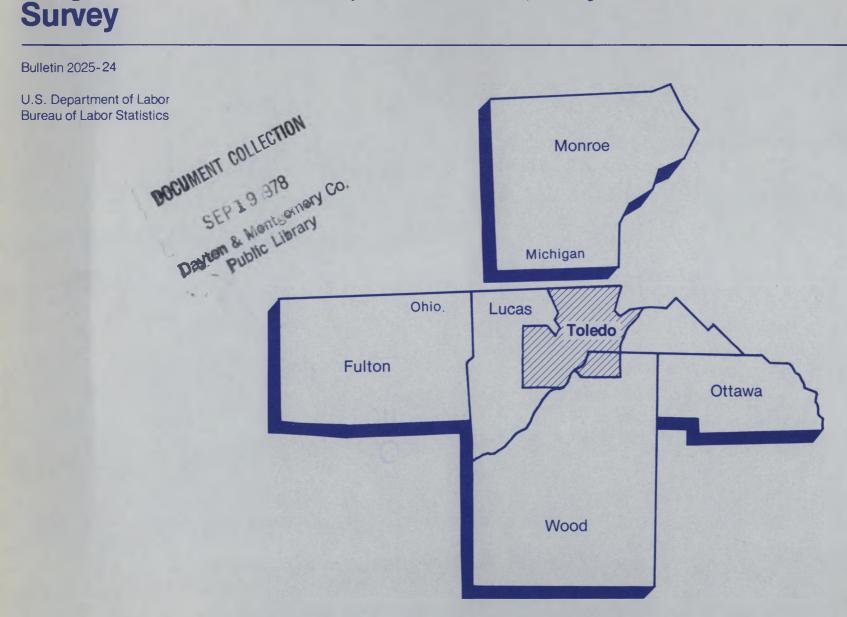
Wage

Area 2025-24 Toledo, Ohio-Michigan, Metropolitan Area, May 1978





Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1978 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Toledo, Ohio, 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 Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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

Note:

Also available for the Toledo 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

Toledo, Ohio—Michigan, Metropolitan Area, May 1978



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

August 1978

Bulletin 2025-24

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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.

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.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

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 Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

					ly earnings* tandard)	Numb								ekly ea										-		
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours!	Mean 2	Median 2	Middle range 2	100 and								180											\$ 360	
						under 119	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380) o
ALL WORKERS																										
CRETARIES	946	30 5	\$ 50	\$ 00	\$ 194.50-267.03	3		7	27	36	16	37	46	38	52	76	58	152	114	114	69	40	31	17	6	
MANUFACTURING					207.00-278.00		-	3	7	27	3	5	14	14	33	55	44	102	65	99	52	36	31	17		
NONMANUFACTURING					172.00-241.00	3		4	20	9	13	32	32	24	19	21	14	50	49	17	17	4	-	-	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES					161.00-236.00	3	-	3	9	4	-	18	7	-	10	8	4	9	10	3	2	3	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	66	39.0	290.50	295.50	250.00-338.00	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	6	2	2	_	2	3	4	5	12	9	5	7	5	
MANUFACTURING					272.30-340.00	+	+	+		-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	3	2	5	8	9	5	7	5	
SECRETARIES. CLASS B	182	39.5	255.00	257.00	216.50-294.50	_	-	-	_	3	-	6	14	5	10	4	R	18	26	29	19	16	13	9	1	
MANUFACTURING		39.5	273.00	266.50	238.50-304.50	-	-	1.77	-	3	-	-	_	-	8	3	7	16	25	26	17	15	13	9	1	
NONMANUFACTURING	38	39.0	198.00	176.00	173.00-208.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	5	2	1	1	5	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES+ CLASS C	346	39.5	225.50	220.00	201.50-250.50	_	-	-	7	7	2	1 *	8	19	21	58	38	60	38	31	29	4	9	1	-	
MANUFACTURING					203.50-250.00		-	-	7	7	-	- 5	2	7	18	4.1	31	51	26	50	19	4	9	1	_	1
NONMANUFACTURING	98	39.0	219.50	209.50	180.00-251.50	-	_	-	-	-	2	9	6	12	3	17	7	9	12	11	10	-	_	_		
SECRETARIES. CLASS D	166	39.5	219.50	233.00	174.00-267.50	3	-	6	13	3	-	13	g	7	7	11	5	14	13	48	6	4	4	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	111	40.0	240.50	254.50	207.00-267.50	-	-	3	-	_	-	-	6	5	5	11	4	12	10	45	5	1	4	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	55	39.0	177.00	165.50	134.50-194.00	3	-	3	1.3	3	-	13	3	2	2	-	1	2	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES. CLASS E	152	40.0	218.00	233.00	191.00-242.00	_	-	-	1	20	8	-	6	2	9	2	3	56	32	3	3	7	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING		40.0	211.00	233.00	148.50-239.50	-	-	-	-	17	3	-	6	-	_	_	-	20	2	3	3	7	-	-	-	
TENOGRAPHERS	160	39.5	213.00	209.00	171.00-254.00	_	~	_	-	10	12	15	12	17	1	13	12	17	24	8	19	_		_	-	
MANUFACTURING					166.00-227.50		-	-	-	4	5	13	5	11	-	7	6	8	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING					181.50-254.00		-	-	-	6	7	2	7	6	1	6	6	9	18	4	18	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	49	40.0	250.00	254.00	237-00-286-00	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	-	18	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS. GENERAL					168.50-236.03		-	-	-	10	7	15	9	15	-	1.1	9	11	6	7	15	-	-	-	-	. 1
MANUFACTURING					165.30-221.03			-		4	5	13	5	11	_	7	3	6	6	3	1	_	-	_	-	9
NONMANUFACTURING					172.00-282.00		_	_	-	6	2	2	4	4 -	_	4	6	5 5	-	4	14	_	_	_	_	
STENOGRAPHERS. SENIOR NONMANUFACTURING					203.50-254.00		-	L.	_	_	5 5	_	3	2	1	2	3	6 4	18 18	1	4	_	_	_	_	
								-									1	10	17	13	_			_	_	
YPISTS					138.00-192.00		6	37	47	56	18	17	14	24 13	19	11	- 1	9	11	10	6	_	-	_	_	
MANUFACTURING					149.50-241.50		_	7.7	14	16 40	11	10	9	11	17	1.1	1	1	6	3	_	_	5	_	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES					132.00-189.01		-	37	33	-	-	-	1	7	7	1	i	1	6	3	~	~	5	-	-	
TYPISTS+ CLASS A	89	38.5	176.00	158.50	131.30-200.00	_	1	20	15	7	2	g	4	2	1	6	-	1	7	8	6	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING					194.00-276.59	-	_	=	-	-	1	5	1	1	_	_	-	1	7	5	6	-	-	-	-	4
NONMANUFACTURING					120.00-161.00	-	1	28	15	7	2	4	3	1	1	6	-	-		3	1.0	-	000	-	_	ħ
TYPISTS+ CLASS B	215	39.0	169.50	151.00	138.00-189.50	3	5	17	32	49	16	8	10	22	18	5	1	9	10	5	-	-	5	-	-	
MANUFACTURING					149.50-189.00		-	-	14	16	7	А	4	12	2	_	-	8	4	5		-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING		38.5	165.00	145.50	137.00-190.50	3	5	17	18	33	9	_	6	10	16	5	1	1	6	-	-	-	5	-	_	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES		40.0	226.00	197.00	189.50-240.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	7	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	d
ILE CLERKS	145	38.5	141.50	132.00	115.30-160.00	12	30	19	34	10	2	20	-	-	1	3	5	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING		38.0	137.50	132.00	115.00-148.00	12	30	19	32	8	2	17	-		1	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

