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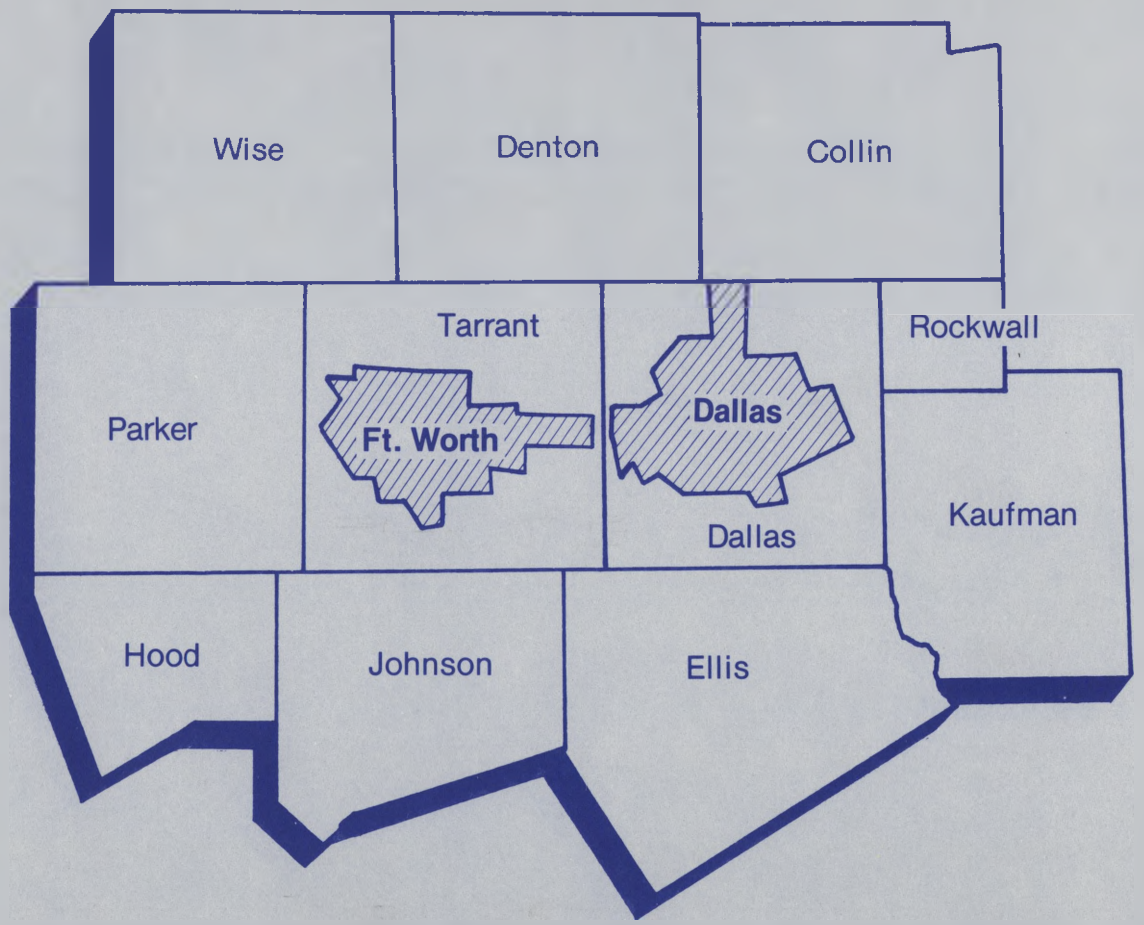
Area Wage Survey

Dallas—Fort Worth, Texas, Metropolitan Area October 1978

Bulletin 2025-52

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an October 1978 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Dallas–Fort Worth, Texas, 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 Dallas, Tex., under the general direction of Boyd B. O'Neal, 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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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Dallas–Fort Worth area are available for the department stores (May 1977) and moving and storage (October 1978) industries. Also available for the Dallas–Fort Worth area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational wages and supplementary benefits for municipal government workers is available for the city of Dallas. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

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Area Wage Survey

Dallas—Fort Worth, Texas, Metropolitan Area October 1978

U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Acting Commissioner

January 1979

Bulletin 2025-52

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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.

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A. Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 100 and under 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 and over
ALL WORKERS			$	$	$ – $																			
SECRETARIES	10,027	39.5	208.50	200.00	176.00-230.50	–	8	39	79	274	508	956	948	1089	992	896	1119	424	476	919	443	406	244	96	91	20
MANUFACTURING	2,801	40.0	218.50	201.50	180.50-250.50	–	–	29	–	26	54	313	255	382	283	202	254	142	81	110	166	211	193	55	36	9
NONMANUFACTURING	7,226	39.5	205.00	200.00	172.50-230.00	–	8	10	79	248	454	643	693	707	709	694	865	282	395	809	277	195	51	41	55	11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	934	39.0	247.50	248.50	213.50-275.50	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	15	20	27	38	245	30	30	185	181	93	36	19	35	4
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	756	39.5	239.50	230.00	200.00-273.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	57	85	89	96	18	63	111	91	87	8	21	17	7
MANUFACTURING	104	40.0	238.50	216.00	200.00-287.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	13	6	22	12	–	3	6	24	4	–	1	2
NONMANUFACTURING	652	39.5	240.00	230.00	201.50-271.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	72	83	74	6	63	108	85	63	4	21	16	5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	56	39.0	279.50	282.00	273.00-283.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	4	10	29	3	2	–	2
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	1,827	39.5	223.50	218.50	195.50-241.50	–	–	–	8	16	19	19	108	169	175	199	295	112	141	282	137	77	20	23	18	9
MANUFACTURING	368	40.0	237.50	224.50	201.50-269.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	34	27	36	61	19	24	43	50	17	4	15	12	7
NONMANUFACTURING	1,459	39.5	220.00	218.50	195.50-241.50	–	–	–	8	16	19	19	89	135	148	163	234	93	117	239	87	60	16	8	6	2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	160	39.0	259.50	275.50	234.00-275.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	9	3	4	10	4	18	62	17	7	6	6	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	2,990	39.5	206.50	198.00	179.50-223.00	–	–	13	11	3	53	338	332	387	392	324	340	177	144	249	79	39	34	31	42	2
MANUFACTURING	770	40.0	216.50	205.50	187.00-226.50	–	–	13	–	–	3	34	45	133	91	93	107	76	36	34	20	10	28	24	23	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,220	39.5	203.00	195.50	176.50-218.50	–	–	–	11	3	50	304	287	254	301	231	233	101	108	215	59	29	6	7	19	2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	304	39.0	262.50	258.00	249.50-269.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	5	8	16	4	19	141	52	23	6	7	17	2
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	2,492	39.5	209.00	199.00	177.00-235.50	–	–	14	16	100	105	232	233	350	210	219	295	57	67	209	48	136	166	19	14	2
MANUFACTURING	868	40.0	224.50	197.50	181.00-285.50	–	–	13	–	6	1	126	62	147	107	36	41	17	12	5	30	135	144	16	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,624	39.5	201.00	200.00	174.00-216.50	–	–	1	16	94	104	106	171	203	103	183	254	40	55	204	18	31	22	3	14	2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	409	38.5	228.00	213.50	213.50-238.00	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	10	11	12	27	222	15	6	22	17	28	20	2	12	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	1,740	40.0	180.00	168.00	155.50-190.00	–	8	12	41	154	331	360	261	112	123	51	62	40	21	31	62	55	14	2	–	–
MANUFACTURING	691	40.0	199.50	179.00	168.00-226.00	–	–	3	–	20	50	153	123	63	45	31	23	18	9	25	60	55	13	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,049	40.0	167.50	161.00	152.00-175.00	–	8	9	41	134	281	207	138	49	78	20	39	22	12	6	2	–	1	2	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS	1,785	39.5	208.50	192.00	161.00-259.00	–	–	13	54	235	64	223	122	161	99	42	65	99	18	147	152	242	20	29	–	–
MANUFACTURING	479	40.0	260.00	280.00	254.50-287.00	–	–	–	5	16	4	30	–	3	10	10	7	1	2	82	69	213	–	27	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,306	39.5	189.50	177.00	154.50-219.50	–	–	13	49	219	60	193	122	158	89	32	58	98	16	65	83	29	20	2	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	375	40.0	225.50	228.50	183.50-263.00	–	–	2	8	15	8	29	22	24	35	4	23	18	13	49	74	29	20	2	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	889	39.5	193.50	170.00	149.50-246.00	–	–	13	53	186	28	162	46	35	55	15	49	5	10	79	60	91	2	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	296	40.0	242.00	259.00	207.00-286.50	–	–	–	5	16	4	30	–	3	10	10	7	1	2	66	51	91	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	593	39.0	169.50	161.00	149.50-183.00	–	–	13	48	170	24	132	46	32	45	5	42	4	8	13	9	–	2	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	80	40.0	193.00	193.00	166.50-218.50	–	–	2	8	2	3	16	2	5	11	2	9	4	8	5	1	–	2	–	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	896	40.0	223.00	225.50	181.00-263.00	–	–	–	1	49	36	61	76	126	44	27	16	94	8	68	92	151	18	29	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	713	40.0	206.00	191.50	172.50-233.50	–	–	–	1	49	36	61	76	126	44	27	16	94	8	52	74	29	18	2	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	295	40.0	234.00	253.00	191.50-263.00	–	–	–	–	13	5	13	20	19	24	2	18	14	5	44	73	29	18	2	–	–
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	384	39.5	158.50	157.00	136.50-173.50	–	–	22	86	65	31	55	57	21	3	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	73	39.5	163.00	167.00	149.50-180.00	–	–	6	6	7	10	17	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	311	39.5	157.50	151.50	136.50-172.50	–	–	16	80	58	21	38	49	2	3	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS	3,160	39.5	147.50	138.00	127.50-154.00	33	198	662	773	531	344	258	85	91	13	12	14	2	4	22	69	–	2	29	6	12
MANUFACTURING	597	40.0	149.00	144.00	132.00-160.00	–	49	71	119	107	99	76	25	13	7	7	1	1	1	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,563	39.5	147.50	138.00	126.50-151.50	33	149	591	654	424	245	182	60	78	6	5	13	1	3	6	64	–	2	29	6	12
PUBLIC UTILITIES	211	40.0	243.50	274.00	169.00-274.00	–	2	–	2	10	5	39	5	8	5	3	11	1	2	5	64	–	2	29	6	12

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 100 and under 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																									
TYPISTS - CONTINUED																									
TYPISTS, CLASS A	1,077	39.5	$160.50	$149.50	$138.00-164.00	–	19	93	207	237	187	105	48	46	12	12	14	2	4	22	69	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	229	40.0	168.00	158.50	150.00-170.00	–	–	3	14	37	73	43	17	5	6	7	1	1	1	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	848	39.5	158.50	147.50	136.00-161.00	–	19	90	193	200	114	62	31	41	6	5	13	1	3	6	64	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	122	40.0	234.50	262.50	189.00-274.00	–	–	–	2	1	5	10	5	8	5	3	11	1	2	5	64	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS, CLASS B	2,083	39.5	141.00	136.00	125.00-145.00	33	179	569	566	294	157	153	37	45	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	6	12
MANUFACTURING	368	40.0	137.00	136.00	120.00-146.00	–	49	68	105	70	26	33	8	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,715	39.5	141.50	134.50	126.00-144.50	33	130	501	461	224	131	120	29	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	6	12
PUBLIC UTILITIES	89	40.0	256.50	325.50	160.00-336.00	–	2	–	–	9	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	6	*12
FILE CLERKS	2,612	39.5	131.50	125.50	117.00-135.00	114	727	841	445	226	55	62	51	17	1	–	32	1	2	9	1	10	1	11	–	6
MANUFACTURING	151	40.0	142.50	122.00	118.00-140.00	14	33	55	2	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,461	39.5	130.50	126.00	116.00-134.50	100	694	786	443	199	55	62	51	17	1	–	32	1	2	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	108	39.0	191.00	174.50	145.00-178.00	–	–	9	2	29	3	1	38	3	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A	73	39.0	192.00	174.50	149.50-241.00	–	–	–	5	16	1	–	27	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–	–
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	963	39.5	139.00	129.00	123.00-140.00	6	50	486	165	137	13	25	24	7	1	–	28	1	2	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
NONMANUFACTURING	915	39.5	139.50	129.00	123.00-139.50	–	50	473	163	110	13	25	24	7	1	–	28	1	2	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	73	39.5	205.00	170.50	145.00-220.00	–	–	1	2	29	3	1	11	3	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	1,576	39.5	123.50	120.00	114.50-130.00	108	677	355	275	73	41	37	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	83	40.0	118.50	120.00	118.00-122.00	8	33	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,493	39.5	124.00	121.00	114.00-131.00	100	644	313	275	73	41	37	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MESSENGERS	558	40.0	139.00	130.00	121.00-149.00	55	42	179	110	44	54	1	22	10	2	3	–	24	3	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	88	40.0	149.50	134.00	130.00-149.50	2	3	11	43	7	7	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	470	40.0	137.00	126.50	121.00-148.00	53	39	168	67	37	47	1	22	5	2	3	–	24	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	784	39.5	156.50	142.50	134.00-175.00	4	36	91	169	172	41	43	89	47	19	9	6	24	2	5	5	22	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	110	40.0	183.00	160.90	145.50-186.50	–	–	6	1	26	15	21	4	10	2	–	–	–	1	5	1	18	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	674	39.5	152.50	141.50	134.00-175.00	4	36	85	168	146	26	22	85	37	17	9	6	24	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	80	39.0	186.50	178.00	160.50-199.50	–	–	–	2	9	9	3	30	5	7	–	6	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	1,177	39.5	158.00	155.50	136.00-178.00	14	24	176	176	162	93	118	143	145	41	51	8	1	–	14	2	–	–	5	2	6
MANUFACTURING	401	40.0	156.00	146.00	135.00-170.00	13	–	35	93	66	28	53	39	25	29	1	2	1	–	13	–	–	–	3	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	776	39.5	158.50	155.50	138.00-180.00	1	24	141	83	96	65	65	104	120	12	50	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	2	6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	30	40.0	232.50	189.00	167.00-338.00	–	–	–	3	–	1	9	2	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	*6
ORDER CLERKS	990	40.0	197.50	173.50	139.50-253.00	4	72	98	76	60	53	79	111	50	32	17	20	–	29	83	14	96	–	96	–	–
MANUFACTURING	286	40.0	165.50	161.00	144.00-186.50	–	–	31	38	34	37	46	23	6	22	17	12	–	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	704	40.0	213.50	182.00	138.00-297.50	4	72	67	38	26	16	33	88	44	10	–	8	–	15	77	14	96	–	96	–	–
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	444	40.0	260.50	253.50	211.00-297.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	6	19	3	19	–	28	83	14	96	–	96	–	–
MANUFACTURING	60	40.0	211.50	211.00	195.00-230.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	19	3	12	–	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	546	40.0	146.50	146.00	122.00-164.50	4	72	98	76	60	53	79	31	44	13	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	226	40.0	153.00	150.00	138.00-166.00	–	–	31	38	34	37	46	23	–	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	320	40.0	142.00	136.00	120.00-160.00	4	72	67	38	26	16	33	8	44	10	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,871	40.0	174.50	167.00	149.50-190.00	1	103	455	550	1095	1073	984	1051	588	477	309	279	239	152	183	105	68	13	128	14	4
MANUFACTURING	2,373	40.0	175.00	167.00	152.00-190.00	–	–	111	93	302	399	319	395	166	180	122	95	35	23	30	29	18	5	49	2	–
NONMANUFACTURING	5,498	39.5	174.00	165.00	148.50-190.00	1	103	344	457	793	674	665	656	422	297	187	184	204	129	153	76	50	8	79	12	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	714	39.5	231.50	229.50	184.50-259.50	–	–	–	11	41	23	46	44	28	45	25	83	61	16	115	42	35	7	79	12	4

