12, \$1.40
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1977 ¹	1950-66, \$1.20	Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1977	1950-63, 70 cents	Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978 ¹	2025-19, \$1.10
		York, Pa., Feb. 1978 ¹	2025-8, \$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.

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