					y earnings 1 andard)	Numb	er of	worke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-tir	ne we	ekly e	arning	s of—	-									
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours! (standard)	Mean ²	Median 2	Middle range ²	and under	110	120	130	•	150	+	170	-	190	200	210		240	260	-	300	320	340	7	and
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED									-3-:-										2.00	200	300	320	3,40			
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																										
FILE CLERKS. CLASS B					\$ 110.00-145.00 110.00-136.00		12 12	3	3	2		1 -	-	-	-	3 2	3	1	-	-	ċ	2	Ē	2	-	
FILE CLERKS. CLASS C					120.00-140.50	2	18 18	16 16	30 28	8	2	13 11	-	ij.	1	-	ē	1 =	-	2	-	- 2	-	Ē	-	
MESSENGERS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	91 60 31	39.5	166.50	158.00	131.50-173.00 135.00-166.50 130.50-195.00	- a	3 2 1	7 6 1	18 11 7	7 2 5	15 14 1	13 11 2	44 		5 - 5	1	1	2 -	6 1 5	7 7 -	-	-	2	Ē	- 1	
SWITCHROARD OPERATORS	27	39.5	208.50	202.50	113.50-194.53 165.00-246.50 113.50-170.00	-	20	3	3	19 - 19	4 2 2	1 2 4 8	10 - 10	2 2	2 2 -	8 2 6	5 2 3	6 2 4	2	2 1 1	4 -	- - -	1	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING		39.5	156.50	142.00	122.50-173.90 124.00-175.00 120.00-165.00	3 - 3	19 2 17	45 39 6	11 2 9	26 22	13 2 11	21 8 13	12 8 4	7 1 6	9	6	-	9 9 -	2 - 2	1	1 1 -	-	-	2 - 2	-	
ORDER CLERKS MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	228 160 68	39.5	173.50	183.50	122.00-200.50 130.J0-200.50 112.50-202.50	7	33 21 12	18 - 18	17 14 3	1 - 1	17 14 3	1 a 1 7 1	5	26 25 1	14 12 2	15 13 2	11 9 2	25 19	10 2 8	-	2	_	1,61	=	-	
ORDER CLERKS+ CLASS A	53				165.00-239.50	_	-	-	-	-	-	15	_	-	2	2	8	14	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS. CLASS B Manufacturing	175 127				115.30-187.00 130.09-195.59	16 7	33 21	18	17 14	1 -	17 14	3	5 5	26 25	12 12	13 13	3	1 1 1 1	-	ą.	-	-	9	÷	=	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	383	39.5 39.5	210.50 173.00	199.00 170.00	156.50-213.00 169.50-236.53 142.00-199.03 204.00-271.00	14	7 - 7 -	46 3 43	34 16 18	85 32 53 3	45 12 33	66 36 30	83 29 54 2	104 33 71 3	49 33 16	67 33 34 7	50 21 29	67 44 23	16 9 7 5	42 38 4	20 13 7 7	14 12 2 2	7 7 - -	5 5 -	3 - -	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS. CLASS A MANUFACTURINGNONMANUFACTURING		39.5	231.50	213.00	176.50-228.50 187.00-269.00 170.00-217.50	_		1	3 - 3	5 2 3	13 3 10	25 18 7	53 17 36	28 12 16	28 15 13	38 18 20	44 15 29	44 27 17	8 6 2	12 8 4	19 12 7	14 12 2	7 7 -	5 5 -	3 3 -	4
ACCOUNTING CLERKS+ CLASS R MANUFACTURING		39.5	191.50	184.50	142.00-189.50 156.50-230.00 132.50-182.00	-	7	46 3 43	31 16 15	80 30 50	32 9 23	4 1 1 A 2 3	30 12 18	76 21 55	21 18 3	29 15 14	6	23 17 6	8 3 5	30 30 -	1	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS NONMANUFACTURING	50 35				148.50-188.50 144.00-178.50	=	- 1	_	-	13 12	5 5	2 1	16 16	1 -	3 1	1 -	-	6	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS. CLASS A NONMANUFACTURING	30 28				144.00-178.50 144.00-178.50		-	-	-	11	-	-	16 16	-	1	-	-		-	14	2		-	-	-	
MACHINE BILLERS	26 26	40.0	184.00	165.50	165.50-200.00 165.50-200.00	-	_	1	1	1 1	2 2	12	-	Ŀ	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	2 2	-	-	-	
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS NONMANUF ACTURING	26 26	40.0	184.00	165.50	165.50-200.00 165.50-200.00	-	-	1	1	1	2	12 12		-	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-			

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978-Continued

					y earnings ¹ andard)	Numl	per of	worke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-ti	ne we	ekly ea	rning	s of—				-						
Occupation and industry division	Number of	Average weekly hours!				100	110	120	130	140	\$ 150	160	\$ 170	\$ 180	190	200	210	\$ 220	240	260	280	300	\$ 320	340	\$ 360	\$ 380
	workers	(standard)	Mean	Median 2	Middle range ²	and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
						110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	3 20	340	360	360	over
ALL WORKERS				İ																						
CONTINUED																	- [
PAYROLL CLERKS	191	30 0	102 50	\$ 00	\$ 144.30-224.50	2		1.0		20	17		7	6	13	16	15	16	6	10	6	Q	2	-	-	1
MANUFACTURING	105				144.00-252.50		_	14	3	14	, I	4	,	-	7	7	8	16	3	7	6	9	2	-	-	1
NONMANUFACTURING	86				146.00-205.50		-	5	6	15	13	4	1	6	6	9	7	6	3	3	-	-	-		-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	349	39.5	196.00	179-50	153.50-233.50	_	_	11	1.3	37	40	22	52	22	20	16	18	25	20	9	40	2	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	213				171.50-244.00		-	-	3	24	13	11	94	20	16	9	9	5	12	9	34	2	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	136				150.00-218.00	-	-	1.1	10	13	27	1.1	8	2	4	7	9	20	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	_
PURLIC UTILITIES	29	40.0	238.50	237.00	216-00-240.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS. CLASS A	183	39.5	211.50	196.50	168.00-267.00	-	-	5	3	22	8	9	19	15	16	5	10	8	13	8	39	1	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	128	39.5	224.00	210.50	180.50-282.53	_	-	_	-	14	-	2	15	14	12	ц	7	5	11	8	33	1	2	-	-	_
NONMANUFACTURING	55	39.0	182.00	166.50	148-00-208-00	-	-	5	3	8	8	7	4	1	4	1	3	3	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS. CLASS 8	166				151.00-205.53		-	6	10	15	32	13	33	7	ц	11	8	17	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	85				153.50-179.50		-	-	3	10	13	9	29	6	ц	5	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	_
NONMANUFACTURING	81	39.0	182.50	169.00	150.00-233.50	-		6	7	5	19	4	4	1	-	6	6	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
																	1									

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

					ly earnings tandard)	Numl	oer of	worke	ers rec																	
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	A verage weekly hours (standard)	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	and under	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	- 300	320 -	-	360 -	380 -	-	-	-	\$ 460 - 480	ar
ALL WORKERS																										
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	134 98 36	39.5	395.50	394-00	\$ \$ \$ 322.00-421.50 361.50-429.00 275.30-324.50		100	-	-	-			1 - 1	3 - 3	10 2 8	4 3 1	14 2 12	13 10 3	9 7 2	14 11 3	20 19	12 11 1	13 13 -	7 7 -	8 7 1	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A					362-50-441-00 376-00-446-00	-	Ξ	-	Ξ	1 1	1	=	45	_	-	2 2	5	5 4	4 3	11	6	9	11 11	6	8	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B MANUFACTURING					316.50~391.50 333.50~393.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.	1 -	1	4	1 -	7 2	7	5 4	3	14 13	3 2	2 2	1	1	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	106	39.0	323.50	322.00	260.30-344.00 277.50-365.53 192.50-236.00	Ē,	-	-	-	2 	9	12 2 10	7 2 5	4 2 2	23 21 2	15 13 2	13 12 1	16 16 -	8 8 -	8 8 -	18 18	2 2 -	-	-	- - -	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS). CLASS A MANUFACTURING					282.00-354.50 287.50-355.00	_	-	-	-	1		1	=	. 5	10	1 1 1 0	6	6	3	4	3	2	Į,	-	Ī	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS). CLASS B MANUFACTURING					256.50-375.00 282.00-384.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 2	3 2	2	8	2	4 3	8	4	4	15 15	, <u>.</u>		ī		
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).	30	39.5	244.50	245.00	192.50-278.50	_	-	-	-	2	9	-	4	2	5	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	_	
COMPUTER OPERATORS		39.5	243.50	229.00	173.50-248.00 213.00-280.50 163.00-217.00	1 - 1	1 1	6 3 3	14 3 11	42 6 36	19 11 8	34 27 7	19 14 5	18 10 8	6 5 1	13 10 3	6 5 1	13 10 3	-	1 1 -	1	1 1 -	1	1	=	
COMPUTER OPERATORS. CLASS A	81 61				215.00-297.00 215.00-301.50	-	-	-	-	5	9 7	20 15	1 0 5	5 4	1	1 1 8	5 5	12	_	-	1	4	1	1	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS. CLASS B MANUFACTURING	76 36 40	39.0	243.00	229.00	175.50-235.00 217.50-251.50 156.00-187.50	17	- 1	-	11 - 11	17	7 3 4	13 11 2	9	8 4 4	5 4 1	2 -	1 - 1	1	-	1 -	-	1	-		7	
COMPUTER OPERATORS C NONMANUFACTURING	37 25				156.50-173.00 160.00-170.50	1	1	6	3	20 18	3 2	1 -	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-		-	-	-	-	
RAFTERS	409 225 42	40.3	272.50	268.00	215.00-310.50 218.50-310.50 236.50-280.00	9	2 -	4 -	2	30 16	31 21	4 2 2 1	26 12 7	66 33	28 18	55 34 3	28 21 -	37 17 8	27 11 2	10 7	8 3	5 3	5 5 -	2 2	1 1	
DRAFTERS+ CLASS A	170 107				289.50-345.00 274.50-335.00	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	7 7	17 17	6	43 25	19 12	27 15	27 11	10	7 2	2	3	1	1	
DRAFTERS. CLASS B	108 60				230.00-294.00 241.50-298.00	-	5	-	-	-	-	18	10	27 12	21 11	9	7	9	1.2	÷	1	3	2	1		