* Workers were at $360 to $380.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Dallas–Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 100 and under 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS - CONTINUED			$	$	$ – $																			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	2,997	39.5	200.00	190.00	170.00–216.00	–	2	7	29	72	294	293	452	305	415	239	195	182	133	75	77	68	13	128	14	4
MANUFACTURING	862	40.0	205.50	195.00	178.50–213.00	–	–	–	–	–	68	48	114	97	171	117	71	32	21	22	27	18	5	49	2	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,135	39.5	197.50	186.50	167.50–218.50	–	2	7	29	72	226	245	338	208	244	122	124	150	112	53	50	50	8	79	12	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	325	39.5	258.00	252.00	196.00–331.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	26	8	40	4	27	23	2	21	20	35	7	79	12	4
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	4,874	40.0	158.50	154.00	140.00–172.50	1	101	448	521	1023	779	691	599	283	62	70	84	57	19	108	28	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	1,511	40.0	158.00	157.50	144.50–172.50	–	–	111	93	302	331	271	281	69	9	5	24	3	2	8	2	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	3,363	40.0	159.00	158.00	139.00–171.00	1	101	337	428	721	448	420	318	214	53	65	60	54	17	100	26	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	389	39.5	209.50	219.00	167.00–249.50	–	–	–	11	41	23	29	18	20	5	21	53	38	18	94	22	–	–	–	–	–
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS	190	39.0	140.50	140.50	132.50–150.00	–	23	22	44	50	26	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	54	40.0	142.00	150.00	124.00–159.00	–	–	19	–	6	26	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	136	38.5	140.00	138.00	137.50–144.00	–	23	3	44	44	–	15	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	152	39.0	137.00	138.00	124.00–144.00	–	23	22	36	42	26	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	54	40.0	142.00	150.00	124.00–159.00	–	–	19	–	6	26	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MACHINE BILLERS	193	39.5	170.00	170.00	150.00–192.50	–	–	12	21	14	15	22	26	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	69	39.5	158.00	160.50	150.00–170.00	–	–	12	–	–	12	19	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS	140	39.5	164.00	161.00	148.50–192.50	–	–	12	21	14	9	16	26	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	83	39.5	168.00	192.50	139.50–192.50	–	–	–	21	14	3	3	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
PAYROLL CLERKS	1,103	40.0	187.50	182.00	161.00–205.50	–	6	67	66	84	44	99	159	142	101	86	48	32	62	26	41	5	15	7	9	4
MANUFACTURING	425	40.0	185.50	179.00	166.00–199.00	–	6	29	28	29	6	24	107	31	60	27	18	6	21	5	5	3	10	7	3	–
NONMANUFACTURING	678	40.0	189.00	185.00	160.50–213.50	–	–	38	38	55	38	75	52	111	41	59	30	26	41	21	36	2	5	–	6	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	53	39.5	249.50	274.00	175.00–307.50	–	–	–	4	2	1	3	7	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	13	1	5	–	6	4
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	4,546	40.0	165.00	161.00	141.00–175.00	4	102	392	452	531	525	851	748	319	112	91	133	56	76	32	58	61	–	2	1	–
MANUFACTURING	798	40.0	187.50	172.50	160.30–204.50	–	–	6	13	50	118	140	181	47	32	28	15	1	66	12	25	61	–	2	1	–
NONMANUFACTURING	3,748	40.0	160.00	160.00	140.00–172.50	4	102	386	439	481	407	711	567	272	80	63	118	55	10	20	33	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	233	39.5	190.50	176.00	163.00–223.00	–	–	8	9	25	13	53	11	30	11	7	4	11	8	11	32	–	–	–	–	–
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	2,002	40.0	180.50	172.50	160.00–187.50	–	–	10	118	126	183	416	456	240	73	58	54	44	74	29	58	60	–	2	1	–
MANUFACTURING	354	40.0	216.50	211.00	175.50–259.00	–	–	–	8	1	15	50	28	25	23	26	15	1	65	9	25	60	–	2	1	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,648	40.0	172.50	171.00	160.00–182.00	–	–	10	110	125	168	366	428	215	50	32	39	43	9	20	33	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	112	40.0	224.50	224.00	189.00–264.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	17	4	6	4	11	8	11	32	–	–	–	–	–
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	2,548	40.0	152.50	150.00	134.00–166.00	4	102	382	334	405	342	435	292	79	39	33	79	12	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	444	40.0	164.50	164.50	152.00–172.50	–	–	6	5	49	103	90	153	22	9	2	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,100	40.0	159.00	146.00	130.00–162.00	4	102	376	329	356	239	345	139	57	30	31	79	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	121	39.0	159.00	163.00	147.00–163.00	–	–	8	9	25	13	41	4	13	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Dallas–Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 120 and under	$ 140	$ 160	$ 180	$ 200	$ 220	$ 240	$ 260	$ 280	$ 300	$ 320	$ 340	$ 360	$ 380	$ 400	$ 420	$ 440	$ 460	$ 480	$ 500	$ 520 and over
						140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	
ALL WORKERS																									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	1,660	40.0	$366.50	$368.50	$314.50-408.00	-	-	-	-	-	26	85	34	156	182	130	164	162	196	186	93	75	68	54	24	25
MANUFACTURING	521	40.0	384.50	386.00	335.00-425.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	27	43	52	64	41	46	83	53	32	23	22	4	13
NONMANUFACTURING	1,139	40.0	358.00	359.00	305.00-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	24	81	22	129	139	78	100	121	150	103	40	43	45	32	20	12
PUBLIC UTILITIES	89	38.5	393.00	384.00	355.50-417.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	14	10	14	18	2	-	10	9	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	649	40.0	417.00	413.00	380.00-456.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	19	40	53	88	98	78	67	61	49	24	25
MANUFACTURING	165	40.0	442.00	435.00	413.00-467.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	6	9	29	38	24	17	17	4	13
NONMANUFACTURING	484	40.0	408.50	403.00	369.50-447.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	18	36	47	79	69	40	43	44	32	20	12
PUBLIC UTILITIES	40	39.0	429.50	422.50	385.00-461.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	7	2	-	10	9	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	790	40.0	349.00	347.00	315.00-383.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	97	124	86	115	109	108	87	15	8	7	5	-	-
MANUFACTURING	299	40.0	368.00	365.50	324.50-402.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	30	31	60	35	37	53	15	8	6	5	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	491	40.0	337.50	334.00	307.00-372.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	4	81	94	55	55	74	71	34	-	-	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36	39.0	371.00	384.00	344.00-403.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	4	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	221	40.0	279.00	276.50	253.00-294.50	-	-	-	-	-	26	62	28	58	12	25	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	57	40.0	302.50	302.50	279.50-328.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	10	11	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	164	40.0	270.50	259.00	250.50-288.00	-	-	-	-	-	24	59	18	48	1	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	1,476	40.0	297.50	299.00	236.00-354.50	-	4	68	102	132	75	81	114	166	125	123	198	130	60	31	41	14	3	9	-	-
MANUFACTURING	305	40.0	331.50	335.00	290.00-371.50	-	-	-	-	1	20	6	42	18	49	22	44	42	27	17	12	1	3	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,171	40.0	288.50	293.50	218.50-346.00	-	4	68	102	131	55	75	72	148	76	101	154	88	33	14	29	13	-	8	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	147	39.5	312.50	322.00	274.50-350.50	-	-	-	3	6	-	16	15	23	10	23	32	5	6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	475	40.0	361.00	356.50	333.50-390.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	54	38	22	120	75	50	29	41	14	3	9	-	-
MANUFACTURING	119	40.0	374.50	373.00	345.50-407.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	29	19	19	16	12	1	3	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	356	40.0	356.00	355.00	317.00-382.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	54	28	13	91	56	31	13	29	13	-	8	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	15	39.5	375.00	363.50	355.00-398.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	5	6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	701	40.0	289.00	298.00	245.00-333.50	-	-	8	35	64	58	36	86	89	84	98	77	54	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	162	40.0	306.50	303.00	273.50-345.00	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	33	10	38	12	14	23	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	539	40.0	284.00	292.00	236.00-333.50	-	-	8	35	64	38	33	53	79	46	86	63	31	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	73	39.5	303.00	322.00	284.00-339.50	-	-	-	3	6	-	1	6	12	8	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	300	39.5	215.50	204.50	188.50-241.50	-	4	60	67	68	17	35	18	23	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	276	39.5	210.00	201.50	188.50-226.50	-	4	60	67	67	17	32	9	15	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	39	39.5	274.50	264.50	255.50-293.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS	1,934	40.0	212.50	205.00	178.50-242.00	59	127	306	382	291	258	206	129	91	34	33	2	10	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING	477	40.0	233.00	219.00	190.50-254.00	5	3	57	95	85	60	65	22	37	15	22	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,457	40.0	207.00	200.00	173.00-236.00	54	124	249	287	206	198	141	107	54	19	11	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	97	39.0	235.00	221.00	195.50-280.50	-	1	14	14	19	14	7	3	11	3	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	400	40.0	255.00	240.50	230.00-274.00	-	-	-	9	37	141	63	57	37	21	23	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING	130	40.0	268.50	261.50	230.00-290.00	-	-	-	8	3	39	14	14	24	7	12	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	270	40.0	248.50	239.50	230.00-268.00	-	-	-	1	34	102	49	43	13	14	11	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	32	39.0	280.50	279.00	230.50-324.00	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	1	3	2	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 120 and under 140	$ 140 – 160	$ 160 – 180	$ 180 – 200	$ 200 – 220	$ 220 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 – 380	$ 380 – 400	$ 400 – 420	$ 420 – 440	$ 440 – 460	$ 460 – 480	$ 480 – 500	$ 500 – 520	$ 520 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																									
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																									
			$	$	$ – $																				
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	1,087	40.0	213.50	202.50	185.00-244.00	–	15	160	332	197	106	138	71	46	6	10	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	237	40.0	219.50	207.00	190.00-254.00	–	2	30	61	55	14	50	7	5	1	10	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	850	40.0	211.50	202.00	185.00-232.00	–	13	130	271	142	92	88	64	41	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	48	39.0	225.50	211.00	195.50-253.50	–	–	3	13	12	5	4	2	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	447	40.0	172.50	168.50	149.50-188.50	59	112	146	41	57	11	5	1	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	110	40.0	206.50	195.50	175.50-219.00	5	1	27	26	27	7	1	1	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	337	40.0	161.50	160.00	142.00-173.00	54	111	119	15	30	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	87	40.0	152.00	140.00	130.00-172.50	40	14	23	4	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	83	40.0	149.00	140.00	130.00-167.50	40	14	23	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS	95	40.0	165.00	149.50	127.00-195.50	32	20	10	20	5	1	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	80	40.0	151.50	149.50	126.00-170.00	32	20	10	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS	1,619	40.0	254.50	251.00	207.00-300.00	3	109	110	120	157	236	154	150	170	141	121	80	32	13	7	6	3	6	1	–	–
MANUFACTURING	1,244	40.0	251.00	247.00	207.50-296.00	–	85	85	89	125	190	128	114	150	93	92	63	23	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	375	40.0	265.50	260.00	205.00-312.50	3	24	25	31	32	46	26	36	20	48	29	17	9	6	7	6	3	6	1	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	122	40.0	247.00	238.00	192.50-311.00	2	10	12	14	10	16	4	9	9	26	1	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	628	40.0	309.00	304.50	277.00-336.00	–	–	–	–	6	16	57	85	132	95	99	72	30	13	7	6	3	6	1	–	–
MANUFACTURING	473	40.0	307.00	304.50	282.00-336.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	43	62	118	76	81	62	23	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	155	40.0	315.00	310.50	262.00-356.50	–	–	–	–	6	15	14	23	14	19	18	10	7	6	7	6	3	6	1	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	40.0	305.50	295.50	268.50-352.00	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	7	5	2	1	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	498	40.0	248.50	241.00	220.00-276.00	–	–	19	48	52	122	81	61	37	46	22	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	367	40.0	243.00	239.50	221.00-268.00	–	–	13	35	40	98	73	48	31	17	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	131	40.0	264.50	261.00	220.00-311.00	–	–	6	13	12	24	8	13	6	29	11	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	53	40.0	269.00	297.00	231.50-311.00	–	–	1	4	5	10	3	2	4	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	388	40.0	197.50	205.00	161.00-223.50	3	63	54	50	99	98	16	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	313	40.0	200.50	207.50	177.50-225.50	–	46	37	37	85	91	12	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	75	40.0	183.00	180.00	159.00-205.00	3	17	17	13	14	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	40.0	183.50	176.00	161.00-211.00	2	3	9	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTER-TRACERS	105	40.0	164.50	165.00	150.00-175.50	–	46	37	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	2,140	40.0	289.50	287.00	246.00-317.50	–	–	12	15	136	300	198	295	201	478	150	194	36	46	47	32	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A	851	40.0	328.50	326.50	305.50-347.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	77	81	211	122	164	31	46	47	32	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	750	40.0	317.00	316.00	295.00-344.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	77	81	211	122	164	28	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	829	40.0	284.50	282.00	264.50-311.00	–	–	–	1	17	89	73	200	119	267	28	30	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	530	40.0	274.00	273.50	253.50-285.50	–	–	–	–	6	80	70	192	105	23	25	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	114	40.0	289.50	283.00	259.00-316.00	–	–	–	2	–	12	15	22	25	16	8	6	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	96	40.0	292.50	285.00	258.00-317.50	–	–	–	2	–	11	14	12	19	16	8	6	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			$
FILE CLERKS	60	39.0	136.00
NONMANUFACTURING	60	39.0	136.00
MESSENGERS	278	39.5	146.00
NONMANUFACTURING	245	39.5	147.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	341	39.5	224.00
MANUFACTURING	92	40.0	242.00
NONMANUFACTURING	249	39.5	217.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	85	40.0	258.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	231	39.5	243.50
MANUFACTURING	71	40.0	266.50
NONMANUFACTURING	160	39.0	233.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	51	40.0	278.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	110	40.0	184.00
NONMANUFACTURING	89	40.0	190.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
SECRETARIES	10,025	39.5	208.50
MANUFACTURING	2,801	40.0	218.50
NONMANUFACTURING	7,224	39.5	205.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	932	39.0	247.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	756	39.5	239.50
MANUFACTURING	104	40.0	238.50
NONMANUFACTURING	652	39.5	240.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	56	39.0	279.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	1,827	39.5	223.50
MANUFACTURING	368	40.0	237.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,459	39.5	220.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	160	39.0	259.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	2,988	39.5	206.50
MANUFACTURING	770	40.0	216.50
NONMANUFACTURING	2,218	39.5	203.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	302	39.0	261.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	2,492	39.5	209.00
MANUFACTURING	868	40.0	224.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,624	39.5	201.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	409	38.5	228.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	1,740	40.0	180.00
MANUFACTURING	691	40.0	199.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,049	40.0	167.50
STENOGRAPHERS	1,780	39.5	208.00
MANUFACTURING	479	40.0	260.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,301	39.5	189.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	370	40.0	224.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
STENOGRAPHERS - CONTINUED			$
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	888	39.0	193.50
MANUFACTURING	296	40.0	242.00
NONMANUFACTURING	592	39.0	169.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	79	40.0	193.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	892	40.0	222.50
NONMANUFACTURING	709	40.0	205.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	291	40.0	233.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	384	39.5	158.50
MANUFACTURING	73	39.5	163.00
NONMANUFACTURING	311	39.5	157.50
TYPISTS	3,158	39.5	147.50
MANUFACTURING	597	40.0	149.00
NONMANUFACTURING	2,561	39.5	147.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	209	40.0	243.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A	1,075	39.5	160.50
MANUFACTURING	229	40.0	168.00
NONMANUFACTURING	846	39.5	158.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	120	40.0	233.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B	2,083	39.5	141.00