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

					y earnings andard)	Numb	er of	worke	rs re	ceiving	strai	ght-ti:	me we	ekly e	arning	s of—										
Occupation and industry division	Number of	Average weekly				\$ 110	120	s 130	140	\$ 160	180	\$ 200	220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	320	\$ 340	\$ 360	380	\$ 400	420	440	460	480
Occupation and industry with the	workers	(standard)	Mean 2	Median 2		and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
				-		120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	4 20	440	460	480	ove
ALL WORKERS CONTINUED																										
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED																										
DRAFTERS+ CLASS C	111				\$ 180.00-233.59		-	-	-	28 14	30 20	18	8	21	-	3	2	ı	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	51 60				167.00-206.50 183.50-245.50		-	-	-	14	10	8	7	18	-	3	- 5	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	-
LECTRONICS TECHNICIANS					286.00-345.50		-	-	-	+	-	5	-	1	2	34 28	2	-	8	9	2	1	-	_	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	51 50				286.00-345.50 286.00-345.50		2	-	_	-	-	5	-	1	1	27	-	-	8	7	1	=	ā	-		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS. CLASS A-	52	39.5	310.50	288.00	286.00-345.50	-	-	ı G	-	-	-	1	_	1	1	30	1	-	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES					260.00-329.00			-	-	- 5	-	1	4	11	12 12	15 15	13 10	10	6	4	1	1	-	-	: 0	
MANUFACTURING	73	40.0	297.50	291.00	260.00-334.50	-	-	-		-		-	4	11	12	15	10	•	В	4						

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

	61	(=	reme ean ^d)			Av (m	erane ean ²)		4		erage an ⁶)
Sex, 9 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours (standard	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly houn (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 -			
MESSENGERS	25	39.0	178.50	WOMENCONTINUED				WOMENCONTINUED			5
ORDER CLERKS	27	38.0	202.00	TYPISTS - CONTINUED			\$	MANUFACTURING		39.0	181.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	41	39.5	266.00	TYPISTS+ CLASS A	87		174.00	NONMANUFACTURING	82	39.5	176.50
MANUFACTURING	28		274.50	NONMANUFACTURING	63	36.5	144.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	347		195.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS* CLASS A	30	30.5	288.50	TYPISTS+ CLASS B			169.50	MANUFACTURING	212		204.00
ACCOUNTING CEEKES CEESS 4	32	3743	200.50	MANUFACTURING			165.00	NONMANUFACTURING	135		236.50
PAYROLL CLERKS	33	40.0	246.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES	30		226.00	Poetic officials		4040	23003
MANUFACTURING	29	40.0	255.00		1,37			KEY ENTRY OPERATORS. CLASS A	182	39.5	211.00
				FILE CLERKS			139.50	MANUFACTURING	128		224.09
				NONMANUFACTURING	129	38.0	135.50	NONMANUFACTURING	54	39.0	180.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FILE CLERKS. CLASS B	35	38.5	130.00	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS. CLASS B	165		177.50
				NONMANUFACTURING			126.50	MANUFACTURING	84		173.00
SECRETARIES	240	30.5	231.50					NONMANUFACTURING	81	39.0	182.59
MANUFACTURING	618		245.00	FILE CLERKS. CLASS C	91 83		134.50				
NONMANUFACTURING			205.50	NONMANUFACTURING	0.3	30.0	130.30				
PUBLIC UTILITIES	93	39.5	193.50	MESSENGERS	66	39.5	160.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
ecoptiones of the t		70 0	290.50	MANUFACTURING	47	39.5	165.50	OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
SECRETARIES CLASS A	66 54		304.50		447	70 5	163.00				
TIEROT ROTOR ZRO	, ,	3,40	304.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	27		208.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
SECRETARIES. CLASS B	182	39.5	255.00	NONMANUFACTURING	86		149.00	(BUSINESS)	122		374.00
MANUFACTURING	144		270.00	II.	4.7.5			MANUFACTURING			399.00
NONMANUFACTURING	38	39.0	198.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-			154.00	NONMANUFACTURING	35	38.5	311.00
SECRETARIES+ CLASS C	346	39.5	225.50	MANUFACTURING			156.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			
MANUFACTURING	248		227.50	NOW NOT NOT ONLING		30 6 3	130.00	(BUSINESS) + CLASS A	68	39.5	402.0
NONMANUFACTURING	98	39.0	219.50	ORDER CLERKS	201	39.0	163.50	MANUFACTURING	58	39.5	412.50
CECOETADATE CLASS D	111	30 5	210 50	MANUFACTURING	151		170.50				
SECRETARIES. CLASS D MANUFACTURING	166		219.50	NONMANUFACTURING	50	37.5	140.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS) CLASS B	43	39.0	353.00
NONMANUFACTURING	55		177.00	ORDER CLERKS. CLASS A	33	39.5	203.50	MANUFACTURING	28		375.50
SECRETARIES. CLASS E	152	A0 0	218.00	OPPED CLECKS CLASS B		70.0	155 50	COMPUTED DOOGDAMMEDS (BUSTNESS)	103	70 5	308.01
MANUFACTURING	61		211.00	ORDER CLERKS» CLASS R MANUFACTURING			155.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (RUSINESS)			328.00
					120	3.63	203430				
STENOGRAPHERS			213.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	785		186.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)			-07.5
NONHANUFACTURING	70		198.0C 224.50	MANUFACTURING	355		205.50	MANUFACTURING	40 39		327.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	49		250.00	NONMANUFACTURING	430		170.50 219.50	The state of the s		3.43	32003
				1 00000 071217123		40.0		COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)			
STENOGRAPHERS+ GENERAL			206.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS. CLASS A	319		208.50	CLASS B	47		307.5
NONMANUFACTURING			195.00	MANUFACTURING	162		222.50	MANUFACTURING	35	39.5	335.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	51 26		241.00	NONMANUFACTURING	157	39.5	194.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS	129	39.0	223.5
	7			ACCOUNTING CLERKS+ CLASS R	466	39.5	171.50	MANUFACTURING	71		250.5
STENOGRAPHERS. SENIOR	45		229.50	MANUFACTURING			191.50	NONMANUFACTURING	58	38.5	190.5
NONMANUFACTURING	39	39.0	230.00	NONMANUFACTURING	273	39.0	157.00			70 ^	250.0
TYPISTS	302	39 n	171.00	BOOMMEEDING MACHINE OPERATORS		70 5	101 00	COMPUTER OPERATORS: CLASS A			252.00
MANUFACTURING	104		191.00	NONMANUFACTURING	50		162.50		"	''''	1
NONMANUFACTURING	198	38.5	160.00	MONTH OF RECENTING	35	30.0	105.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS. CLASS B	39	38.5	201.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	33	40.0	229.50	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS.					1		
	1			CLASS A			172.50				
			1	NONMANUFACTURING	28	38.5	164.50		1	-	1

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

			rage an ²)				erace ean ²)				erage an 2)
Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings! (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly bours ^I (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)	Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	We ekly houn (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED			\$	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED			\$	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED			4
DRAFTERS	372	40.0	272.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	64	39.5	305.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS	65	39.5	213.5
MANUFACTURING	223	40.0	273.00	NONMANUFACTURING	51	39.5	301.50		38	39.5	230.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES	50	39.5	301.50	NONMANUFACTURING	27	39.5	190.00
DRAFTERS+ CLASS A	170	40.0	316.50								
MANUFACTURING	107	40.0	307.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS. CLASS A-	52	39.5	310.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS. CLASS B	37	39.5	222.00
DRAFTERS+ CLASS 8	106	40.0	270.50					DRAFTERS	37	40.0	220.0
MANUFACTURING	60	40.0	279.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				DRAFTERS+ CLASS C	31	40.0	228.5
DRAFTERS+ CLASS C	80	40.8	198.00								
MANUFACTURING	49	40.0	198.50					REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	69		292.5
		1		COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	36	39.0	272.50	MANUFACTURING	67	40.0	293.5

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

			Hourly ea	imings ⁴	Num	ber of	worke	rs re	ceiving	strai	ght-ti	me hou	ırly e	arning	s of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range 2	Under	and under	-	-	6.40	-	6.60	-	7.00	7.20 -	7.40	7.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9-60	and
ALL HOUSE																											
ALL WORKERS		\$	\$	\$ \$																							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS MANUFACTURING	43 29				-	-	_	-	=	-	7	1	6	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	6	3 2	5 5	-	_	
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	670 629 41	8.51			-	-	6 3 3	+	10 7 3	31 31 -	3 ~ 3	34 31 3	27 23 4	14 14	22	36 27 9	37 32 5	78 78	3	1	30 27 3	79 79 -	49 48 1	2	202 202		
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	60 40		7.16 8.81	6.72- 8.98 6.95- 9.24	Ē	Ē,	-	8	3	2	4	6	8 2	-	2	1	2	Ę	-	_	3	6	1 -	14 14	_	_	
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS MANUFACTURING	215 202		8.26	l .	m Ž	_	_	-	9	4	7	-	-	7	27 27	9	4 0 37	6	8 8	1	-	_	46 46	-	8	47 47	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING	859 718 141	8.13	8.04 8.21 6.97		34	-	39 33 6	4 -	28 16 10	26 14 12	88 58 30	69 54 15	3 - 3	6 3 3	6 - 6	15 15	89 86 3	45 45	48 11 37	51 51	4	5	33 33 —	1 1	264 264 -	1 1 -	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	456 112 344 312	8.19 9.17	8.76 9.58	6.87- 9.32 8.35- 9.58			3 3 -	3 3 - -	9 9 -	8 8 -	9	12 9 3		-	10 3 7	14 7 7 7	6	26 26 15	37 - 37 37	1 1 -	15 15 -	5 5 -	6	37 37 -	182 182 180	73 73 73	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	259 253			7.86- 9.32 7.90- 9.32	6	-	-	-	-	12 12	-		÷	9	-	-	75 75	4	Ę	_	-	2	21 20	130 130	_	_	6
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	122 84	7.99 8.71		6.82- 9.32 7.93- 9.32	6	3 -	3	3	- 3	7	9	3 -	3 -	6	-	-	24 24	3	-	-	-	-	5	47 47	-	_	
MILLWRIGHTS	808 808			7.93- 9.32 7.93- 9.32	_	-	-	_	-	-	39 39	_	39 39	_	-	-	107 107	1	-	-	_	205 205	37 37	180 180	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS MANUFACTURING	89 83	-			1	8	2	-	Ξ	-	7	=	-	60 60	_	2	_	Ę	Ē	÷	_	_	-	-	_	_	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) - MANUFACTURING	203 203	9.10 9.10		9.06- 9.40	-	-	=	-	-	-	-1		2	- 2	-	Ē	-	÷	25 25	_	8	11 11	57 57	67 67	20 20	13 13	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	1 1	8.82			-		0.0	-	_	-	15 15	-	35 35	=	_	6	9 1 9 1	205 205	37 37	6	_	44	96 96	138 138	314 314	37 37	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	68 62		8.06 8.34		_	5		-	9	8	Ğ.	Ξ	-	-	_	-	9	5 5	_	_	9	-	11 11	4	7	-	1
BOILER TENDERS	87 87	7.39 7.39			-	9	ı.	Ē	11.5	18 18	ųŽ,	1 a 1 a	3	12 12	-	Ē	4	5.	0	ā	1	4	1	18	÷	12	1

^{*} Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$5.20 to \$5.40; and 4 at \$5.40 to \$5.60.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

			Hourly e	amings 4	Numb	oer of	worke	rs rec	eiving	straig	ght-tin	ne hou	rly ear	ning	of											
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median ²	Middle range ²	and under	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	- 00	- 20 4	-40	4,60	-	5.40	5.80 (-	-20	-	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	~	-
					2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	40 4	.60	5.00 5	40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40_	7.80	8.20	04-8	9.00).40 9
ALL WORKERS																										
JCKDRIVERS	1.238	\$ 7.98	\$ 8.30	\$ \$ \$ \$ 7.12- 9.48	_	_	4	21	11	4	1	18	-	-	7	40	76	7	41	67	85	72	17	249	58	_
MANUFACTURING	260			5.72- 7.69		-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	7	11	60	7	39	15	42	40	12	27	_	-
NONMANUFACTURING	978 706			8.30- 9.48			4	21	11	4	-	18		-		29	16	-	2	52 9	43 15	32	5	222	58	_
PUBLIC UTILITIES	/06	4.01	9.40	8-30- 9-48	3	- 7												- 7		,	7.3			222		
TRUCKORIVERS. LIGHT TRUCK	59 37			3.46- 5.67 3.25- 5.50		-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	- 2	2	-	8	100	-	- 5	-	3
			1	1												53					_					
TRUCKDRIVERS+ MEDIUM TRUCK	120					- 2	4	10	1.5	4		1.5	-		7	14	-	7	3	12	14	39 39	-	_	6	-
NONMANUFACTURING	51					-	4	10	1.5	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	6	-
TRUCKORIVERS. HEAVY TRUCK	71	7.76	7.91	7.15- 8.48	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	27	2	5	27	4	-
RUCKORIVERS. TRACTOR-TRAILER	918	8.58	9.48	8.30- 9.46	-	-	-	-	-		4	-	-	-	-	-	48	5-	31	55	15	31	7	222	4.8	_
MANUFACTURING	93					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	30	12	_		7	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	825					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	q	-	1	43	15	31	-	222	48	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	679	9.10	9.48	8.30- 9.48	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	_		-	-	_	_	-	_	222	-	_
IPPERS						-	-	-	-	-	11	17	4	-	12	2	27	26	6	-	23	6	1	-	-	1
MANUFACTURING	76			5.67- 7.16 4.18- 6.50		-	=	-	-		11	11			12	2	16	20	2	-	10 13	6	1	-		1
NORTH OF RETURNING	0.2	. 3.30	7202	4810 0831												-										
CEIVERS	140			4.93- 6.13		-	1	12	-	-	1	-	7	-	19	16	40	11	6	6	11	8	2	_	-	-
MANUFACTURING	66 74					_	1	12	-	-	1	-	6	-	7 12	3 13	13	4	5	5	7	5 3	i	-	_	
MANUFACTURING			7.60			1	8	-	11	15	-	1	11	~	-	3	33	3	-	-	_	65 58	4	_	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	114					1	8	-	11	1	-	1	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	160	-	7	-	120	-	-
								2.5										242								
MANUFACTURING	915					- 3	2	13	-	-	1	-	11	16	128	38	38	472	71	22	54	49	_	_	-	-
NONHANUFACTURING:	101	30.10	4,01	1013										- 1												
PUBLIC UTILITIES	33	6.29	6.74	6.35- 6.74	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	+	7	1.7	1	-	-	-	-	-
DER FILLERS	351	5.49	5.91	4.55~ 6.13	2 -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	114	-	3	47	104	78	11-	-		-		-	-
IPPING PACKERS	356	6.20	7.32	3.97- 7.5	a -	_	-	22	3	16	75	-	1	3	-	-	9	-	3	12	40	172	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	341					-	-	21	-	15	75	-		~	-	-	3	-	3	12	40	172	-			-
TERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	1.012	7.34	7.01	6.18- 9.4	3 -	-	2	7	-	6	9	16	2	1	18	45	59	91	173	73	69	104	-	4	-	-
MANUFACTURING						-	-	7	-	6	9	15	-	1.44	18	44	54	36	163	71		104	-	4	-	_
NONMANUFACTURING	412	8.74	9.43	9.43- 9.4	3	-	2			-	-	1	2	1	-	1	5	55	10	2	-	_			-	-
RKLIFT OPERATORS	1+618	6.56	6.78	5.64- 7.4	8 -	-	-	-	21	-	-	12	3	-	43	7	480	151	68	108		368	-	-	-	8
MANUFACTURING			6.93	5-64- 7-24		-	-	-	21	-	-	12	3	-	4.3	7	474	51	68	108	291 2	348 20	1	_	_	- 8
NONMANUFACTURING	192	7.28	6.08	5.93- 9.4	3	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	6	103		_	~	20	_		_	
WER-TRUCK OPERATORS OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	105	5.71	5.75	5.37- 5.8	7 -		1/2	-	_		_	15		-	_	32	24	14	2	_	3	15	_	_	_	_
The second secon		7.71	3073	300								-		1.0		-										

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

			Hourly es	mings 4	Numb	er of v	vorke	rs rec	eiving	strai	ght-tir	ne hou	ırly ea	rning	s of—												
Occupation and industry division	Number				2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3,20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	4.00	s s.20	\$ 4.40	4.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 5,40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	6.60	\$ 7.00	7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 9 8.20 8	-60	9.00	7.40
	warkers	Mean ²	Median	Middle range 2	and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				1	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	5.00	5,40	5,80	6.20	6-60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60 9	•00	9.4C	80
ALL WORKERS Continued					į.																						
GUARDS	1,345	l		\$ 2.65- 4.15 4.97- 7.11		149	88	73	11	36 3	14	77 3	9	12 11	33 31	22 14	7	45	61 42	1 -	56 50	4	36 36	1	1	_	1
NONMANUFACTURING	1+144	3.18	2.70	2.65- 3.20	618	140	88	73	11	33	14	74	15	1	2	8	4	45	19	1	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
GUAROS+ CLASS B	1+294 192			2.65- 3.90 4.97- 7.11		140	88	73	11	36 3	14	77 3	9	12 11	33 31	22 14	7	31	4 2 4 2	-	50 50	4	27 27	_	-	_	_
NONMANUFACTURING	1.102	3.06	2.70	2.65- 3.13	618	140	88	73	11	33	14	74	5	1	2	8	4	31	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS+ PORTERS+ AND CLEANERS MANUFACTURING	1 · 827			3.70- 6.45 5.59- 7.15		6	211	49	35	127	189	67	32 9	65 27		36 24	110 97		204 190			1	2	2	_	_	-
NONMANUFACTURING	886 69	3.73	3.70	3.15- 3.95 4.71- 6.38	78	6 -	211	42	35	124	187	63	23	38 2		12 6	13 11	-	14	6	3	-	5	2	_	_	-