MANUFACTURING	368	40.0	137.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,715	39.5	141.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	89	40.0	256.50
FILE CLERKS	2,552	39.5	131.00
MANUFACTURING	151	40.0	142.50
NONMANUFACTURING	2,401	39.5	130.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	90	39.5	200.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A	73	39.0	192.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	942	40.0	139.00
NONMANUFACTURING	894	40.0	139.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	55	40.0	224.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	1,537	39.5	123.50
MANUFACTURING	83	40.0	118.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,454	39.5	123.50
MESSENGERS	280	40.0	132.00
MANUFACTURING	55	40.0	155.00
NONMANUFACTURING	225	40.0	126.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	784	39.5	156.50
MANUFACTURING	110	40.0	183.00
NONMANUFACTURING	674	39.5	152.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	80	39.0	186.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	1,177	39.5	158.00
MANUFACTURING	401	40.0	156.00
NONMANUFACTURING	776	39.5	158.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	30	40.0	232.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			$
ORDER CLERKS	823	40.0	191.00
MANUFACTURING	260	40.0	159.00
NONMANUFACTURING	563	40.0	205.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	517	40.0	146.00
MANUFACTURING	226	40.0	153.00
NONMANUFACTURING	291	39.5	140.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,530	40.0	172.00
MANUFACTURING	2,281	40.0	172.50
NONMANUFACTURING	5,249	39.5	172.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	629	39.5	228.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	2,766	39.5	196.00
MANUFACTURING	791	40.0	200.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,975	39.5	194.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	274	39.5	254.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	4,764	40.0	158.00
MANUFACTURING	1,490	40.0	158.00
NONMANUFACTURING	3,274	39.5	158.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	355	39.5	207.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS	190	39.0	140.50
MANUFACTURING	54	40.0	142.00
NONMANUFACTURING	136	38.5	140.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	152	39.0	137.00
MANUFACTURING	54	40.0	142.00
MACHINE BILLERS	193	39.5	170.00
MANUFACTURING	69	39.5	158.00
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS	140	39.5	164.00
NONMANUFACTURING	83	39.5	168.00
PAYROLL CLERKS	1,062	40.0	184.50
MANUFACTURING	423	40.0	185.00
NONMANUFACTURING	639	40.0	183.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36	39.5	231.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	4,510	40.0	165.00
MANUFACTURING	789	40.0	188.00
NONMANUFACTURING	3,721	40.0	160.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	230	39.5	190.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	1,994	40.0	180.50
MANUFACTURING	348	40.0	217.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,646	40.0	172.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	111	40.0	224.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	2,516	40.0	152.50
MANUFACTURING	441	40.0	164.50
NONMANUFACTURING	2,075	40.0	150.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	119	39.0	159.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	1,468	40.0	$367.00
MANUFACTURING	464	40.0	387.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,004	40.0	357.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	66	39.0	383.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	582	40.0	417.00
MANUFACTURING	150	40.0	440.00
NONMANUFACTURING	432	40.0	407.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	29	39.0	413.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	691	40.0	349.50
MANUFACTURING	273	40.0	368.50
NONMANUFACTURING	418	40.0	337.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	39.0	369.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	195	40.0	279.00
NONMANUFACTURING	154	40.0	271.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	1,221	40.0	305.50
MANUFACTURING	279	40.0	333.50
NONMANUFACTURING	942	40.0	298.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	120	39.5	312.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	428	40.0	363.00
MANUFACTURING	107	40.0	373.00
NONMANUFACTURING	321	40.0	359.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	30	39.5	374.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	568	40.0	296.00
MANUFACTURING	150	40.0	308.00
NONMANUFACTURING	418	40.0	291.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	56	39.5	300.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	225	39.5	219.50
NONMANUFACTURING	203	39.5	213.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	34	39.5	275.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS	1,637	40.0	213.50
MANUFACTURING	323	40.0	240.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,314	40.0	207.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	88	39.0	236.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	353	40.0	$255.00
MANUFACTURING	99	40.0	272.00
NONMANUFACTURING	254	40.0	248.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	31	39.0	279.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	899	40.0	215.00
MANUFACTURING	158	40.0	229.50
NONMANUFACTURING	741	40.0	212.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	39.0	224.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	385	40.0	171.50
MANUFACTURING	66	40.0	220.50
NONMANUFACTURING	319	40.0	161.00
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	70	40.0	154.00
NONMANUFACTURING	66	40.0	150.00
DRAFTERS	1,463	40.0	257.50
MANUFACTURING	1,143	40.0	253.00
NONMANUFACTURING	320	40.0	273.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	107	40.0	250.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	583	40.0	312.00
MANUFACTURING	449	40.0	308.50
NONMANUFACTURING	134	40.0	324.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	40.0	305.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	460	40.0	249.50
MANUFACTURING	343	40.0	243.00
NONMANUFACTURING	117	40.0	268.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	46	40.0	270.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	335	40.0	197.00
MANUFACTURING	276	40.0	199.50
NONMANUFACTURING	59	40.0	187.00
DRAFTER-TRACERS	85	40.0	164.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	2,045	40.0	292.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	843	40.0	329.00
MANUFACTURING	742	40.0	317.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	788	40.0	286.00
MANUFACTURING	510	40.0	275.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	192	40.0	$362.00
MANUFACTURING	57	40.0	361.50
NONMANUFACTURING	135	39.5	363.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	67	39.5	417.50
NONMANUFACTURING	52	39.5	415.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	99	40.0	346.50
NONMANUFACTURING	73	39.5	340.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	255	39.5	259.00
NONMANUFACTURING	229	39.5	249.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	39.0	315.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	133	39.5	260.00
NONMANUFACTURING	121	39.5	257.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	75	39.5	204.00
NONMANUFACTURING	73	39.5	202.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS	297	40.0	207.00
MANUFACTURING	154	40.0	207.00
NONMANUFACTURING	143	40.0	207.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	188	40.0	204.00
MANUFACTURING	79	40.0	199.50
NONMANUFACTURING	109	40.0	207.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	62	39.5	180.00
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS	69	40.0	165.00
NONMANUFACTURING	59	40.0	150.00
DRAFTERS	156	40.0	223.50
MANUFACTURING	101	40.0	226.00
NONMANUFACTURING	55	40.0	218.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	53	40.0	197.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	95	40.0	238.50
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	110	40.0	290.00
MANUFACTURING	92	40.0	293.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$4.00 and under $4.20	$4.20 $4.40	$4.40 $4.60	$4.60 $4.80	$4.80 $5.00	$5.00 $5.20	$5.20 $5.40	$5.40 $5.60	$5.60 $5.80	$5.80 $6.00	$6.00 $6.20	$6.20 $6.40	$6.40 $6.60	$6.60 $7.00	$7.00 $7.40	$7.40 $7.80	$7.80 $8.20	$8.20 $8.60	$8.60 $9.00	$9.00 $9.40	$9.40 $9.80	$9.80 $10.20	$10.20 and over
ALL WORKERS																										
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	134	$7.19	$7.33	$6.41–$8.12	–	9	1	–	–	5	–	5	–	4	6	4	2	2	30	11	29	20	–	–	–	6	–
MANUFACTURING	92	7.55	7.90	7.24– 8.37	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	14	11	24	20	–	–	–	6	–
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	753	7.80	8.24	6.80– 8.56	–	–	–	–	33	–	28	–	–	–	27	35	38	73	46	48	31	206	106	–	8	74	–
MANUFACTURING	663	7.75	7.96	6.80– 8.60	–	–	–	–	33	–	24	–	–	–	27	35	38	71	41	45	29	132	106	–	8	74	–
NONMANUFACTURING	90	8.13	8.24	8.24– 8.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	2	74	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	81	8.33	8.24	8.24– 8.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	74	–	–	–	–	–
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	110	6.93	7.50	5.24– 7.77	–	–	5	–	–	15	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	33	19	1	–	–	7	–	–
MANUFACTURING	82	7.04	7.64	7.18– 7.96	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	33	19	1	–	–	7	–	–
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	287	7.27	7.10	6.60– 8.22	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	26	–	14	–	15	8	66	30	19	19	66	–	–	6	12	–
MANUFACTURING	273	7.27	7.10	6.60– 8.22	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	26	–	14	–	15	–	66	30	19	19	60	–	–	6	12	–
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	1,736	7.27	7.35	6.25– 8.37	–	46	84	13	27	21	16	100	36	29	44	39	19	162	260	218	18	323	172	5	–	104	–
MANUFACTURING	1,535	7.41	7.50	6.68– 8.37	–	6	24	13	27	21	16	100	36	29	39	39	19	162	232	218	18	257	170	5	–	104	–
NONMANUFACTURING	201	6.12	6.10	4.40– 8.24	–	40	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	28	–	–	66	2	–	–	–	–
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	1,196	8.13	8.96	6.87– 9.45	–	–	1	1	28	16	11	101	8	60	8	24	17	109	8	46	49	16	260	38	306	50	39
MANUFACTURING	289	6.87	6.87	6.00– 7.95	–	–	–	–	26	14	8	21	3	–	7	23	10	82	3	5	47	16	9	–	–	15	–
NONMANUFACTURING	907	8.54	8.96	7.61– 9.59	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	80	5	60	1	1	7	27	5	41	2	–	251	38	306	35	39
PUBLIC UTILITIES	838	8.60	8.96	8.62– 9.59	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	79	4	59	1	–	2	25	1	21	–	–	221	38	306	35	39
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	135	5.95	6.06	5.23– 6.85	1	4	1	1	15	11	3	5	14	5	31	2	7	5	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	95	6.14	6.06	5.73– 7.00	–	–	1	–	15	3	–	–	10	–	29	2	1	4	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	278	7.21	7.08	6.13– 8.42	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	25	18	17	5	13	11	50	13	24	48	28	10	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	278	7.21	7.08	6.13– 8.42	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	25	18	17	5	13	11	50	13	24	48	28	10	–	–	–
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	520	7.63	7.30	6.88– 8.68	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	–	6	24	19	–	6	138	51	40	29	34	104	–	18	33	–
MANUFACTURING	520	7.63	7.30	6.88– 8.68	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	–	6	24	19	–	6	138	51	40	29	34	104	–	18	33	–
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	386	6.59	5.90	5.35– 7.50	3	3	3	14	18	21	45	61	24	4	6	6	6	14	23	39	33	–	18	16	12	21	–
MANUFACTURING	215	7.53	7.50	6.75– 8.72	–	–	–	–	12	12	12	–	–	–	2	5	6	13	21	39	31	–	13	16	12	21	–
NONMANUFACTURING	171	5.41	5.40	5.25– 5.56	3	3	3	14	6	9	33	61	24	4	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division [1]	Number of workers	Hourly earnings [4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean [2]	Median [2]	Middle range [2]	$ 2.60 and under 2.80	$ 2.80 – 3.00	$ 3.00 – 3.20	$ 3.20 – 3.40	$ 3.40 – 3.60	$ 3.60 – 3.80	$ 3.80 – 4.00	$ 4.00 – 4.20	$ 4.20 – 4.40	$ 4.40 – 4.60	$ 4.60 – 4.80	$ 4.80 – 5.20	$ 5.20 – 5.60	$ 5.60 – 6.00	$ 6.00 – 6.40	$ 6.40 – 6.80	$ 6.80 – 7.20	$ 7.20 – 7.60	$ 7.60 – 8.00	$ 8.00 – 8.40	$ 8.40 – 8.80	$ 8.80 – 9.20	$ 9.20 – 9.60
ALL WORKERS		$	$	$ – $																							
TRUCKDRIVERS	7,453	6.29	5.66	3.84– 9.30	99	186	355	201	129	171	965	258	136	111	203	485	269	217	87	577	62	42	100	397	284	211	1908
MANUFACTURING	1,577	5.50	5.62	4.70– 5.66	12	–	26	69	22	23	6	88	52	69	44	421	179	193	12	35	16	27	85	195	–	3	–
NONMANUFACTURING	5,876	6.50	6.15	3.84– 9.40	87	186	329	132	107	148	959	170	84	42	159	64	90	24	75	542	46	15	15	202	284	208	1908
PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,499	8.92	9.40	9.30– 9.40	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	52	8	1	48	2	62	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	202	198	1908
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	1,393	3.68	3.84	3.25– 3.84	96	102	61	150	103	103	619	36	8	52	22	9	1	4	6	–	1	13	1	6	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	200	3.94	3.46	3.25– 4.22	9	–	13	65	16	19	–	28	–	24	6	1	1	2	3	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,193	3.64	3.84	3.25– 3.84	87	102	48	85	87	84	619	8	8	28	16	8	–	2	3	–	1	–	1	6	–	–	–
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	2,712	7.16	8.09	4.60– 9.40	3	84	294	11	26	28	86	41	51	34	73	87	41	19	42	72	35	16	31	332	168	105	1033
MANUFACTURING	455	6.30	6.63	4.37– 8.07	3	–	13	4	6	4	6	41	37	20	25	31	1	9	–	33	–	1	26	195	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,257	7.33	9.00	4.75– 9.40	–	84	281	7	23	24	80	–	14	14	48	56	40	10	42	39	35	15	5	137	168	105	1033
PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,355	9.08	9.40	9.30– 9.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	15	2	20	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	168	105	1033
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK	839	4.79	5.02	3.90– 5.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	44	40	–	53	318	118	–	1	2	4	13	26	–	–	–	–
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	2,469	7.29	6.75	5.66– 9.40	–	–	–	40	–	40	40	136	37	24	55	69	109	194	36	503	22	–	42	59	82	106	875
MANUFACTURING	421	5.57	5.66	5.00– 5.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15	24	–	69	59	182	6	–	12	–	33	–	–	3	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,048	7.65	8.78	6.75– 9.40	–	–	–	40	–	40	40	118	22	–	55	–	50	12	30	503	10	–	9	59	82	103	875
PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,097	8.80	9.40	9.30– 9.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	33	–	42	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	875
SHIPPERS	373	4.50	4.10	3.68– 5.25	–	–	–	19	19	90	31	47	2	12	24	31	28	56	2	5	4	2	1	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	233	4.47	4.40	3.64– 5.98	–	–	–	12	12	47	21	21	–	8	14	9	27	52	2	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	140	4.22	4.04	3.68– 4.60	–	–	–	7	7	43	10	26	2	4	10	22	1	4	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
RECEIVERS	690	4.71	4.41	3.80– 5.47	4	32	6	6	41	67	70	54	26	113	55	33	15	19	65	31	21	19	13	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	227	5.09	4.73	3.78– 6.52	2	–	2	–	37	26	6	32	–	–	29	5	7	–	22	13	14	19	13	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	463	4.52	4.41	3.80– 4.90	2	32	4	6	4	41	64	22	26	113	26	28	8	19	43	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	422	4.31	4.13	3.28– 5.10	–	–	41	81	20	50	14	25	8	2	8	75	15	74	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	114	4.69	4.66	3.87– 5.60	–	–	–	–	20	7	14	2	8	2	8	7	15	22	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	308	4.16	3.74	3.25– 5.00	–	–	41	81	–	43	–	23	–	–	–	68	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WAREHOUSEMEN	2,042	5.00	4.66	4.07– 5.84	1	13	98	94	69	58	94	173	185	129	225	234	94	221	107	31	5	18	89	23	79	2	–
MANUFACTURING	683	4.46	4.25	3.55– 4.83	1	2	82	33	53	28	21	109	73	26	79	19	19	10	100	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,359	5.27	5.00	4.30– 5.84	–	11	16	61	16	30	73	64	112	103	146	215	75	211	7	3	5	18	89	23	79	2	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	189	7.47	7.89	6.07– 8.79	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	6	6	27	3	3	3	5	15	24	13	79	–	–
ORDER FILLERS	2,944	5.08	4.45	3.56– 6.55	94	88	200	214	231	233	24	182	174	88	28	171	45	30	216	535	–	17	139	18	245	2	–
MANUFACTURING	1,037	4.76	4.25	3.56– 6.29	31	18	121	56	118	47	3	80	78	81	–	–	10	30	156	169	–	–	39	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,907	5.25	4.80	3.51– 6.55	63	70	79	158	113	186	21	102	96	7	28	171	35	–	60	366	–	17	70	18	245	2	–
SHIPPING PACKERS	829	4.01	3.74	3.28– 4.32	78	45	70	84	90	158	9	70	60	9	4	16	2	75	14	–	2	43	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	598	4.13	3.75	3.11– 4.32	78	31	56	25	79	67	5	62	59	7	–	–	–	70	14	–	2	43	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	231	3.70	3.74	3.28– 3.75	–	14	14	59	11	91	4	8	1	2	4	16	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	3,518	4.71	4.16	3.44– 5.66	76	82	300	174	366	442	88	267	128	115	138	224	72	356	97	146	100	–	217	–	130	–	–
MANUFACTURING	1,288	4.43	4.21	3.25– 5.66	32	42	233	131	17	54	2	131	35	59	32	117	3	312	22	12	26	–	28	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,230	4.87	4.00	3.60– 6.25	44	40	67	43	349	388	86	136	93	56	106	107	69	44	75	134	74	–	189	–	130	–	–
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	2,155	6.28	6.33	4.55– 7.49	–	2	19	60	50	52	31	204	100	28	77	113	15	222	222	287	55	91	–	61	108	8	350
MANUFACTURING	1,471	5.81	5.66	4.20– 6.73	–	2	19	18	46	45	31	197	88	28	73	113	10	183	222	46	19	91	–	61	–	–	179
NONMANUFACTURING	684	7.28	6.75	6.60– 9.07	–	–	–	42	4	7	–	7	12	–	4	–	5	39	–	241	36	–	–	–	108	8	171
PUBLIC UTILITIES	231	8.50	9.40	9.00– 9.40	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	8	171