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

Sex, 3 occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings	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			MAINTENANCE, TOULROOM, AND			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN	1	.	POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS -			OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	43	8.03	MENCONTINUED			SHIPPING PACKERS	269	6.4
MANUFACTURING	29		BOILER TENDERS	87	7.39	MANUFACTURING	266	
	_		MANUFACTURING	87	1			
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	670					MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	979	
MANUFACTURING	629					MANUFACTURING	575	
NONMANUFACTURING	41	7.51	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		}	NONMANUFACTURING	404	8.8
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	60	7.71	OCCUPATIONS - MEN		1	FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1+562	6.5
MANUFACTURING	40					MANUFACTURING	1.373	
			TRUCKORIVERS	1+238	7.98	NONMANUFACTURING	189	7.30
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	215		MANUFACTURING	260	6.75	DAUED TOUGH ODEDATOOS		
MANUFACTURING	202	8.54	NONMANUFACTURING	978		POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	96	5.7
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	859	7.99	PUBLIC BILLITIES	706	9.01	TOTHER THAN TORREST TO	70	5.7.
MANUFACTURING	718	1	11	59	4.91	GUARDS	1.229	3.6
NONMANUFACTURING	141	7.29	NONMANUFACTURING	37	4.32	MANUFACTURING	191	6.40
						NONMANUFACTURING	1.038	3.19
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS		0.07	TRUCKDRIVERS. MEDIUM TRUCK	120		I CHARRE DIAGE D	1.182	3.5
MOTOR VEHICLES)				69 51		MAALUE A OT LIGHT LIGHT	183	
NONMANUFACTURING	344			,,	3.57	NONMANUFACTURING	999	_
PUBLIC UTILITIES	312		II.	71	7.76			
						JANITORS. PORTERS. AND CLEANERS	1+305	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	259	_		918	1	II NON MANAGE A ATTACK TALE	819	
MANUFACTURING	253	8.62	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	93			486	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	122	7.99	NONMANUFACTURING	825 679		II .) 33	0.31
MANUFACTURING	84	_		0/7	7.10		ł	
			SHIPPERS	124	5.83			
MILLWRIGHTS	608			73		11		
MANUFACTURING	608	8.59	NONMANUFACTURING	51	5.62	SHIPPING PACKERS	87	5.3
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	87	6.94	RECEIVERS	132	5.62		"	300
MANUFACTURING	81			64		MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS:		
			NONMANUFACTURING	68	1		25	6.6
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	203						i	۱
MANUFACTURING	203	9.10	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	147		FORKLIFT OPERATORS	56 53	1
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	1.024	8.82	MANUFACTURING	114	6.50	MANUFACTURING	33	0.5
MANUFACTURING			WAREHOUSEMEN	799	5.81	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	522	4.2
	1	0002	MANUFACTURING	181		II -	122	1 .
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	68	7.96				NONMANUFACTURING	400	

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings, adjusted for employment shifts, for selected occupational groups in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., for selected periods

	April 1972	April 1973	April 1974	to May 1975	May 1975	May 1976	May 197
Industry and occupational group 5	April 1973	April 1974	13-month increase	12-month increase	to May 1976	to May 1977	to May 1978
l industries:				10.2			
Office clerical	4.7	6.6 (6)	11.1	10.2	7.1 7.1	6.8 7.5	9.4
Electronic data processing	6.2	6.2	12.7	11.7	7.7	7.3	11.0
Industrial nurses	5.5	8.0	11.1	10.2	7.8	8.9	9.1
Skilled maintenance trades	7.6	8.1	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.9	9,3
Unskilled plant workers	7.0	0.1	10.5	7.3	6.5	1.7	7.3
inufacturing:	į į						
Office clerical	4.5	6,3	11.7	10.8	6.9	7.5	8.9
Electronic data processing	(6)	(6)	9.4	8.6	7.3	8.1	8.7
Industrial nurses	5.9	6.2	12.8	11.8	7.8	7.3	11.0
Skilled maintenance trades	5.4	8.1	11.7	10.8	7.6	8.9	9.2
Unskilled plant workers	6.7	8.6	13.2	12.1	8.1	8.0	9.7
nmanufacturing:				1			
Office clerical	4.7	7.3	9.5	8.7	7.8	5.5	10.3
Electronic data processing	(6)	(⁶)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
Industrial nurses	761	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Unskilled plant workers	9,1	7.3	* 6.4	5.9	8.6	7.6	9.3
Oliskilled plant workers	/ / /	1.5		/			/**

* Revised estimate.

See footnotes at end of tables.

A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1978. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

B. Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

		Ine	xperienced typ	ists		1	Other inexp	erienced cleri	cal workers	
		Manufa	cturing	Nonmanu	facturing		Manufa	cturing	Nonmanu	facturing
Minimum weekly straight-time salary 7	All industries	Ва	sed on standar	d weekly hours 9 o	f	All industries	Ba	sed on standar	d weekly hours 9 o	f
	maustries	All schedules	40	All schedules	40	Industries	All schedules	40	All schedules	40
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED	143	53	xxx	90	xxx	143	53	xxx	90	xxx
= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =										
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED	27	13	10	14	8	54	24	20	30	22
\$105.00 AND UNDER \$110.00	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	8	7
\$110.00 AND UNDER \$115.00	2	-	-	2	1	6	1.57	1.50	6	2
\$115.00 AND UNDER \$120.00	1	-	(+)	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
\$120.00 AND UNDER \$125.00	4		-	(+)	0-1	4	1	1	3	1
\$125.00 AND UNDER \$130.00	2	1	1	1	-	4	1	1	3	3
\$130.00 AND UNDER \$135.00	2	-	(+)	2	1	4	3	3	1	1
\$135.00 AND UNDER \$140.00	2	1	1	1	-	3	2	2	1	-
\$140.00 AND UNDER \$145.00	2	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	2	2
\$145.00 AND UNDER \$150.00	-	-	-	0-0	2	2	2	2	-	-
\$150.00 AND UNDER \$155.00	1	1	1		-	2	2	2	-50	
\$155.00 AND UNDER \$160.00	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$160.00 AND UNDER \$165.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
\$165.00 AND UNDER \$170.00	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$170.00 AND UNDER \$175.00	-	4	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$175.00 AND UNDER \$180.00	-	-	-	7-1	-	1	-	-	1	1
\$180.00 AND UNDER \$185.00	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
\$185.00 AND UNDER \$190.00	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$190.00 AND UNDER \$195.00	2	-	-	1 4	2	-	-	-	-	-
\$195.00 AND UNDER \$200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+
\$200.00 AND UNDER \$205.00	- 1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
\$205.00 AND UNDER \$210.00	2	2	2	0.00	-	2	2	2		-
\$210.00 AND UNDER \$215.00	4.5			-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-
\$215.00 AND UNDER \$220.00	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
\$220.00 AND UNDER \$225.00	-	2	_		+		-	-	-	-
\$225.00 AND UNDER \$230.00	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
\$230.00 AND UNDER \$235.00	-	-	-	-	-	100	7	-	-	-
\$235.00 AND UNDER \$240.00	-	_	4		-	1	1	1	+	-
\$240.00 AND UNDER \$245.00	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
\$245.00 AND UNDER \$250.00	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	7	+
\$250.00 AND OVER	-	-	=	-	-	1		-	1	1
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED					12.5	.5			2-	400
MINIMUM MUMINIM	15	7	xxx	8	xxx	45	20	XXX	25	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY		2.2		3.0			9	xxx	35	xxx
WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY	101	33	XXX	68	XXX	44	4	~~~	30	***

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

76	All wo	kers 10	Workers of	n late shifts
Item	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
rendent of wontens			1	
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS	99.3	93.2	23.3	8.3
ITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK	_	_	-	-
ITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK	99.3	93.2	23.3	8.3
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	65.5	56.8	1545	6.5
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	32.9	32.9	7.7	1.7
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL	-8	3.5	1	.2
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
JNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	15.0	21.3	14.8	20.3
INIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	5.3	10.0	5-1	9.9
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
JNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
5 CENTS	4 . 6		.9	-
8 CENTS	3.6	2	1.3	_
10 CENTS	13-0	9.0	2.8	1.5
11 CENTS	-	1.2	-	.1
12 AND UNDER 13 CENTS	10.2	1.2	3.0	.1
13 CENTS	3.3	1.1	.7	.2
14 CENTS	•2	-	(11)	1 2
15 CENTS	9.6	4.4	1.5	-
16 CENTS	1.8	3.4	_	.2
17 AND UNDER 18 CENTS	3.8	. 9	49	-
18 CENTS	2.7	5.0	1.0	.6
19 CENTS	_	8.2	-	1.6
20 CENTS	4 .5	6-8	1.6	.9
24 CENTS	_	2.7	-	.3
25 CENTS	3.9	3.2	.7	.1
30 CENTS	2.8	5.3	19	.7
40 CENTS	-	2.8	-	.1
50 CENTS	1.4		.2	-
99 AND UNDER OD CENTS	-	1 - 4	-	. 2
NIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
4 PERCENT	1.1	-	#1	-
5 PERCENT	30.0	1.2	7.44	-
6 PERCENT	-	1.1	-	(11)
10 PERCENT	1.9	28.8	⊿1	1.6
15 PERCENT	-	1.9	-4	+ 1

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

		Production and	related workers			Office	workers	
Item	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utiliti
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	(*)	-	_	_	_
HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-0	_	_	_
2 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	1	-	_	_	_	-
5 HOURS	3	2	6	-	1	_	2	_
5 DAYS	3	2	6	-	1 1	_	2	-
6 DAYS	(12)		(12)	_	_	_	_	_
HOURS-5 DAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	2	-	-	15	25	6	-
1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	_	-	3		5	_
1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	_	2	2	12	10	15	7
HOURS	(12)	_	1	-	5	-	9	-
4 1/2 DAYS	-	-	-		l i		2	
5 DAYS	(12)	_	1	-	3	_	6	_
3 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	_	-	2	-	5	_
3 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	_	-	-		2	4	i	+
HOURS	8.7	94	75	94	59	62	57	93
4 DAYS	(12))	(12)	_	-		-	_
5 DAYS	87	94	74	94	59	62	5.7	93
2 HOURS	i	1 2	3	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	1	_	1	-		_	_	_
6 DAYS	(12)	_	1	-	=	_	_	_
HOURS-5 DAYS	1	_	2	~	_	_	_	-
5 HOURS-5 DAYS	2	_	6	_	_	_	_	_
8 HOURS-6 DAYS	1	1-1	3	4	-		-	-
9 HOURS-5 1/2 DAYS	1	2	_	4	-	=	_	_
D HOURS-6 DAYS		-	-		(12)		(12)	_
6 HOURS-7 DAYS	1	1	-	-	-	-	_	_
AVERAGE SCHEDULED					:			
MEEKLY HOURS								
LL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.3	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.8

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

4 HOLIDAYS	All industries					Y 1 THUS TO SEE THE SECOND SEC		
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS		Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS								
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS 4 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 10 HOLIDAYS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAID HOLIDAYS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS 5 HOLIDAYS 10 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY 8 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 10 HORE HALF DAYS 11 OR MORE HALF DAYS 11 OR MORE HALF DAYS 12 HOLIDAYS 13 HOLIDAYS 14 HOLIDAYS 15 HOLIDAYS 16 HOLIDAYS 17 HOLIDAYS 18 HOLIDAYS 19 HOLIDAYS								
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS	2	_	6	-	440		(12)	_
PAID HOLIDAYS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN ESTARLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS 5 HOLIDAYS 6 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PHOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	2				(12)		(12)	
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS 4 HOLIDAYS 5 HOLIDAYS 6 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY 9 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 10 MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS 10 HOLIDAYS	98	100	94	100	99	100	99	100
PROVIDING HOLIDAYS								
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS								
OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED 2 HOLIDAYS	11.6	13.3	8.1	9 8	10.0	11.3	8.9	9.7
7 HOLIDAYS								
5 HOLIDAYS	(12)	_	1	6-				
6 HOLIDAYS	(12)	1 1 -	1	2	_	_	2	-
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	-	3	4	-	_	_	-
7 HOLIDAYS	6		17		4	(12)	7	3
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	4	(12)	10	2	2 3	3	3	4
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 9 HOLIDAYS PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS 10 HOLIDAYS	1.4	-		-2	(12)		(12)	2
9 HOLIDAYS	7	1	19	-	12	5	18	12
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	3	2	5	-
10 HOLIDAYS	13	13	14	25	17	5	28	2
	14	12	19	55	20	1 16	2 25	56
	11	15	5	12	21	33	10	18
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(12)	_	1	-	-	-	_	-
12 HOLIDAYS	5 6	7 9	1	4	6	13	(12)	1
14 HOLIDAYS	Ą	6	_	_	3 6	6 12		_
15 HOLIDAYS	7	11	-	-	2	3	_	_
16 HOLIDAYS	3 14	4 21		-	1	2	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED ¹³	**				-	**		~
	9.8	100	93	100				
4 DAYS OR MORE	97	100	92	98	99	100	99	100
6 DAYS OR MORE	96	100	90	98	99 99	100	99	100 100
7 DAYS OR MORE	90	100	73	98	96	99	93	97
7 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	86	99	62	96	93	97	89	93
8 DAYS OR MORE	86	99	60 41	96 96	92	97	6 7	93
9 DAYS OR MORE	78	99	41	96	80 77	91 91	69	81 81
9 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	65	86	26	72	59	85	36	79
LO DAYS OR MORE	64	85	26	72	59	84	36	79
11 DAYS OR MORE	50 38	73 58	7	16	38	69	10	19
12 DAYS OR MORE	33	51	1		17 11	36 23	(12)	1
14 DAYS OR MORE	27	42	-	-	8	18	_	_
15 DAYS OR MORE	23	36	-	-	3	5	-	-
16 DAYS OR MORE	16	25	-		1	2	-	-
19 DAYS	14	21	-	_	-	1-	-	-

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

		Production and	d related workers			Office	workers	
Item	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilitie
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING								
PAID VACATIONS	1	_	2	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
PAID VACATIONS	99	100	98	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	69	56	92	100	97	97	96	97
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	30	44	5	-	1 3	3	3	3
OTHER PAYMENT	(12)	-	1	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
OUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: 14								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	21	31	3	-	4	5	2	3
1 WEEK	21	25	14	12	51	66	37	40
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	7	10	3	_	11	4	17	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	-	6 -	2	5 1	5 2	6	_
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	41	26	68	71	20	7	32	8.9
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	50	30	1	3	2	3	(12)	(12)
2 WEEKS	31	32	28	25	67	74	61	51
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	4	6		-	3	_	6	-
3 HEEKS	(12)	-	1	2	3	6	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	1 2	-	2	4 -	9		_
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	19	16	25	44	4	4	4	5
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	18	28		-	2	3	_	_
2 WEEKS	52	4 3	70	91	82	77	87	95
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	8	11	2	3	5	(12)	9	(12)
3 WEEKS	(12)	-	1	2	3	7	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	1 2			4	9	(2.47	-
	•	-						_
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:	4		10	_	1			
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	5	8	10	-	(12)	1	1	3
2 MEEKS	59	4.5	85	96	82	79	85	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	28	41	2	3	5	17	9	(12)
3 WEEKS	2	3	1	2	j 5	6	5	(12)
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	1	_	4	4	9		_
4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	(12)	1	_	_
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:			10					_
1 WEEK	4		10		1		1	3
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	55	5 39	85		(12) 78	70	-	-
	28		2	96	l '%	5	85	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	8	41 12	1	2	l ;	10	5	(12)
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	1	2	_	4	9	1 1	_
4 WEEKS	i	2		_	(12)	i	_	_
. ===	•	_			2			I

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

		Production and	related workers			Office	workers	
Item	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilitie
OUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER 14 -								
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	Ţ
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	_	_	_		(12)	-	1	3
2 WEEKS	40	20	78	94	52	27	76	88
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	24	36	3	3	22	37	9	(12)
3 WEEKS	27	36	11	2	17	21	14	
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	4	6	_	-	3	6	-	- 5
4 WEEKS	1	2	1	2	2	5	-	
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	_	6		-			- 0
2 WEEKS	5	1	11	(12)	8	5	11	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	9	13	1 -2	_	(12)	1		-
3 WEEKS	41	21	78	96	70	66	7 4	97
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	39	59	2	3	9	8	9	(12)
4 WEEKS	3	4	1	2	7	9	6	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	i	_	_	3	6	-	_
5 WEEKS	=	Ι Ξ	_	-	(12)	1	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	-	_	-	-	2	4	-	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	_	6	_	_		-	7.
2 WEEKS	4	1	8	_	7	5	10	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	9	13	0	_	(12)	1	-	-
3 WEEKS	41	20	78	93	65	59	70	97
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	38	58	1	-	15	16	14	-
4 WEEKS	5	6	4	4	8	9	6	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	i	i	3	3	6	(12)	(12)
5 WEEKS	-	_	_	_	(12)	1	2-1	
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	-	=	-	-	2	4		-
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	_	6	_	_			-
2 WEEKS	2	_	6	-	3	2	4	3
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	4	_	~	_	-	-	4.7
3 WEEKS	23	14	39	37	31	14	47	43
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	14	22	-	-	12	13	11	54
4 WEEKS	50	53	44	59	47	59	35	(12)
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	6	8	2	3	4	5	2	(12)
5 WEEKS	(12)	-	1	2	1 2	3 4		-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	-	_	_	_				
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:						-	-	-
1 WEEK	2	_	6	(-	2	2	3	-
2 WEEKS	2		6	-	(12)	-	ı i	3.
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2 7	4		4121	5	2	7	6
3 WEEKS	47		13	(12)	64	49	77	87
A MEEKS	17	42 25	57	69	18	28	9	114
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	21	25	14	28	8	12	3	4
5 WEEKS	1	1	1	3	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	1	_	3	1	2	1112	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	0	5	200		2	4	-	
AATU O MAD DAOEK 1 MEEKS					_	1		
		1			I	1		

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

5 =		Production and	d related workers			Office	workers	
Item	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilitie
MOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER 14 -								
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:				1.4		0.4		
, 1 MEEK	2	(a-1)	6	-	-	_	-	
2 WEEKS	2	_	6	_	2	2	3	5
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	4	-	=	(12)	-	1	3
3 WEEKS	5	1	13	(12)	5	2	7	6
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	3		-	_	_	_	_
4 WEEKS	19	19	20	8	31	34	29	16
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	16	24	1	-	6	3	9	-
5 WEEKS	45	42	51	89	40	28	51	74
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	5	7	1	3	12	24	(12)	(12)
6 WEEKS	-	-	-		1	3	_	-
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	2	4		-
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	-	6	-	-	_	_	~
2 WEEKS	2	_	6	-	2	2	3	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	4	-	-	(12)	-	1	3
3 WEEKS	5	1	13	(12)	5	2	7	6
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	3	_	_	-	_		-
4 WEEKS	19	19	20	8	30	30	29	16
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	16	24	1	-	6	3	9	
5 WEEKS	4 3	40	49	89	39	28	50	74
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	2	3	1	3	2	5	(12)	(12)
6 WEEKS	46	6	2		13	26	1	_
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS	-	-	_	-	2	4		_
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
1 WEEK	2	_	6		-	1 -	7	
2 WEEKS	2	5	6	_	2	2	3	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	4		44.03	(12)	_	1	3
3 WEEKS	5	1	13	(12)	5	2	7	
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	3	100	17	_	~		-
4 WEEKS	19	19	20	8	30	30	29	16
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	16	24	1	-	6	3	9	- 7.
5 WEEKS	43	40	49	89	38	26	50	74
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	2	2	1	3	2	5	(12)	(12)
6 WEEKS	4	6			12	26		-
7 WEEKS	1	1	2		1	2	1	_
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS	-	-	-	-] 2	4	1,	-