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 2.60 and under 2.80	$ 2.80 – 3.00	$ 3.00 – 3.20	$ 3.20 – 3.40	$ 3.40 – 3.60	$ 3.60 – 3.80	$ 3.80 – 4.00	$ 4.00 – 4.20	$ 4.20 – 4.40	$ 4.40 – 4.60	$ 4.60 – 4.80	$ 4.80 – 5.20	$ 5.20 – 5.60	$ 5.60 – 6.00	$ 6.00 – 6.40	$ 6.40 – 6.80	$ 6.80 – 7.20	$ 7.20 – 7.60	$ 7.60 – 8.00	$ 8.00 – 8.40	$ 8.40 – 8.80	$ 8.80 – 9.20	$ 9.20 – 9.60
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																												
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	277	$ 7.19	$ 7.51	$ 6.70– 8.33	–	–	–	–	13	26	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	19	8	65	–	69	63	–	–
MANUFACTURING	277	7.19	7.51	6.70– 8.33	–	–	–	–	13	26	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	19	8	65	–	69	63	–	–
GUARDS	4,562	3.33	2.90	2.65– 3.31	1711	827	781	275	66	58	37	83	55	171	44	163	22	6	18	28	123	46	–	18	30	–	–
MANUFACTURING	552	5.53	5.05	4.17– 7.02	13	24	35	3	5	8	11	41	14	63	16	63	7	–	18	28	109	46	–	18	30	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	4,010	3.03	2.85	2.65– 3.00	1698	803	746	272	61	50	26	42	41	108	28	100	15	6	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	4.92	5.42	4.52– 5.42	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	2	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUARDS, CLASS A	203	6.08	6.88	4.70– 7.02	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	17	16	15	13	5	–	–	8	121	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	51	5.10	4.50	4.26– 7.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	13	9	3	3	1	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUARDS, CLASS B	4,359	3.20	2.85	2.65– 3.12	1711	827	781	275	66	56	33	81	38	155	29	150	17	6	18	20	2	46	–	18	30	–	–
MANUFACTURING	400	5.19	4.55	4.00– 6.69	13	24	35	3	5	8	11	41	10	56	4	53	3	–	18	20	2	46	–	18	30	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	3,959	3.00	2.85	2.65– 3.00	1698	803	746	272	61	48	22	40	28	99	25	97	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	4.92	5.42	4.52– 5.42	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	2	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	9,155	3.30	2.75	2.65– 3.25	4956	455	1389	244	235	205	201	175	95	234	36	134	54	66	221	142	127	12	120	42	6	6	–
MANUFACTURING	1,883	4.68	4.25	3.48– 6.20	136	71	149	84	114	106	173	101	63	169	8	95	36	50	150	125	121	12	120	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	7,272	2.94	2.65	2.65– 3.00	4820	384	1240	160	121	99	28	74	32	65	28	39	18	16	71	17	6	–	–	42	6	6	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	252	5.30	4.67	3.63– 6.43	–	15	5	19	17	18	3	13	2	30	6	17	5	14	11	17	6	–	–	42	6	6	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings[4]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
		$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	134	7.19
MANUFACTURING	92	7.55
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	753	7.80
MANUFACTURING	663	7.75
NONMANUFACTURING	90	8.13
PUBLIC UTILITIES	81	8.33
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	110	6.93
MANUFACTURING	82	7.44
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	287	7.27
MANUFACTURING	273	7.27
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	1,736	7.27
MANUFACTURING	1,535	7.41
NONMANUFACTURING	201	6.12
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	1,196	8.13
MANUFACTURING	289	6.87
NONMANUFACTURING	907	8.54
PUBLIC UTILITIES	838	8.60
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	133	5.96
MANUFACTURING	95	6.14
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	260	7.31
MANUFACTURING	260	7.31
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	520	7.63
MANUFACTURING	520	7.63
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	386	6.59
MANUFACTURING	215	7.53
NONMANUFACTURING	171	5.41
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS	7,368	6.32
MANUFACTURING	1,577	5.50
NONMANUFACTURING	5,787	6.54
PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,483	8.93
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	1,326	3.73
MANUFACTURING	200	3.94
NONMANUFACTURING	1,126	3.69
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
		$
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	2,692	7.15
MANUFACTURING	455	6.30
NONMANUFACTURING	2,237	7.33
PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,339	9.08
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK	839	4.79
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	2,467	7.29
MANUFACTURING	421	5.57
NONMANUFACTURING	2,046	7.65
PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,097	8.80
SHIPPERS	352	4.55
MANUFACTURING	221	4.75
RECEIVERS	634	4.75
MANUFACTURING	189	5.29
NONMANUFACTURING	445	4.57
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	391	4.31
MANUFACTURING	107	4.70
NONMANUFACTURING	284	4.17
WAREHOUSEMEN	1,972	5.02
MANUFACTURING	647	4.47
NONMANUFACTURING	1,325	5.29
PUBLIC UTILITIES	185	7.49
ORDER FILLERS	2,182	5.61
MANUFACTURING	813	5.07
NONMANUFACTURING	1,369	5.93
SHIPPING PACKERS	512	4.21
MANUFACTURING	426	4.38
NONMANUFACTURING	86	3.55
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	3,027	4.67
MANUFACTURING	1,201	4.40
NONMANUFACTURING	1,826	4.84
PUBLIC UTILITIES	152	5.28
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	2,079	6.22
MANUFACTURING	1,395	5.70
NONMANUFACTURING	684	7.28
PUBLIC UTILITIES	231	8.50
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS		
(OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	277	7.19
MANUFACTURING	277	7.19
GUARDS	3,630	3.44
MANUFACTURING	527	5.55
NONMANUFACTURING	3,103	3.08
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	4.92
GUARDS, CLASS A	191	6.16
GUARDS, CLASS B	3,439	3.29
MANUFACTURING	384	5.20
NONMANUFACTURING	3,055	3.05
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	4.92
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	5,486	3.62
MANUFACTURING	1,655	4.80
NONMANUFACTURING	3,831	3.11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	230	5.32
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
RECEIVERS	56	4.24
WAREHOUSEMEN	70	4.27
ORDER FILLERS	762	3.57
MANUFACTURING	224	3.65
NONMANUFACTURING	538	3.53
SHIPPING PACKERS	317	3.69
MANUFACTURING	172	3.60
GUARDS	932	2.89
NONMANUFACTURING	907	2.83
GUARDS, CLASS B	920	2.87
NONMANUFACTURING	904	2.83
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	3,669	2.82
MANUFACTURING	228	3.80
NONMANUFACTURING	3,441	2.76