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

		Production and	d related workers			Office	workers	
Item	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN RELOW ¹⁵	98	100	95	100	99	100	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE	97	100	92	100	99	100	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	89	96	75	84	87	90	85	68
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	90	97	77	94	ag	96	82	94
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	84	94	65	78	79	89	70	62
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH 16	91	97	81	98	96	97	9 4	95
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT								
INSURANCE	87	97	68	68	65	81	51	19
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO	81	92	61	6.6	62	77	48	16
WAITING PERIOD)SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR	13	6	27	29	62	52	71	73
WAITING PERIOD)	2	-	6	16	0	11	6	17
LONG-TERM DISABILITY								
INSURANCE	37	4.4	23	34	59	66	52	47
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	34	43	10	32	49	50	4.7	4.0
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	96	100	90	100	99	100	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	88	97	70	98	91	97	85	97
SURGICAL INSURANCE	96	100	90	100	99	100	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	8.8	97	70	9.8	91	97	85	97
MEDICAL INSURANCE	96	100	88	100	98	100	0.7	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	87	97	69	98	91	100 97	97 85	97
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	60	50	79	100				
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	52	48	60	98	95 82	95 85	95 78	100 97
BENTAL INCUBANCE	5.0		77	,,		0,2		
DENTAL INSURANCE	5 2 4 9	62	33 28	73 73	51	69	34	58
HONOGOTALDOTORY LEAD	7.				46	66	28	58
RETIREMENT PENSION	8.5	94	68	74	85	93	77	69
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	80	89	62	74	80	89	73	69

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

		Production and	related workers			Office	workers	
Item	All inc	lustries	Manuf	acturing	All ind	lustries	Manufa	cturing
	All plans 17	Noncontributory plans ¹⁷	All plans 17	Noncontributory plans 17	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans 17	All plans 17	Noncontributory plans 17
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF IMSURANCE ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁸ AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: 19	62 \$7*800	59 \$8.000	65 \$8*500	62 \$8+600	26 \$7.000	24 \$7,100	22 \$8,900	20 \$9.40D
MEDIAN	\$7+500 \$5+000-11+000	\$7,500 \$5,800-11,500 \$3,000-12,500	\$7*500 \$6*000-12*000 \$5*000-12*500	\$8+000 \$6+500-12+000 \$5+000-12+500	\$6.000 \$5.000-10.000 \$3.000-12.500	\$6.000 \$5.000-10.000 \$3.000-12.500	\$10,000 \$6,000-11,000 \$5,000-12,500	\$10.000 \$7.500-12.500 \$2.500-12.500
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁸ AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED ¹⁹ AFTER: 6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:	5	5	7	7	4	q	6	6
MEANMEDIAN	\$4+000 \$4+000- 5+000	\$4+000 \$4+000 \$4+000 - 5+000 \$3+000 - 5+000	\$4+200 \$4+000 \$4+000 5+000 \$3+000 5+000	\$4+200 \$4+000 \$4+000 - 5+000 \$3+000 - 5+000	\$3+100 (6) (6) (6)	\$3,100 (6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)
1 YEAR OF SERVICE: MEAN MEDIAN MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	\$5+000 \$4+000- 5+000	\$4,400 \$5,000 \$4,000 - 5,000 \$3,000 - 6,000	\$4+600 \$5+000 \$4+000- 5+000 \$3+000- 6+000	\$4+600 \$5+000 \$4+000-5+000 \$3+000-6+000	\$3+800 (6) (6) (6)	\$3,800 (6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)
5 YEARS OF SERVICE: MEAN	\$7.000 \$6.000- 7.500	\$6+400 \$7+000 \$6+000- 7+500 \$5+000- 7+500	\$6+600 \$7+000 \$6+000- 7+500 \$5+000- 7+500	\$6+600 \$7+000 \$6+000- 7+500 \$5+000- 7+500	\$4+500 (6) (6) (6)	\$4,500 (6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)
10 YEARS OF SERVICE: MEAN MEDIAN MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	\$10+000 \$6+000-10+000	\$8,700 \$10,000 \$6,000-10,000 \$6,000-14,000	\$9.000 \$10.000 \$6.000-10.000 \$6.000-14.000	\$9.000 \$10.000 \$6.000-10.000 \$6.000-14.000	\$4 • 700 (6) (6)	\$4 • 700 (6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)
20 YEARS OF SERVICE: MEAN	\$10.000 \$6.000-10.000	\$8.700 \$10.000 \$6.000-10.000 \$6.000-14.000	\$9+000 \$10+000 \$6+000-10+000 \$6+000-14+000	\$9,000 \$10,000 \$6,000-10,000 \$6,000-14,000	\$5+000 (6) (6) (6)	\$5+000 (6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978—Continued

	Production and related workers				Office workers				
Item	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing		
	All plans 17	Noncontributory plans 17	All plans 17	Noncontributory plans 17	All plans ¹⁷	Noncontributory plans 17	All plans 17	Noncontributory plans 17	
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE-CONTINUED									
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ¹⁸ ANOUNT OF INSURANCE PRO VIDEO ¹⁹ IF: ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$5,000:	21	19	26	26	28	24	38	34	
MEAN MEDIAN MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$10+000°	\$11.000 \$10.000-12.500	\$10+700 \$11+000 \$10+000-12+500 \$8+000-12+500	\$10+700 \$11+000 \$10+000-12+500 \$5+000-12+500	\$10+700 \$11+000 \$10+000-12+500 \$5+000-12+500	\$9.500 \$10.000 \$7.500-12.500 \$5.000-12.500	\$10+100 \$10+000 \$7+500-12+500 \$5+000-12+500	\$10+200 \$12+500 \$7+500-12+500 \$6+000-12+500	\$11,100 \$12,500 \$8,000-12,500 \$7,500-12,500	
MEANMEDIANMIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	\$12,500 \$11,500-12,500	\$13+100 \$12+500 \$11+500-12+500 \$11+000-20+000	\$12,100 \$12,000 \$11,500-12,500 \$10,000-12,500	\$12,000 \$12,000 \$11,500-12,500 \$10,000-12,500	\$18,900 \$20,000 \$12,500-22,500 \$11,000-22,500	\$18,500 \$20,000 \$12,500-22,500 \$11,000-22,500	\$19*200 \$22*500 \$12*500-22*500 \$12*500-22*500	\$19+000 \$22+500 \$12+500-22+500 \$12+500-22+500	
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$15.000: MEAN MEDIAN MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT) ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE \$20.000:	\$16.500 \$16.500-20.000	\$18+600 \$16+500 \$16+500-16+500 \$15+500-30+000	\$16+900 \$16+500 \$16+500-16+500 \$15+000-16+500	\$16,900 \$16,500 \$16,500-16,500 \$15,000-16,500	\$26+300 \$30+000 \$18+000-32+500 \$15+500-32+500	\$26,300 \$30,000 \$17,500-32,500 \$15,500-32,500	\$26.00 \$32.500 \$18.000-32.500 \$17.500-32.500	\$27,400 \$32,500 \$17,500-32,500 \$17,500-32,500	
MEAN	\$22.000 \$22.000-22.000	\$24,000 \$22,000 \$22,000-22,000 \$20,000-40,000	\$22+100 \$22+000 \$20+500-22+000 \$20+000-22+000	\$22,100 \$22,000 \$20,500-22,000 \$20,000-22,000	\$33.800 \$40.000 \$20.500-42.500 \$20.000-42.500	\$33,700 \$40,000 \$20,000-42,500 \$20,000-42,500	\$34.300 \$42.500 \$20.000-42.500 \$20.000-42.500	\$35,300 \$42,500 \$20,000-42,500 \$20,000-42,500	
MOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF								7	
ANNUAL EARNINGS: 20 PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS 18 FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AROUNT OF INSURANCE: 19 20	9	5	2	1	37	33	28	26	
MEAN	1.48 1.00 1.00-2.00 1.00-2.00	1.11 1.00 1.00-1.00 1.00-2.00	1.57 2.00 1.00-2.00 1.00-2.00	(6) (6) (6)	1.62 1.50 1.00-2.00 1.00-2.00	1.57 1.50 1.00-2.00 1.00-2.00	1.87 1.50 1.50-2.00 1.00-3.00	1.86 1.50 1.50-2.00 1.00-3.00	
PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF	8	4	1	(12)	25	21	17	17	
INSURANCE	2	2	1	1	13	12	10	9	
MEAN MEDIAN MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT) MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)		\$48.400 \$50.000 \$50.000 - 50.000 \$50.000 - 50.000	(6) (6) (6)	(6) (6) (6)		\$133+800 \$75+000 \$50+000- 75+000 \$24+000-500+000	\$258+600 \$200+000 \$75+000-500+000 \$50+000-500+000	\$266,900 \$80,000 \$75,000-500,00 \$50,000-500,00	
MOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:									
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS18	-	-	-1	_	5	2	6	5	

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

- 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.
- Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks.
 - 8 Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger,
- 9 Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.
- 10 Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.
 - 11 Less than 0.05 percent.
 - 12 Less than 0.5 percent.
- 13 All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

- 14 Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.
- 15 Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.
- curity, and railroad retirement.

 16 Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.
- 17 Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.
- f8 For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.
- The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.
- A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of \$10,000 the amount of insurance provided is \$20,000.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 75 l 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.