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings, adjusted for employment shifts, for selected occupational groups in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group [5]	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978
All industries:				
Office clerical	8.2	6.8	7.0	7.5
Electronic data processing	9.2	6.6	6.6	8.4
Industrial nurses	9.3	9.0	8.3	10.2
Skilled maintenance trades	8.8	7.6	8.9	8.4
Unskilled plant workers	8.9	9.6	5.9	10.3
Manufacturing:				
Office clerical	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.1
Electronic data processing	8.6	7.0	6.9	10.1
Industrial nurses	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.1
Skilled maintenance trades	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.1
Unskilled plant workers	7.5	8.5	8.1	7.8
Nonmanufacturing:				
Office clerical	8.6	6.7	6.8	7.7
Electronic data processing	9.2	6.5	6.5	7.4
Industrial nurses	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])
Unskilled plant workers	9.7	10.2	4.8	11.6

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.

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Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 100 and under 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 and over
ALL WORKERS																								
SECRETARIES	5,540	40.0	$216.00	$203.00	$178.50-243.50	–	–	2	34	82	334	502	483	608	535	453	383	232	245	586	327	302	244	86	87	15
MANUFACTURING	1,975	40.0	230.00	214.00	186.00-278.50	–	–	–	–	3	22	170	154	261	192	137	145	88	68	99	153	190	193	55	36	9
NONMANUFACTURING	3,565	40.0	208.50	200.00	172.50-240.50	–	–	2	34	79	312	332	329	347	343	316	238	144	177	487	174	112	51	31	51	6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	499	40.0	258.50	260.00	224.00-291.50	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	12	17	23	24	27	26	30	77	94	66	36	15	35	4
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	363	40.0	248.00	241.50	207.00-264.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	74	38	2	43	71	48	21	8	15	17	6
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	707	40.0	239.00	234.50	206.00-259.50	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	15	57	56	75	75	35	59	159	66	39	20	19	18	7
MANUFACTURING	160	40.0	272.50	269.00	240.50-296.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	3	9	3	11	32	37	17	4	15	12	7
NONMANUFACTURING	547	40.0	229.00	224.50	201.50-254.50	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	15	56	47	72	66	32	48	127	29	22	16	4	6	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	86	40.0	259.00	253.00	225.00-291.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	4	7	4	18	17	8	7	2	6	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,724	40.0	211.50	198.50	184.00-226.50	–	–	–	10	3	24	157	185	262	234	165	155	123	67	114	79	39	34	31	40	2
MANUFACTURING	596	40.0	225.50	213.00	193.00-236.50	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	21	109	65	82	81	63	36	34	20	10	28	24	23	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,128	40.0	204.00	194.50	174.50-223.00	–	–	–	10	3	21	155	164	158	169	83	74	60	31	80	59	29	6	7	17	2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	183	40.0	268.50	267.00	241.50-283.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	5	3	8	4	19	33	52	23	6	7	17	2
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	1,674	40.0	215.50	197.50	173.50-240.50	–	–	1	16	63	78	192	147	215	172	106	59	46	26	174	46	136	166	19	12	–
MANUFACTURING	735	40.0	233.00	206.50	184.50-293.00	–	–	–	–	1	1	104	42	101	94	34	29	17	12	5	30	105	144	16	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	939	40.0	201.00	190.50	168.00-240.50	–	–	1	16	62	77	88	105	114	78	72	30	29	14	169	16	31	22	3	12	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	191	40.0	240.50	238.00	205.00-286.50	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	10	11	12	18	15	15	6	22	15	24	20	2	12	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	850	40.0	190.50	172.00	155.50-205.00	–	–	1	5	15	229	142	128	60	46	19	25	6	10	31	62	55	14	2	–	–
MANUFACTURING	462	40.0	213.00	190.00	172.00-265.00	–	–	–	–	2	18	64	91	55	24	18	23	5	9	25	60	55	13	–	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS	1,090	40.0	233.50	247.50	191.50-281.00	–	–	6	26	57	23	59	48	50	59	15	55	99	15	147	152	242	8	29	–	–
MANUFACTURING	453	40.0	266.00	283.50	258.50-287.00	–	–	–	5	16	4	4	–	3	10	10	7	1	2	82	69	213	–	27	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	637	40.0	210.50	219.50	172.00-246.00	–	–	6	21	41	19	55	48	47	49	5	48	98	13	65	83	29	8	2	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	363	40.0	222.50	228.00	183.00-263.00	–	–	2	8	15	8	29	22	24	35	4	23	18	13	49	74	29	8	2	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	501	40.0	220.50	219.50	172.50-263.00	–	–	6	25	39	15	38	15	27	35	13	41	5	10	79	60	91	2	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	231	40.0	186.00	183.00	155.50-219.50	–	–	6	20	23	11	34	15	24	25	3	34	4	8	13	9	–	2	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	80	40.0	193.00	193.00	166.50-218.50	–	–	2	8	2	3	16	2	5	11	2	9	4	8	5	1	–	2	–	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	589	40.0	244.50	253.00	224.50-287.00	–	–	–	1	18	8	21	33	23	24	2	14	94	5	68	92	151	6	29	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	406	40.0	224.50	225.50	188.50-263.00	–	–	–	1	18	8	21	33	23	24	2	14	94	5	52	74	29	6	2	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	283	40.0	230.50	248.50	191.50-263.00	–	–	–	–	13	5	13	20	19	24	2	14	14	5	44	73	29	6	2	–	–
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	116	40.0	154.50	155.50	136.00-163.50	–	–	11	20	12	31	25	7	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	87	40.0	154.50	155.50	136.00-161.00	–	–	5	20	11	21	16	7	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS	921	40.0	166.50	144.00	133.00-170.00	–	10	144	184	169	114	69	36	23	13	11	14	2	4	22	69	–	2	29	6	–
MANUFACTURING	265	40.0	165.00	158.50	145.00-170.00	–	4	8	22	46	72	43	25	7	7	7	1	1	1	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	656	40.0	167.00	143.50	130.00-169.00	–	6	136	162	123	42	26	11	16	6	4	13	1	3	6	64	–	2	29	6	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	160	40.0	256.00	274.00	211.50-274.00	–	1	–	2	1	5	10	5	8	5	3	11	1	2	5	64	–	2	29	6	–
TYPISTS, CLASS A	454	40.0	181.50	161.50	146.00-205.00	–	–	3	60	63	92	58	25	19	12	11	14	2	4	22	69	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	223	40.0	168.50	158.50	150.00-170.00	–	–	3	14	17	67	43	17	5	6	7	1	1	1	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	231	40.0	194.50	173.50	144.00-274.00	–	–	–	46	26	25	15	8	14	6	4	13	1	3	6	64	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	122	40.0	234.50	262.50	189.00-274.00	–	–	–	2	1	5	10	5	8	5	3	11	1	2	5	64	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS, CLASS B	467	40.0	152.00	137.00	127.50-142.00	–	10	141	124	106	22	11	11	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	6	–
NONMANUFACTURING	425	40.0	152.00	136.00	127.50-142.00	–	6	136	116	97	17	11	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	6	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	38	40.0	324.50	325.50	325.50-336.00	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	6	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Dallas–Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 100 and under 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED			$	$	$ – $																				
FILE CLERKS	891	39.5	140.50	127.50	119.00-146.50	65	203	206	138	104	48	22	18	15	1	–	32	1	–	9	1	10	1	11	–	6
NONMANUFACTURING	852	39.5	138.50	127.50	119.00-141.50	57	196	204	136	104	48	22	18	15	1	–	32	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	245.50	211.50	170.50-330.00	–	–	1	2	3	3	1	6	3	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	*6
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	267	40.0	160.00	136.00	124.50-176.00	–	31	64	53	15	13	18	18	7	1	–	28	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
NONMANUFACTURING	265	40.0	160.00	136.00	124.50-176.00	–	31	64	51	15	13	18	18	7	1	–	28	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	245.50	211.50	170.50-330.00	–	–	1	2	3	3	1	6	3	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	6
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	578	39.5	127.00	122.00	117.50-133.00	65	172	142	80	73	34	4	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	561	39.5	127.50	122.50	117.50-133.00	57	165	140	80	73	34	4	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MESSENGERS	289	40.0	142.00	126.50	120.00-149.00	35	30	102	22	35	14	1	1	10	2	3	–	24	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	54	40.0	159.50	143.00	125.00-184.50	2	3	11	9	7	7	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	235	40.0	138.00	124.00	119.50-143.50	33	27	91	13	28	7	1	1	5	2	3	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	343	40.0	168.00	154.50	134.00-186.50	4	17	49	39	42	36	41	10	21	19	1	6	24	2	5	5	22	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	91	40.0	189.50	164.00	153.50-244.00	–	–	6	1	13	15	21	4	4	2	–	–	–	1	5	1	18	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	252	40.0	160.00	147.50	128.00-181.00	4	17	43	38	29	21	20	6	17	17	1	6	24	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	43	40.0	200.00	192.00	164.00-214.00	–	–	–	2	4	4	3	3	5	7	–	6	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	137	40.0	166.00	157.00	138.00-167.00	1	11	16	11	10	29	28	3	5	6	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	2
NONMANUFACTURING	102	40.0	162.00	156.50	138.00-161.50	1	11	13	9	7	20	22	2	1	6	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	2
ORDER CLERKS	345	40.0	243.50	297.50	138.00-339.50	4	34	36	14	8	7	7	1	8	10	4	13	–	1	6	–	96	–	96	–	–
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	120	40.0	132.50	126.50	116.00-140.50	4	34	36	14	8	7	7	1	2	4	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	113	40.0	130.50	124.00	116.00-134.00	4	34	36	14	5	6	6	1	2	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	3,224	40.0	181.50	168.00	148.00-202.50	1	50	219	294	314	479	317	312	193	188	122	165	96	44	157	86	62	9	98	14	4
MANUFACTURING	843	40.0	186.00	175.00	152.00-203.00	–	–	30	33	95	132	84	99	72	69	45	51	16	10	30	29	18	5	23	2	–
NONMANUFACTURING	2,381	40.0	180.00	165.50	142.50-202.00	1	50	189	261	219	347	233	213	121	119	77	114	80	34	127	57	44	4	75	12	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	504	40.0	249.50	249.50	216.50-282.00	–	–	–	2	16	14	9	12	13	27	15	62	43	16	104	42	35	3	75	12	4
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	1,361	40.0	205.50	189.00	167.00-221.00	–	2	7	29	39	149	170	183	122	130	68	104	39	25	49	58	62	9	98	14	4
MANUFACTURING	417	40.0	213.50	196.00	180.00-234.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	32	65	58	60	40	40	13	8	22	27	18	9	23	2	–
NONMANUFACTURING	944	40.0	202.00	178.50	161.50-220.00	–	2	7	29	39	145	138	118	64	70	28	64	26	17	27	31	44	4	75	12	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	228	40.0	277.50	287.00	216.50-336.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	3	22	3	18	5	2	10	20	35	3	75	12	4
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	1,863	40.0	164.00	152.00	138.00-179.50	1	48	212	265	275	330	147	129	71	58	54	61	57	19	108	28	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	426	39.5	158.50	152.00	144.00-165.00	–	–	30	33	95	128	52	34	14	9	5	11	3	2	8	2	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,437	40.0	166.00	150.50	136.50-186.00	1	48	182	232	180	202	95	95	57	49	49	50	54	17	100	26	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	276	40.0	226.00	228.00	217.50-257.50	–	–	–	2	16	14	4	1	10	5	12	44	38	14	94	22	–	–	–	–	–
PAYROLL CLERKS	411	40.0	195.50	177.50	155.50-233.50	–	–	25	30	36	23	55	42	24	20	10	17	11	42	25	20	5	10	7	9	–
MANUFACTURING	102	40.0	218.50	204.00	166.00-276.50	–	–	3	3	4	6	11	17	2	5	1	8	6	3	5	5	3	10	7	3	–
NONMANUFACTURING	309	40.0	188.00	172.50	150.00-230.00	–	–	22	27	32	17	44	25	22	15	9	9	5	39	20	15	2	–	–	6	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	33	40.0	251.00	274.00	182.00-274.00	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	13	1	–	–	6	–
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1,920	40.0	171.50	161.50	140.50-186.50	4	20	32	327	262	230	305	150	143	83	74	100	31	11	26	58	61	–	2	1	–
MANUFACTURING	419	40.0	196.50	175.00	160.00-214.50	–	–	–	7	35	61	77	47	32	24	23	10	1	1	12	25	61	–	2	1	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,501	40.0	165.00	157.50	139.00-180.50	4	20	32	320	227	169	228	103	111	59	51	90	30	10	14	33	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	159	40.0	204.00	193.00	167.00-255.50	–	–	8	6	8	7	17	11	18	11	7	4	11	8	11	32	–	–	–	–	–

– Workers were at $360 to $380.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 100 and under 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																									
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS - CONTINUED																									
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	926	40.0	$ 185.00	$ 170.00	$ 152.00-203.50	–	–	–	102	106	99	153	85	90	53	42	24	19	9	23	58	60	–	2	1	–
MANUFACTURING	250	40.0	219.00	203.50	172.50-279.50	–	–	–	2	1	15	36	23	23	21	21	10	1	–	9	25	60	–	2	1	–
NONMANUFACTURING	676	40.0	172.50	162.50	144.00-186.00	–	–	–	100	105	84	117	62	67	32	21	14	18	9	14	33	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103	40.0	227.50	225.00	185.50-264.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	8	4	6	4	11	8	11	32	–	–	–	–	–
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	994	40.0	159.50	153.50	139.00-172.50	4	20	32	225	156	131	152	65	53	30	32	76	12	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	169	40.0	163.00	159.50	150.00-171.00	–	–	–	5	34	46	41	24	9	3	2	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	825	40.0	158.50	150.00	136.00-173.00	4	20	32	220	122	85	111	41	44	27	30	76	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	56	40.0	160.00	159.50	144.00-181.00	–	–	8	6	8	7	5	4	10	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table A-9. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 120 and under 140	$ 140 – 160	$ 160 – 180	$ 180 – 200	$ 200 – 220	$ 220 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 – 380	$ 380 – 400	$ 400 – 420	$ 420 – 440	$ 440 – 460	$ 460 – 480	$ 480 – 500	$ 500 – 520	$ 520 and over
ALL WORKERS																									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			$	$	$ $																				
(BUSINESS)	881	40.0	384.50	381.00	338.00-425.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	23	46	64	77	87	118	98	109	80	40	57	30	12	25
MANUFACTURING	429	40.0	394.00	399.00	347.50-435.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	12	14	35	26	38	41	46	64	53	32	23	22	4	13
NONMANUFACTURING	452	40.0	376.00	369.50	330.00-409.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	11	32	29	51	49	77	52	45	27	8	34	8	8	12
PUBLIC UTILITIES	44	40.0	366.50	371.00	331.50-400.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	5	10	5	9	2	–	1	–	–	–
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	391	40.0	427.50	423.50	388.00-464.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	25	40	46	55	65	32	51	25	12	25
MANUFACTURING	159	40.0	443.50	436.50	413.00-470.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	6	9	23	38	24	17	17	4	13
NONMANUFACTURING	232	40.0	416.50	405.50	374.00-464.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	21	34	37	32	27	8	34	8	8	12
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	398	40.0	364.00	363.50	330.00-390.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	22	47	46	62	78	52	53	15	8	6	5	–	–
MANUFACTURING	213	40.0	381.00	381.00	354.50-408.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	22	5	34	35	37	40	15	8	6	5	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	185	40.0	344.00	345.50	320.50-365.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	25	41	28	43	15	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	92	40.0	292.50	290.50	262.50-318.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	20	23	12	22	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	57	40.0	302.50	302.50	279.50-328.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	10	10	11	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	702	40.0	297.50	299.00	247.50-349.50	–	4	25	20	57	41	61	68	85	64	68	91	51	35	24	1	3	3	1	–	–
MANUFACTURING	168	40.0	336.50	341.00	298.00-373.00	–	–	–	–	1	6	6	15	18	16	22	17	36	15	11	–	1	3	1	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	534	40.0	285.50	287.50	231.00-338.50	–	4	25	20	56	35	55	53	67	48	46	74	15	20	13	1	2	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103	40.0	317.00	316.50	270.50-352.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	15	14	10	15	10	5	6	5	1	2	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	200	40.0	362.50	356.50	338.50-386.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	12	22	55	32	31	23	1	3	3	1	–	–
MANUFACTURING	68	40.0	376.50	373.00	349.50-397.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	10	19	13	10	–	1	3	1	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	132	40.0	355.00	354.50	335.50-382.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	13	45	13	18	13	1	2	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	26	40.0	382.00	384.50	360.50-400.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	5	6	5	1	2	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	336	40.0	291.50	295.50	265.00-333.50	–	–	8	12	8	24	27	50	56	49	43	35	19	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	76	40.0	318.50	320.50	289.50-361.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	6	10	13	12	6	17	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	260	40.0	284.00	287.50	259.00-319.00	–	–	8	12	8	18	24	44	46	36	31	29	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	47	40.0	311.50	316.50	287.50-336.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	12	8	11	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	166	40.0	231.50	224.50	207.50-255.50	–	4	17	8	49	17	34	18	12	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	142	40.0	223.50	218.50	207.50-247.50	–	4	17	8	48	17	31	9	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	30	40.0	269.00	259.50	253.50-272.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS	994	40.0	222.50	213.50	184.00-250.00	13	47	125	148	156	125	85	65	54	26	32	2	10	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–
MANUFACTURING	307	40.0	236.50	222.00	195.50-273.50	5	3	34	45	61	41	25	21	24	15	22	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	587	40.0	215.00	208.50	180.00-242.50	8	44	91	103	95	84	60	44	30	11	10	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	53	40.0	266.00	264.50	221.00-303.50	–	1	2	3	7	5	7	3	11	3	8	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	253	40.0	262.00	247.90	234.50-283.50	–	–	–	4	24	66	46	42	24	13	22	2	6	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
MANUFACTURING	93	40.0	276.00	268.50	229.00-314.50	–	–	–	3	3	21	14	13	11	7	12	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	160	40.0	254.00	242.50	234.50-270.00	–	–	–	1	21	45	32	29	13	6	10	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	407	40.0	218.00	208.50	184.50-239.50	–	4	61	103	91	48	34	22	22	6	10	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	112	40.0	229.00	215.00	195.50-254.00	–	2	15	16	31	13	10	7	5	1	10	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	295	40.0	213.50	202.50	184.00-228.00	–	2	46	87	60	35	24	15	17	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	40.0	252.00	252.50	224.00-284.00	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	2	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-9. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 120 and under 140	$ 140 – 160	$ 160 – 180	$ 180 – 200	$ 200 – 220	$ 220 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 – 380	$ 380 – 400	$ 400 – 420	$ 420 – 440	$ 440 – 460	$ 460 – 480	$ 480 – 500	$ 500 – 520	$ 520 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																								
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED																								
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	234	40.0	$187.00	$178.50	$160.00-207.00	13	43	64	41	41	11	5	1	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	102	40.0	209.50	200.00	180.50-219.00	5	1	19	26	27	7	1	1	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	132	40.0	170.00	168.00	148.00-184.50	8	42	45	15	14	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS	65	40.0	184.00	184.00	169.50-199.50	2	20	10	20	5	1	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	50	40.0	168.50	162.00	149.50-192.50	2	20	10	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS	1,083	40.0	262.00	264.00	221.50-308.50	3	45	59	64	93	159	99	118	128	118	93	68	29	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	939	40.0	263.50	265.00	223.50-306.50	–	35	46	50	83	142	93	100	118	87	92	63	23	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	144	40.0	250.50	254.00	199.00-311.00	3	10	13	14	10	17	6	18	10	31	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	122	40.0	247.00	238.00	192.50-311.00	2	10	12	14	10	16	4	9	9	26	1	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	442	40.0	310.50	310.00	282.00-336.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	28	64	91	72	82	65	29	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	412	40.0	311.00	311.00	284.00-336.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	56	86	70	81	62	23	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING:																										
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	40.0	305.50	295.50	268.50-352.00	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	7	5	2	1	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	308	40.0	261.50	256.50	234.00-292.00	–	–	2	13	15	73	59	50	36	46	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	236	40.0	258.50	253.00	235.00-281.00	–	–	–	9	10	62	55	40	31	17	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	72	40.0	271.00	274.00	232.50-311.00	–	–	2	4	5	11	4	10	5	29	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	53	40.0	269.00	297.00	231.50-311.00	–	–	1	4	5	10	3	2	4	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	234	40.0	211.50	212.50	200.00-229.50	3	5	20	29	78	82	12	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	206	40.0	215.50	214.50	205.00-230.50	–	2	11	24	73	79	12	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING:																										
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	40.0	183.50	176.00	161.00-211.00	2	3	9	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTER-TRACERS	99	40.0	165.50	170.00	150.00-175.50	–	40	37	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	2,081	40.0	289.50	287.50	246.00-319.00	–	–	12	14	126	299	191	295	187	460	150	194	36	38	47	32	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A	825	40.0	328.00	326.50	303.00-347.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	77	81	193	122	164	31	38	47	32	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	732	40.0	317.50	318.50	295.00-344.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	77	81	193	122	164	28	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	796	40.0	286.00	285.50	268.50-311.00	–	–	–	–	7	88	66	200	105	267	28	30	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	511	40.0	274.50	273.50	253.50-285.50	–	–	–	–	6	80	64	192	92	23	25	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	109	40.0	290.00	284.00	259.00-316.50	–	–	–	2	–	12	15	22	20	16	8	6	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	91	40.0	293.00	289.50	255.50-317.50	–	–	–	2	–	11	14	12	14	16	8	6	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-10. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			$
MESSENGERS	114	40.0	154.00
NONMANUFACTURING	102	40.0	154.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	175	40.0	227.50
NONMANUFACTURING	131	40.0	229.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	79	40.0	256.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	109	40.0	248.00
NONMANUFACTURING	75	40.0	247.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	45	40.0	277.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	66	40.0	200.00
NONMANUFACTURING	56	40.0	204.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
SECRETARIES	5,538	40.0	216.00
MANUFACTURING	1,975	40.0	230.00
NONMANUFACTURING	3,563	40.0	208.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	497	40.0	258.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	363	40.0	248.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	707	40.0	239.00
MANUFACTURING	160	40.0	272.50
NONMANUFACTURING	547	40.0	229.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	86	40.0	259.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,722	40.0	211.50
MANUFACTURING	596	40.0	225.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,126	40.0	204.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	181	40.0	267.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	1,674	40.0	215.50
MANUFACTURING	735	40.0	233.00
NONMANUFACTURING	939	40.0	201.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	191	40.0	244.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	850	40.0	190.50
MANUFACTURING	462	40.0	213.00
STENOGRAPHERS	1,089	40.0	233.50
MANUFACTURING	453	40.0	266.00
NONMANUFACTURING	636	40.0	210.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	362	40.0	222.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	500	40.0	220.50
NONMANUFACTURING	230	40.0	186.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	79	40.0	193.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	589	40.0	244.50
NONMANUFACTURING	406	40.0	224.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	283	40.0	230.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			$
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	116	40.0	154.50
NONMANUFACTURING	87	40.0	154.50
TYPISTS	919	40.0	166.50
MANUFACTURING	265	40.0	165.00
NONMANUFACTURING	654	40.0	167.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	158	40.0	255.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A	452	40.0	181.50
MANUFACTURING	223	40.0	168.50
NONMANUFACTURING	229	40.0	194.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	120	40.0	233.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B	467	40.0	152.00
NONMANUFACTURING	425	40.0	152.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	38	40.0	324.50
FILE CLERKS	872	39.5	140.50
NONMANUFACTURING	833	39.5	138.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	245.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	264	40.0	160.50
NONMANUFACTURING	262	40.0	160.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	245.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	562	39.5	126.00
NONMANUFACTURING	545	39.5	126.50
MESSENGERS	175	40.0	134.50
NONMANUFACTURING	133	40.0	126.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	383	40.0	168.00
MANUFACTURING	91	40.0	189.50
NONMANUFACTURING	252	40.0	160.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	43	40.0	200.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	137	40.0	166.00
NONMANUFACTURING	102	40.0	162.00
ORDER CLERKS	332	40.0	244.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	119	40.0	132.50
NONMANUFACTURING	112	40.0	130.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	3,049	40.0	179.00
MANUFACTURING	799	40.0	183.50
NONMANUFACTURING	2,250	40.0	177.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	425	40.0	248.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	1,252	40.0	202.00
MANUFACTURING	383	40.0	211.50
NONMANUFACTURING	869	40.0	198.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	183	40.0	278.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	1,797	40.0	163.00
MANUFACTURING	416	39.5	158.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,381	40.0	164.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	282	40.0	226.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			$
PAYROLL CLERKS	401	40.0	194.50
MANUFACTURING	100	40.0	217.50
NONMANUFACTURING	301	40.0	186.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	40.0	256.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1,894	40.0	172.00
MANUFACTURING	410	40.0	196.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,484	40.0	165.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	156	40.0	204.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	918	40.0	185.00
MANUFACTURING	244	40.0	219.50
NONMANUFACTURING	674	40.0	172.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102	40.0	227.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	976	40.0	159.50
MANUFACTURING	166	40.0	163.00
NONMANUFACTURING	810	40.0	159.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	54	40.0	161.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	734	40.0	390.50
MANUFACTURING	372	40.0	399.00
NONMANUFACTURING	362	40.0	381.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	39	40.0	368.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	345	40.0	433.50
MANUFACTURING	144	40.0	445.50
NONMANUFACTURING	201	40.0	420.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	323	40.0	366.00
MANUFACTURING	187	40.0	383.00
NONMANUFACTURING	136	40.0	343.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	66	40.0	298.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	597	40.0	305.00
MANUFACTURING	160	40.0	338.50
NONMANUFACTURING	437	40.0	292.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	88	40.0	316.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	186	40.0	365.00
MANUFACTURING	68	40.0	376.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	273	40.0	300.00
MANUFACTURING	70	40.0	320.00
NONMANUFACTURING	203	40.0	293.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	311.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-10. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	138	40.0	$233.50
NONMANUFACTURING:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	40.0	269.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS	758	40.0	224.00
MANUFACTURING	234	40.0	246.00
NONMANUFACTURING	524	40.0	214.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	44	40.0	274.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	233	40.0	263.50
MANUFACTURING	81	40.0	282.50
NONMANUFACTURING	152	40.0	253.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	337	40.0	217.50
MANUFACTURING	87	40.0	231.00
NONMANUFACTURING	250	40.0	212.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	188	40.0	187.00
MANUFACTURING	66	40.0	220.50
NONMANUFACTURING	122	40.0	169.00
DRAFTERS	970	40.0	266.00
MANUFACTURING	844	40.0	268.00
NONMANUFACTURING	126	40.0	254.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	107	40.0	250.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED			
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	423	40.0	$311.50
MANUFACTURING	394	40.0	312.00
NONMANUFACTURING:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	40.0	305.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	275	40.0	263.50
MANUFACTURING	212	40.0	260.50
NONMANUFACTURING	63	40.0	274.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	46	40.0	270.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	193	40.0	211.50
MANUFACTURING	169	40.0	216.50
DRAFTER-TRACERS	79	40.0	166.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	1,986	40.0	292.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	817	40.0	328.50
MANUFACTURING	724	40.0	317.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	755	40.0	287.50
MANUFACTURING	491	40.0	275.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	147	40.0	$357.00
MANUFACTURING	57	40.0	363.50
NONMANUFACTURING	90	40.0	355.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	75	40.0	354.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	105	40.0	256.50
NONMANUFACTURING	97	40.0	253.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	63	40.0	255.00
NONMANUFACTURING	57	40.0	250.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS	136	40.0	213.00
MANUFACTURING	73	40.0	207.00
NONMANUFACTURING	63	40.0	220.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	70	40.0	220.50
DRAFTERS	113	40.0	225.00
MANUFACTURING	95	40.0	225.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	95	40.0	238.50
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	105	40.0	290.00
MANUFACTURING	87	40.0	293.50

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Table A-11. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$4.00 and under 4.20	$4.20 4.40	$4.40 4.60	$4.60 4.80	$4.80 5.00	$5.00 5.20	$5.20 5.40	$5.40 5.60	$5.60 5.80	$5.80 6.00	$6.00 6.20	$6.20 6.40	$6.40 6.60	$6.60 7.00	$7.00 7.40	$7.40 7.80	$7.80 8.20	$8.20 8.60	$8.60 9.00	$9.00 9.40	$9.40 9.80	$9.80 10.20	$10.20 and over
ALL WORKERS		$	$	$ — $																							
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	88	7.36	7.50	6.99– 8.12	–	3	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	1	4	2	2	18	11	24	7	–	–	–	6	–
MANUFACTURING	73	7.66	7.90	7.24– 8.12	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	14	11	24	7	–	–	–	6	–
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	519	8.01	8.24	6.99– 8.67	–	–	–	–	3	–	28	–	–	–	4	22	11	73	22	48	31	89	106	–	8	74	–
MANUFACTURING	434	7.98	7.96	6.97– 8.67	–	–	–	–	3	–	24	–	–	–	4	22	11	71	22	45	29	15	106	–	8	74	–
NONMANUFACTURING	85	8.17	8.24	8.24– 8.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	74	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	76	8.39	8.39	8.24– 8.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	74	–	–	–	–	–
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	82	7.59	7.64	7.25– 7.96	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	33	19	1	–	–	7	–	–
MANUFACTURING	69	7.85	7.68	7.50– 7.96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	33	19	1	–	–	7	–	–
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	187	7.60	7.10	6.80– 8.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	66	30	11	19	40	–	–	6	12	–
MANUFACTURING	181	7.57	7.10	6.80– 8.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	66	30	11	19	34	–	–	6	12	–
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	899	7.97	8.15	7.41– 8.85	–	–	–	–	21	2	3	–	11	17	18	25	3	63	62	210	18	167	170	5	–	104	–
MANUFACTURING	800	7.98	7.79	7.50– 8.90	–	–	–	–	21	2	3	–	11	17	13	25	3	63	34	210	18	101	170	5	–	104	–
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	378	8.49	8.64	7.46– 9.59	–	–	1	1	2	2	5	11	5	2	8	10	12	27	5	36	21	3	60	38	56	34	*39
MANUFACTURING	92	7.59	7.90	6.31– 8.90	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	–	–	7	9	10	–	3	5	21	3	9	–	–	15	–
NONMANUFACTURING	286	8.78	9.20	7.61– 9.59	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	5	5	2	1	1	2	27	2	31	–	–	51	38	56	19	39
PUBLIC UTILITIES	231	8.97	9.35	8.12– 9.80	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	5	4	1	1	–	2	25	–	13	–	–	21	38	56	19	39
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	100	5.92	5.74	5.01– 7.00	1	4	1	1	12	11	3	5	14	5	5	2	1	5	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	66	6.24	6.89	5.63– 7.00	–	–	1	–	12	3	–	–	10	–	3	2	1	4	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	278	7.21	7.08	6.13– 8.42	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	25	18	17	5	13	11	50	13	24	48	28	10	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	278	7.21	7.08	6.13– 8.42	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	25	18	17	5	13	11	50	13	24	48	28	10	–	–	–
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	261	8.60	8.68	8.18– 8.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	6	40	16	34	104	–	18	33	–
MANUFACTURING	261	8.60	8.68	8.18– 8.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	6	40	16	34	104	–	18	33	–
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	242	7.16	7.50	5.77– 7.90	3	2	2	14	6	9	8	12	5	4	6	6	6	14	23	39	33	–	1	16	12	21	–
MANUFACTURING	166	7.98	7.50	7.03– 9.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	6	13	21	39	31	–	–	16	12	21	–
NONMANUFACTURING	76	5.38	5.25	4.72– 5.62	3	2	2	14	6	9	8	12	5	4	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–