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.

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 Digitized the U.S. Apparatment of Labor.

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 effect 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 processing²

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

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters Electricians

Skilled maintenance -- Continued

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

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners Material handling laborers

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

- 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

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers

² The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in

written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance 3 are excluded.

³ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York. and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans 4 which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., \$50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the Toledo area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, May 1978:

	Production and related workers	Office workers		
All industries	80	17		
Manufacturing	95	11		
Nonmanufacturing	53	23		
Public utilities	100	72		

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

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

Industry groups Specific industries Transportation equipment ____22 Motor vehicles and equipment_____20 Stone, clay, and glass products____21 Glass and glassware. pressed or blown _____10 Fabricated metal products ____ 13 Primary metal industries ____ 8 Metal forgings and Machinery, except stampings _____8 electrical _____6 Flat glass _____ 7 Electric and electronic equipment_____5 Food and kindred products____ 5

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

⁴ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978

Industry division ²) (i = i =	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments					
	Minimum employment in establish- ments in scope of study	Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Charlia I	
				Total ⁴		Full-time production and	Full-time	Studied	
				Number	Percent	related workers	office workers	Total ⁴	
ALL DIVISIONS	-	528	143	129,997	100	79:155	16,023	80,808	
ANUFACTURING	50	211	53	72+882	56	51,386	7 - 684	47,513	
DNMANUFACTURING	-	317	90	57•115	44	27,769	8+339	33,295	
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	50	46	20	14,540	11	7.767	2+200	11+685	
WHOLESALE TRADE	50	70	13	7 • 327	6	(6)	(6.)	2+108	
RETAIL TRADE	50	119	27	23,060	18	(6)	(6)	12,920	
FINANCE . INSURANCE . AND REAL ESTATE	50	24	8	4#852	4	(6)	(6)	2+904	
SERVICES 7	50	58	22	7 : 336	6	(6)	(6)	3+678	

1 The Toledo Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood Counties, Ohio; and Monroe County, Mich. 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.

The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify

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 one establishment.

4 Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate

production and office categories.

5 Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The public transportation system in Toledo is municipally owned and operated and excluded from the scope of the survey.

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 a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a 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:

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions-Continued

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Order clerk
Payroll clerk
Secretary
Key entry operator
Transcribing-machine typist
Computer operator

Guard Shipper and receiver (previously surveyed as shipping and receiving clerk) Truckdriver

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY-Continued

Exclusions—Continued

- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the above characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The chart following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

Secretaries should be matched at one of the four LS levels described below according to the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company organizational structure.

- LS-1 a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
 - b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)
- LS-2 a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, 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
 - b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.
- LS-3 a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide 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
 - d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or

SECRETARY-Continued

Classification by Level-Continued

- e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.
- LS-4 a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
 - b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
 - c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making 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 definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

Level of Responsibility 1 (LR-1)

Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files,

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Responsibility 2 (LR-2)

Performs duties described under LR-1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each ${\it LS}$ and ${\it LR}$ combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility				
	LR-1	LR-2			
LS-1	Class E	Class D			
LS-2_	Class D	Class C			
LS-3	Class C	Class B			
LS-4	Class B	Class A			

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-Continued

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 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 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

ACCOUNTING CLERK-Continued

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.

<u>Class A.</u> 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.

<u>Class B.</u> 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.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

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 entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

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

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.

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

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded

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

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

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

OR

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

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

<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

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxilliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

<u>Class C.</u> Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

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

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

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

DRAFTER-TRACER

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

AND/OR

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such

tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

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

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

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

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)—Continued

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 task; 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.

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 type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck (straight truck, under $1^1/2$ tons, usually 4 wheels) Truckdriver, medium truck (straight truck, $1^1/2$ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels) Truckdriver, heavy truck (straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels) Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs <u>clerical and physical</u> tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER-Continued

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper Receiver Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a <u>variety</u> of <u>warehousing</u> duties which require an <u>understanding</u> of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves <u>most</u> 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 <u>primary</u> duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver 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

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD-Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

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-Leesville, La. Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich. Ann Arbor, Mich. Atlantic City, N.J. Augusta, Ga.-S.C. Austin, Tex. Bakersfield, Calif. Baton Rouge, La. Battle Creek, Mich. Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex. Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La. Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss. Binghamton, N.Y. Birmingham, Ala. Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind. Bremerton-Shelton, Wash. Brunswick, Ga. Cedar Rapids, Iowa Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill. Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C. Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C. Cheyenne, Wyo. Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. Colorado Springs, Colo. Columbia-Sumter, S.C. Columbus, Ga.-Ala. Columbus, Miss. Decatur, Ill. Des Moines, Iowa Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex. Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg. Fayetteville, N.C.

Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla. Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. Frederick-Hagerstown-Chambersburg, Md.-Pa. Goldsboro, N.C. Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr. Guam, Territory of Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa. Knoxville, Tenn. Laredo, Tex. Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev. Lima, Ohio Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark. Logansport-Peru, Ind. Lorain-Elyria, Ohio Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del. Macon, Ga. Madison, Wis. Maine (statewide) Mansfield, Ohio McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex. Meridian, Miss. Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Cos., N.J. Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala,-Fla. Montana (statewide) Nashville-Davidson, Tenn. New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C. New Hampshire (statewide) New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. North Dakota (statewide) Northern New York Northwest Texas Orlando, Fla. Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif. Peoria, Ill. Phoenix, Ariz. Pine Bluff, Ark. Pueblo, Colo. Puerto Rico Raleigh-Durham, N.C. Reno, Nev.

Salina, Kans.

Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif. Sandusky, Ohio Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif. Savannah, Ga. Selma, Ala, Shreveport, La. South Dakota (statewide) Southern Idaho Southwest Virginia Spokane, Wash. Springfield, Ill. Stockton, Calif. Tacoma, Wash. Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. Topeka, Kans. Tucson-Douglas, Ariz. Tulsa, Okla. Upper Peninsula, Mich. Vermont (statewide) Virgin Islands of the U.S. Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex. Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa West Virginia (statewide) Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla. Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-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 1980, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1977, \$2.40 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. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1976, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*	
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1977	1950-70.	80 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1977	1950-52.	80 cents
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove,		
Calif., Oct. 1977	1950-60,	\$1.00
Atlanta, Ga., May 1977	1950-17,	\$1.20
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1977	1950-39,	\$1.20
Billings, Mont., July 1977 1	1950-40,	\$1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15,	80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1977	1950-50,	\$1.20
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1977	1950-58,	\$1.00
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22,	
Chattanooga, TennGa., Sept. 1977	1950-44,	
Chicago, Ill., May 1977 Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky-Ind., July 1977 Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky-Ind., Ohio-Ky-Ind.	1950-41,	
Cincinnati, Ohio-KyInd., July 1977	1950-45,	
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1977	1950-53,	
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1977	1950-64,	
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1977	1950-35,	
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1977	1950-65,	
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-III., Feb. 1978	2025-6.	
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1977 1	1950-71.	
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1977	1950-43,	
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1977	1950-74,	
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11,	
Fresno, Calif., June 1977	1950-30,	70 cents
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1977	1950-46,	\$1.00
Green Bay, Wis., July 1977	1950-36,	70 cents
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point,	1050 40	61.10
N.C., Aug. 1977 1	1950-42, 1950-33.	
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1977	2025-14.	
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 19781		T
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23,	
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1978		
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1977	2025-1.	\$1.00
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978		
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1977	1950-54.	
Tidibus oit, itto: Italis:, pop: 17.11	1950-54,	
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1977 1	1950-66,	70 conta
Memphis, TennArkMiss., Nov. 17//	1750-05,	10 cents

Area	Bulletin number and price*	
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1977	1950-57,	\$1.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978 1	2025-18.	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MinnWis., Jan. 19781	2025-2,	
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1977	1950-27,	
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978 1		
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1978	2025-5,	
New York, N.YN.J., May 1977	1950-31,	
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va	1,30 31,	41.50
N.C., May 1978	2025-20,	70 cents
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and	2020-20,	10 CCIILS
Newport News-Hampton, VaN.C., May 1978	2025-21,	80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1977	1950-38,	
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1977 1 Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1977 1	1950-49,	
Omaha, NebrIowa, Oct. 1977	1950-55,	
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1977	1950-34,	
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J., Nov. 1977	1950-62,	
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3.	
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1977	1950-69.	
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1977 Portland, Oreg-Wash., May 1977 1	1950-32,	
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1977		70 cents
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1976		55 cents
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I	1700 55,	JJ Cents
Mace June 1977 1	1950-22,	¢ 1 20
Mass., June 1977 Legislation Mass., June 1977 Legislation Mass.	1950-23,	
St. Louis, MoIll., Mar. 1978	2025-13,	
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977	1950-72,	
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1977	1950-59,	
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1977	1950-68,	
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17,	
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1977	1950-73,	
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978 1	2025-10.	
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978	2025-9,	
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1977	1950-75.	
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1977	1950-51.	
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1978 1	2025-24,	
Tranton, N. I. Sant 1977	1950-47,	
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1977	1950-47,	
Washington, D.CMdVa., Mar. 19781	2025-12,	
Wichita Kane Ann 1978		\$1.40 80 cents
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978 Worcester, Mass., Apr. 19781	2025-16,	
Vorte Do Fob 1070	2025-19,	
York, Pa., Feb. 1978	2025-8,	\$ 1.1U

^{*} 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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