[1] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $ 10.20 to $ 10.60; 2 at $ 10.60 to $ 11; 36 at $ 11 to $ 11.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-12. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 2.60 and under 2.80	$ 2.80 – 3.00	$ 3.00 – 3.20	$ 3.20 – 3.40	$ 3.40 – 3.60	$ 3.60 – 3.80	$ 3.80 – 4.00	$ 4.00 – 4.20	$ 4.20 – 4.40	$ 4.40 – 4.60	$ 4.60 – 4.80	$ 4.80 – 5.20	$ 5.20 – 5.60	$ 5.60 – 6.00	$ 6.00 – 6.40	$ 6.40 – 6.80	$ 6.80 – 7.20	$ 7.20 – 7.60	$ 7.60 – 8.00	$ 8.00 – 8.40	$ 8.40 – 8.80	$ 8.80 – 9.20	$ 9.20 – 9.60
ALL WORKERS																												
TRUCKDRIVERS	2,183	$ 7.56	$ 7.63	$ 6.75– 9.30	–	–	–	9	37	29	9	27	13	15	40	73	48	35	86	575	52	29	27	30	250	211	988
MANUFACTURING	208	5.76	5.67	4.27– 6.86	–	–	–	4	9	4	6	26	6	1	6	17	18	11	12	35	16	14	20	–	–	3	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,975	7.75	8.41	6.75– 9.30	–	–	–	5	28	25	3	1	7	14	34	56	30	24	74	540	36	15	7	30	250	208	988
PUBLIC UTILITIES	976	9.02	9.30	9.00– 9.30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	2	2	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	168	198	588
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	59	4.88	4.15	3.52– 5.94	–	–	–	5	11	1	3	10	1	–	8	1	1	4	6	–	1	–	1	6	–	–	–
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	1,108	7.72	8.41	6.35– 9.30	–	–	–	4	26	28	6	16	12	14	32	61	23	19	42	72	35	16	5	11	168	105	413
MANUFACTURING	97	5.14	4.96	4.00– 6.63	–	–	–	4	6	4	6	16	6	–	6	5	1	9	–	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,011	7.97	9.00	6.70– 9.30	–	–	–	–	20	24	–	–	6	14	26	56	22	10	42	39	35	15	5	11	168	105	413
PUBLIC UTILITIES	701	8.99	9.30	8.41– 9.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	168	105	413
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	990	7.56	6.75	6.75– 9.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	24	12	35	501	12	–	21	13	82	106	175
MANUFACTURING	66	6.58	7.01	5.42– 7.61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	16	–	6	–	12	–	20	–	–	3	–
NONMANUFACTURING	924	7.63	6.75	6.75– 9.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	29	501	–	–	1	13	82	103	175
SHIPPERS	75	5.24	5.16	4.67– 5.58	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	2	4	17	10	15	4	2	5	4	2	1	–	–	–	–
RECEIVERS	267	5.43	5.60	4.49– 6.52	2	4	6	4	8	7	8	8	19	2	33	17	15	19	44	31	21	19	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	88	5.89	6.52	4.73– 7.01	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	21	5	7	–	1	13	14	19	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	179	5.20	5.40	4.25– 6.10	–	4	4	4	4	7	8	8	19	2	12	12	8	19	43	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	57	5.14	5.70	4.25– 5.81	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	2	8	2	2	4	2	20	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
WAREHOUSEMEN	880	5.44	5.23	4.25– 5.84	1	6	9	31	15	31	47	46	91	33	64	52	42	221	23	31	5	18	10	23	79	2	–
MANUFACTURING	205	4.91	4.66	4.32– 5.85	1	2	1	4	6	4	8	6	41	6	47	19	6	10	16	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	675	5.60	5.84	4.25– 5.84	–	4	8	27	9	27	39	40	50	27	17	33	36	211	7	3	5	18	10	23	79	2	–
ORDER FILLERS	1,030	6.87	6.55	6.55– 8.03	6	–	3	13	1	22	–	–	–	3	–	–	38	30	90	535	–	17	7	18	245	2	–
MANUFACTURING	275	6.02	6.63	5.62– 6.63	6	–	–	6	–	21	–	–	–	3	–	–	10	30	30	169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	755	7.17	6.55	6.55– 8.56	–	–	3	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	60	366	–	17	7	18	245	2	–
SHIPPING PACKERS	223	4.85	4.05	3.79– 6.06	–	7	14	7	10	20	9	56	6	3	4	16	2	10	14	–	2	43	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	166	4.99	4.05	3.79– 7.37	–	7	14	4	6	12	5	48	5	1	–	–	–	5	14	–	2	43	–	–	–	–	–
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	1,893	5.03	4.65	3.80– 6.20	11	3	112	49	90	197	22	259	93	79	117	205	72	83	97	146	100	–	28	–	130	–	–
MANUFACTURING	549	4.72	4.57	4.05– 5.02	7	3	93	6	11	4	2	131	–	23	27	112	3	39	22	12	26	–	28	–	–	–	–
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1,277	6.70	6.60	5.35– 8.63	–	2	6	12	14	26	12	71	31	15	77	48	15	79	84	287	55	52	–	61	108	8	214
MANUFACTURING	771	6.48	6.38	4.73– 8.14	–	2	6	12	10	19	12	64	19	15	73	48	10	40	84	46	19	52	–	61	–	–	179
NONMANUFACTURING	506	7.04	6.60	6.60– 8.63	–	–	–	–	4	7	–	7	12	–	4	–	5	39	–	241	36	–	–	–	108	8	35
PUBLIC UTILITIES	95	7.22	6.87	5.56– 9.26	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	8	35
GUARDS	635	5.48	4.73	4.25– 7.02	2	5	7	6	1	23	37	67	58	96	23	37	22	6	18	28	109	46	–	18	30	–	–
MANUFACTURING	439	6.01	6.67	4.55– 7.02	–	–	3	3	–	8	11	41	14	63	16	24	7	–	18	28	109	46	–	18	30	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	196	4.29	4.27	3.98– 4.52	2	5	4	3	1	15	26	26	40	33	7	13	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	4.92	5.42	4.52– 5.42	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	2	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUARDS, CLASS A	186	6.04	6.88	4.65– 7.02	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	16	15	15	12	5	–	–	8	107	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUARDS, CLASS B	449	5.24	4.55	4.05– 6.46	2	5	7	6	1	21	33	65	38	81	8	25	17	6	18	20	2	46	–	18	30	–	–
MANUFACTURING	287	5.79	4.94	4.32– 7.50	–	–	3	3	–	8	11	41	10	56	4	14	3	–	18	20	2	46	–	18	30	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	162	4.28	4.25	3.92– 4.50	2	5	4	3	1	13	22	24	28	25	4	11	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	4.92	5.42	4.52– 5.42	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	2	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	3,144	3.94	3.32	2.65– 4.57	1237	112	144	148	115	166	131	89	67	156	36	121	58	66	84	142	114	12	107	42	6	–	–
MANUFACTURING	1,169	5.07	4.57	3.82– 6.70	11	13	29	66	55	106	119	57	51	117	8	82	36	50	17	125	108	12	107	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,975	3.27	2.65	2.65– 3.30	1226	99	115	82	69	60	12	27	16	39	28	39	18	16	67	17	6	–	–	42	6	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	188	5.56	5.31	3.70– 8.06	–	15	5	9	12	8	3	2	2	12	6	17	5	14	7	17	6	–	–	42	6	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex—large establishments in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings[4]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
		$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	88	7.36
MANUFACTURING	73	7.66
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	519	8.01
MANUFACTURING	434	7.98
NONMANUFACTURING	85	8.17
PUBLIC UTILITIES	76	8.39
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	82	7.59
MANUFACTURING	69	7.85
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	187	7.60
MANUFACTURING	181	7.57
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	899	7.97
MANUFACTURING	800	7.98
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	378	8.49
MANUFACTURING	92	7.59
NONMANUFACTURING	286	8.78
PUBLIC UTILITIES	231	8.97
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	98	5.94
MANUFACTURING	66	6.24
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	260	7.31
MANUFACTURING	260	7.31
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	261	8.60
MANUFACTURING	261	8.60
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	242	7.16
MANUFACTURING	166	7.98
NONMANUFACTURING	76	5.38
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS	2,161	7.55
MANUFACTURING	208	5.76
NONMANUFACTURING	1,953	7.75
PUBLIC UTILITIES	960	9.03
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	59	4.88
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	1,088	7.71
MANUFACTURING	97	5.14
NONMANUFACTURING	991	7.97
PUBLIC UTILITIES	685	9.00
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	988	7.56
MANUFACTURING	66	6.58
NONMANUFACTURING	922	7.63
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
SHIPPERS	73	5.18
RECEIVERS	259	5.43
MANUFACTURING	84	5.92
NONMANUFACTURING	175	5.19
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	50	5.22
WAREHOUSEMEN	830	5.50
MANUFACTURING	187	4.95
NONMANUFACTURING	643	5.66
ORDER FILLERS	982	6.93
MANUFACTURING	251	6.15
NONMANUFACTURING	731	7.20
SHIPPING PACKERS	120	5.46
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	1,402	5.04
MANUFACTURING	462	4.69
NONMANUFACTURING:		
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106	5.68
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1,227	6.60
MANUFACTURING	721	6.29
NONMANUFACTURING	506	7.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES	95	7.22
GUARDS	594	5.55
MANUFACTURING	414	6.07
NONMANUFACTURING	180	4.35
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	4.92
GUARDS, CLASS A	174	6.12
GUARDS, CLASS B	420	5.31
MANUFACTURING	271	5.84
NONMANUFACTURING	149	4.34
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	4.92
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	2,223	4.33
MANUFACTURING	1,026	5.21
NONMANUFACTURING	1,197	3.59
PUBLIC UTILITIES	166	5.61
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
WAREHOUSEMEN	50	4.47
SHIPPING PACKERS	103	4.14
MANUFACTURING	56	3.83
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
MANUFACTURING	143	4.11

See footnotes at end of tables.

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B. Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Minimum weekly straight-time salary [7]	Inexperienced typists					Other inexperienced clerical workers [8]				
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
		Based on standard weekly hours [9] of—					Based on standard weekly hours [9] of—			
		All schedules		All schedules			All schedules		All schedules	
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED	247	83	XXX	164	XXX	247	83	XXX	164	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM	79	27	25	52	44	106	43	40	63	54
UNDER $105.00	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
$105.00 AND UNDER $110.00	12	4	4	8	7	28	9	9	19	17
$110.00 AND UNDER $115.00	10	6	6	4	3	11	5	5	6	5
$115.00 AND UNDER $120.00	6	1	1	5	4	13	3	3	10	8
$120.00 AND UNDER $125.00	12	6	6	6	5	13	9	8	4	4
$125.00 AND UNDER $130.00	11	3	3	8	7	11	4	4	7	5
$130.00 AND UNDER $135.00	4	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	4	3
$135.00 AND UNDER $140.00	4	–	–	4	4	6	3	3	3	3
$140.00 AND UNDER $145.00	5	1	1	4	3	4	1	1	3	3
$145.00 AND UNDER $150.00	1	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
$150.00 AND UNDER $155.00	3	1	–	2	1	2	2	1	–	–
$155.00 AND UNDER $160.00	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
$160.00 AND UNDER $165.00	2	–	–	2	2	3	1	1	2	2
$165.00 AND UNDER $170.00	2	2	1	–	–	2	2	1	–	–
$170.00 AND UNDER $175.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$175.00 AND UNDER $180.00	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
$180.00 AND UNDER $185.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$185.00 AND UNDER $190.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1
$190.00 AND UNDER $195.00	2	2	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
$195.00 AND UNDER $200.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200.00 AND UNDER $205.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$205.00 AND UNDER $210.00	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
$210.00 AND UNDER $215.00	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM	30	7	XXX	23	XXX	61	13	XXX	48	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY	138	49	XXX	89	XXX	80	27	XXX	53	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers in Dallas–Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers [10]		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS	86.3	67.9	18.3	6.6
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK	3.0	-	.7	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK	83.3	67.9	17.6	6.6
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	69.3	49.8	14.9	5.8
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	14.0	10.3	2.8	.2
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL	-	12.8	-	.6
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	19.7	27.3	19.6	23.8
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	6.9	10.2	7.0	9.5
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
8 CENTS	1.5	-	.4	-
10 CENTS	12.3	7.1	2.3	.8
12 CENTS	2.8	3.3	.8	.2
14 AND UNDER 15 CENTS	2.3	-	.3	-
15 CENTS	8.7	4.1	2.0	.3
16 CENTS	.6	-	.1	-
17 CENTS	.6	.9	.2	.1
20 CENTS	16.7	11.0	3.2	2.2
21 CENTS	1.2	-	.2	-
22 CENTS	1.0	.8	.3	.2
25 CENTS	11.4	2.7	2.2	.3
28 AND UNDER 29 CENTS	-	2.3	-	.5
30 CENTS	8.3	6.2	2.4	.8
35 CENTS	.9	.9	.2	.1
40 CENTS	.4	-	(11)	-
60 CENTS	-	.0	-	-
75 CENTS	.8	3.3	(11)	.2
99 CENTS	-	1.8	-	.1
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
4 PERCENT	1.3	-	.1	-
5 PERCENT	5.9	.3	1.4	-
6 PERCENT	.9	1.3	.1	.1
7 PERCENT	1.2	-	.2	-
10 PERCENT	4.8	7.2	1.0	.1
15 PERCENT	-	1.6	-	.1
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL:				
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS PLUS CENTS PER HOUR	-	12.8	-	.0

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30 HOURS	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	2	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
36 HOURS-4 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	3	2	4	-	8	(12)	10	23
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-
38 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	-
39 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
40 HOURS	86	88	84	96	83	93	79	77
8 DAYS	(12)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	85	87	84	96	83	93	79	77
42 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	1	-	-	-	-
42 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
44 HOURS-5 1/2 DAYS	1	-	1	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
45 HOURS	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS-6 DAYS	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
49 HOURS-5 1/2 DAYS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 HOURS-6 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES	40.1	40.4	39.8	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.7	39.4

See footnote at end of tables.

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Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	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 NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	3	-	6	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	97	100	94	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS	8.1	9.1	7.1	9.2	8.3	8.8	8.1	9.0
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
1 HOLIDAY	1	-	2	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
2 HOLIDAYS	(12)	-	1	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
3 HOLIDAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
4 HOLIDAYS	2	-	5	5	(12)	-	(12)	-
5 HOLIDAYS	11	5	17	(12)	5	1	7	(12)
6 HOLIDAYS	13	11	15	1	12	10	13	5
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(12)	(12)	-	-	2	(12)	3	-
PLUS 3 HALF DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
PLUS 4 HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
7 HOLIDAYS	10	10	10	2	9	13	8	2
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	1	(12)	-	2	1	2	-
PLUS 3 HALF DAYS	(12)	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
8 HOLIDAYS	15	17	13	5	15	10	17	10
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	2	4	-	6	1
9 HOLIDAYS	14	14	14	29	29	35	27	44
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5
10 HOLIDAYS	17	20	14	50	14	16	13	32
11 HOLIDAYS	3	6	(12)	-	2	5	(12)	-
12 HOLIDAYS	4	8	1	3	4	4	3	-
13 HOLIDAYS	2	3	-	-	1	4	-	-
20 HOLIDAYS	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED [1]								
1 DAY OR MORE	97	100	94	100	99	100	99	100
3 DAYS OR MORE	96	100	91	100	99	100	99	100
4 DAYS OR MORE	95	100	91	100	99	100	99	100
5 DAYS OR MORE	93	100	86	95	99	100	99	100
6 DAYS OR MORE	81	95	69	95	95	99	93	99
6 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	68	84	54	95	82	89	80	95
7 DAYS OR MORE	68	83	54	95	80	89	77	95
7 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	58	73	43	92	71	76	69	93
8 DAYS OR MORE	57	71	43	92	69	75	67	93
9 DAYS OR MORE	42	54	30	84	54	65	50	83
9 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	28	40	16	53	21	30	18	37
10 DAYS OR MORE	27	40	15	53	20	30	16	32
11 DAYS OR MORE	10	20	1	3	6	14	4	-
12 DAYS OR MORE	7	14	1	3	5	9	3	-
13 DAYS OR MORE	3	6	-	-	1	4	-	-
20 DAYS	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	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 NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	2	-	4	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	98	100	96	100	99	100	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	94	92	96	98	99	99	99	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	4	8	(12)	2	(12)	1	-	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: [14]								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	5	7	3	5	1	1	1	5
1 WEEK	24	22	26	54	40	24	46	38
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	(12)	-	1	1	4	-	6	4
2 WEEKS	(12)	(12)	-	-	3	2	3	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	48	57	40	34	19	34	13	19
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	49	42	55	62	81	65	87	81
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
3 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	(12)	1	-	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	18	21	14	9	2	0	2	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	3	4	1	5	(12)	1	(12)	-
2 WEEKS	76	73	79	87	97	95	98	97
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	1	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	2
3 WEEKS	1	-	2	-	(12)	1	(12)	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	8	8	7	-	1	2	(12)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	2	1	-	(12)	1	(12)	-
2 WEEKS	83	80	86	95	93	95	92	98
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	4	6	1	5	(12)	1	(12)	2
3 WEEKS	3	4	2	-	6	1	8	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	(12)	1	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	8	8	7	-	1	2	(12)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	2	1	-	(12)	1	(12)	-
2 WEEKS	83	79	86	95	92	92	92	98
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	4	6	1	5	(12)	1	(12)	2
3 WEEKS	3	5	2	-	6	4	8	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	(12)	1	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	-	(12)	1	(12)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	2	(12)	-	(12)	1	(12)	-
2 WEEKS	66	65	67	68	65	56	69	84
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	1	2	5	2	-	2	2
3 WEEKS	27	30	24	27	33	43	29	14
4 WEEKS	(12)	1	-	-	(12)	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER[14] - CONTINUED								
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
2 WEEKS	20	18	21	4	15	15	15	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	4	1	5	(12)	1	–	–
3 WEEKS	68	67	68	91	82	78	83	95
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	–	1	1	(12)	2
4 WEEKS	3	4	2	–	3	5	2	1
6 WEEKS	(12)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
2 WEEKS	18	16	20	1	13	15	12	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	2	1	5	2	–	3	–
3 WEEKS	69	72	68	86	80	78	81	93
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	–	2	1	3	2
4 WEEKS	4	4	4	9	3	5	2	5
6 WEEKS	(12)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
2 WEEKS	15	14	16	1	11	13	10	(12)
3 WEEKS	41	38	43	37	56	32	65	66
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	2	–	–	2	–	2	–
4 WEEKS	39	44	34	62	31	54	22	32
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
6 WEEKS	(12)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
2 WEEKS	15	14	16	1	11	13	10	(12)
3 WEEKS	20	19	21	6	22	14	25	28
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
4 WEEKS	48	52	45	56	62	66	60	56
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	2
5 WEEKS	11	12	10	32	4	6	3	13
6 WEEKS	(12)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
2 WEEKS	15	14	16	1	11	13	10	(12)
3 WEEKS	18	15	20	6	21	12	24	28
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
4 WEEKS	37	44	31	19	54	59	52	36
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	2
5 WEEKS	21	22	19	48	12	13	11	22
6 WEEKS	4	2	5	22	2	2	2	12
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:*								
1 WEEK	2	1	4	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
2 WEEKS	15	14	16	1	11	13	10	(12)
3 WEEKS	18	15	20	6	21	12	24	28
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
4 WEEKS	37	44	30	12	50	59	47	23
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	(12)	1	–	–	1	–	1	2
5 WEEKS	20	19	20	54	15	12	16	35
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(12)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 WEEKS	5	6	5	22	2	3	2	12

* Estimates of provisions for longer periods of service are identical.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	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 BELOW[15]	95	98	92	100	99	99	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE	92	96	88	97	93	99	91	91
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	68	74	62	85	67	79	62	47
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	73	77	70	89	66	67	65	81
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	56	58	54	84	46	47	46	55
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH[16]	74	75	74	93	85	79	87	87
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE	49	60	39	33	37	58	29	13
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	40	52	28	29	26	50	17	9
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD)	42	45	40	44	71	67	73	60
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD)	8	5	11	26	6	4	6	20
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE	32	41	23	43	60	64	59	58
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	24	31	17	43	40	33	42	58
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	95	98	91	100	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	65	77	53	84	58	75	52	53
SURGICAL INSURANCE	95	98	91	100	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	65	77	53	84	58	75	52	53
MEDICAL INSURANCE	93	98	88	100	98	99	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	65	77	53	84	58	75	52	53
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	90	92	88	100	99	99	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	62	71	53	84	58	74	52	53
DENTAL INSURANCE	32	31	33	79	20	31	17	46
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	24	22	27	79	14	15	14	44
RETIREMENT PENSION	69	71	67	81	79	79	78	88
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	57	65	50	81	71	75	69	82

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	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								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	47	34	47	35	24	18	27	21
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: [19]								
MEAN	$5,100	$5,600	$4,800	$5,100	$5,100	$5,300	$4,700	$4,800
MEDIAN	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$2,500- 6,000	$3,000- 6,000	$2,000- 6,000	$2,000- 6,000	$3,000- 6,000	$3,000- 6,000	$3,000- 6,000	$3,000- 6,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,000-10,000	$1,000-10,000	$1,000- 8,000	$1,000-10,000	$2,000-10,000	$3,000-10,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000
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]	1	1	1	1	(12)	(12)	-	-
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED [19] AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$8,400	$8,400	(6)	(6)	$1,500	$1,500	-	-
MEDIAN	$1,500	$1,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$1,000-17,500	$1,000-17,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,000-17,500	$1,000-17,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$8,500	$8,500	(6)	(6)	$2,900	$2,900	-	-
MEDIAN	$1,500	$1,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$1,000- 3,000	$1,000- 3,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,000-30,000	$1,000-30,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$11,700	$11,700	(6)	(6)	$12,000	$12,000	-	-
MEDIAN	$2,500	$2,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$2,000-15,000	$2,000-15,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$2,000-30,000	$2,000-30,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$13,300	$13,300	(6)	(6)	$16,800	$16,800	-	-
MEDIAN	$3,000	$3,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$3,000-20,000	$3,000-20,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$3,000-30,000	$3,000-30,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$15,100	$15,100	(6)	(6)	$21,100	$21,100	-	-
MEDIAN	$5,000	$5,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$5,000-23,300	$5,000-23,300	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$5,000-30,000	$5,000-30,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., October 1978—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	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]	18	11	20	18	21	12	20	16
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED [19] IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $5,000:								
MEAN	$8,900	$9,800	$10,200	$10,500	$9,500	$8,700	$8,800	$9,400
MEDIAN	$10,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$10,000	$10,000	$8,000	$11,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$5,000-11,000	$8,000-12,000	$6,000-12,000	$8,000-12,000	$6,000-12,000	$5,000-11,000	$5,000-11,000	$5,000-11,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$4,000-12,000	$5,000-15,000	$5,000-15,000	$5,000-15,000	$5,000-15,000	$5,000-12,000	$5,000-12,000	$5,000-12,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $10,000:								
MEAN	$13,600	$13,200	$13,900	$13,900	$16,800	$16,200	$13,900	$14,300
MEDIAN	$13,000	$13,000	$13,000	$13,000	$15,000	$15,000	$13,000	$13,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$10,000-16,000	$11,500-15,000	$11,500-15,000	$11,500-15,000	$13,000-22,000	$12,000-20,000	$10,000-15,000	$12,000-15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$5,000-21,000	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000	$11,500-21,000	$10,000-22,000	$10,000-30,000	$10,000-21,000	$10,000-21,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $15,000:								
MEAN	$17,900	$17,100	$17,300	$17,100	$24,400	$23,700	$18,400	$18,400
MEDIAN	$16,500	$16,500	$16,000	$16,000	$22,500	$22,500	$15,000	$15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$14,000-21,000	$14,000-21,000	$14,000-21,000	$14,000-21,000	$20,000-30,000	$16,000-30,000	$13,000-25,000	$14,000-24,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$10,000-30,000	$13,000-23,000	$13,000-24,000	$13,000-24,000	$14,000-32,000	$13,000-40,000	$13,000-29,000	$13,000-29,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $20,000:								
MEAN	$23,000	$20,600	$20,300	$19,600	$32,200	$29,500	$23,200	$22,100
MEDIAN	$21,000	$21,000	$20,000	$20,000	$35,000	$30,000	$20,000	$20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$14,000-30,000	$14,000-30,000	$14,000-22,000	$14,000-22,000	$25,000-40,000	$20,000-40,000	$14,000-30,000	$14,000-30,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$13,000-40,000	$13,000-30,000	$13,000-30,000	$13,000-30,000	$20,000-42,000	$13,000-40,000	$13,000-39,000	$13,000-39,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: [20]								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	21	17	18	12	35	24	25	15
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: [19 20]								
MEAN	1.45	1.39	1.55	1.48	1.52	1.53	1.67	1.77
MEDIAN	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	.83-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	15	12	14	10	18	10	12	6
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	7	5	4	2	18	14	13	9
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: [19]								
MEAN	$65,800	$52,000	$115,800	(6)	$71,600	$62,400	$126,100	$123,300
MEDIAN	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000	(6)	$100,000	$50,000	$150,000	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$20,000-100,000	$20,000-100,000	$100,000-100,000	(6)	$12,000-100,000	$12,000-100,000	$100,000-150,000	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$15,000-100,000	$15,000-100,000	$100,000-250,000	(6)	$10,000-150,000	$10,000-150,000	$50,000-150,000	(6)
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	6	5	10	9	12	12	27	26

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Footnotes

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

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

[2] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

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

[4] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

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

[7] 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.

[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.

[18] 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.

[19] 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.

[20] 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.

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Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 75[1] areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

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

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

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

[1] Included in the 75 areas are 5 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News—Hampton, Va.—N.C.; Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y.; and Utica—Rome, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupations and earnings

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

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

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

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

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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 processing[2]

- 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:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.

2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.

3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.

4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

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

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

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.

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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 nonsupervisory 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.

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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.

[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.

Labor-management agreement coverage

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

	Production and related workers	Office workers
All industries	35	6
Manufacturing	47	10
Nonmanufacturing	24	4
Public utilities	83	34

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 two-fifths of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Dallas—Fort Worth 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	
Electric and electronic equipment	21	Aircraft and parts	15
Transportation equipment	20	Electronic components and accessories	14
Machinery, except electrical	13	Communication equipment	6
Food and kindred products	9	Construction and related machinery	5
Apparel and other textile products	6		
Printing and publishing	5		
Fabricated metal 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.

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Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex.,[1] October 1978

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
				Within scope of study				Studied
		Within scope of study[3]	Studied	Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	Total[4]
				Number	Percent			
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL DIVISIONS	–	1,917	247	547,045	100	278,299	115,412	243,645
MANUFACTURING	100	520	83	213,750	39	135,169	30,829	109,562
NONMANUFACTURING	–	1,397	164	333,295	61	143,130	84,583	134,083
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	100	98	34	60,181	11	31,076	11,006	48,491
WHOLESALE TRADE	50	390	22	42,759	8	(6)	(6)	5,357
RETAIL TRADE	100	214	33	109,419	20	(6)	(6)	59,324
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50	312	26	59,527	11	(6)	(6)	13,917
SERVICES[7]	50	383	49	61,409	11	(6)	(6)	10,994
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL DIVISIONS	–	188	91	288,606	100	141,641	58,088	213,766
MANUFACTURING	500	63	36	117,503	41	66,816	18,341	98,240
NONMANUFACTURING	–	125	55	171,103	59	74,825	39,747	115,526
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	500	21	18	43,035	15	23,976	7,184	41,084
WHOLESALE TRADE	500	9	3	6,461	2	(6)	(6)	2,606
RETAIL TRADE	500	45	21	82,966	29	(6)	(6)	57,120
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	500	29	8	24,529	8	(6)	(6)	10,864
SERVICES[7]	500	21	5	14,112	5	(6)	(6)	3,852

[1] The Dallas-Fort Worth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] 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 Dallas transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

[6] Separate presentation of data is not made for this division.

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

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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;

c. 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.

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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

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:

a. 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.

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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 LS and 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 follow-up 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.

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FILE CLERK—Continued

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

ORDER CLERK—Continued

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.

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

ACCOUNTING CLERK

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

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

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

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

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets

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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.

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

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

MACHINE BILLER

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

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

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

PAYROLL CLERK—Continued

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

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.)

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COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

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

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

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

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

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

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

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.)

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

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.

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May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

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

COMPUTER OPERATOR

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.

Class C. 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.

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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

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ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

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

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN—Continued

equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges,

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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 not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

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STATIONARY ENGINEER

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

BOILER TENDER

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

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 1978[1]	2025-28, $1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1978[1]	2025-50, $1.50
Billings, Mont., July 1978	2025-38, $1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978[1]	2025-43, $1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1977	1950-58, $1.00
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.–Ga., Sept. 1978[1]	2025-51, $1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, $1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio–Ky.–Ind., July 1978	2025-39, $1.10
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, $1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1977	1950-64, $1.00
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, $1.00
Dallas–Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978[1]	2025-52, $1.50
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline, Iowa–Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1977[1]	1950-71, $1.10
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, $1.00
Denver–Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1977[1]	1950-74, $1.40
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, $1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978[1]	2025-31, $1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, $1.00
Green Bay, Wis., July 1978[1]	2025-41, $1.20
Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, N.C., Aug. 1978	2025-46, $1.00
Greenville–Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, $1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-14, $1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, $1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1978	2025-4, 70 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1977	1950-56, $1.00
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1977	1950-67, 70 cents
Kansas City, Mo.–Kans., Sept. 1977	1950-54, $1.00
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1977	1950-61, $1.20
Louisville, Ky.–Ind., Nov. 1977[1]	1950-66, $1.20
Memphis, Tenn.–Ark.–Miss., Nov. 1977	1950-63, 70 cents
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1977	1950-57, $1.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978[1]	2025-18, $1.40
Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn.–Wis., Jan. 1978[1]	2025-2, $1.40
Nassau–Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978[1]	2025-33, $1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978[1]	2025-7, $1.40
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1978	2025-5, $1.00
New York, N.Y.–N.J., May 1978[1]	2025-35, $1.50
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth, Va.–N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth and Newport News–Hampton, Va.–N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1978	2025-47, $1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1978	2025-40, $1.00
Omaha, Nebr.–Iowa, Oct. 1977[1]	1950-55, $1.10
Paterson–Clifton–Passaic, N.J., June 1978[1]	2025-36, $1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J., Nov. 1977	1950-62, $1.20
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, $1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1977	1950-69, 70 cents
Portland, Oreg.–Wash., May 1978	2025-25, $1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1978[1]	2025-37, $1.10
Poughkeepsie–Kingston–Newburgh, N.Y., June 1978[1]	2025-42, $1.20
Providence–Warwick–Pawtucket, R.I.–Mass., June 1978	2025-27, $1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.–Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, $1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977[1]	1950-72, $1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1977	1950-59, 70 cents
Salt Lake City–Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1977	1950-68, 80 cents
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1977[1]	1950-73, $1.10
San Francisco–Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-10, $1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-9, $1.20
Seattle–Everett, Wash., Dec. 1977	1950-75, 80 cents
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, $1.00
Toledo, Ohio–Mich., May 1978[1]	2025-24, $1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1977	1950-47, 70 cents
Utica–Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, $1.00
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-12, $1.40
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978[1]	2025-19, $1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978[1]	2025-8, $1.10

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

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

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