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Area Wage Survey

Cincinnati, Ohio—Kentucky—Indiana, Metropolitan Area July 1979

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 2050-28

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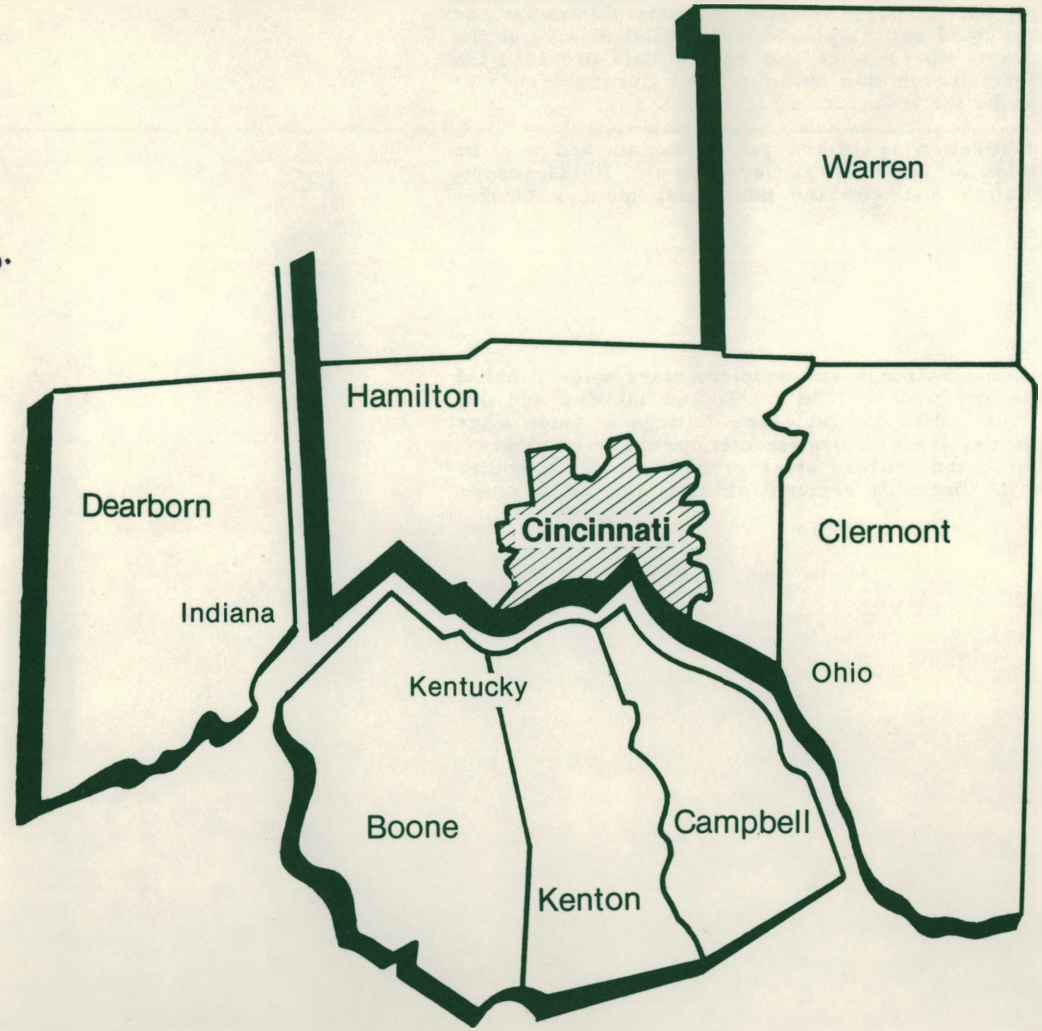

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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a July 1979 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Cincinnati, Ohio–Kentucky–Indiana, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits are available for the hotels and motels (May 1978) and laundry and dry cleaning (July 1979) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

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Area Wage Survey

Cincinnati, Ohio—Kentucky—Indiana, Metropolitan Area July 1979

U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner

October 1979

Bulletin 2050-28

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 72 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, earnings data for selected occupations (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. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-10 through A-15 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.

Tables A-8 and A-9 provide for the first time measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

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 representatives to classify workers by occupation.

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Earnings: All establishments

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	110 AND UNDER 120	120 - 130	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 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
SECRETARIES	2,839	39.0	$234.50	$228.00	$197.00-$266.00	-	2	4	31	94	281	332	491	449	318	309	203	134	79	59	17	12	9	10	2	3
MANUFACTURING	1,588	39.0	244.50	238.00	211.00- 272.50	-	-	-	-	37	123	131	260	262	222	187	131	102	61	36	11	10	5	6	2	2
NONMANUFACTURING	1,251	38.5	222.00	211.00	185.00- 253.50	-	2	4	31	57	158	201	231	187	96	122	72	32	18	23	6	2	4	4	-	1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	159	39.5	264.00	254.00	214.00- 305.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	15	31	8	17	21	6	7	21	3	-	3	-	-	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	169	38.5	271.00	261.00	227.00- 292.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	23	34	22	27	15	4	1	1	1	4	8	2	-
MANUFACTURING	96	39.0	268.50	254.00	221.00- 290.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	14	21	14	13	10	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	-
NONMANUFACTURING	73	38.0	274.00	266.00	233.00- 293.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	9	13	8	14	5	4	1	1	1	1	4	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	564	39.0	247.50	232.50	205.00- 292.00	-	-	2	-	8	54	51	117	64	47	42	72	28	36	28	8	2	1	2	-	2
MANUFACTURING	259	39.5	257.50	230.50	211.00- 310.00	-	-	-	-	-	24	11	62	39	11	11	33	10	25	21	6	1	1	2	-	2
NONMANUFACTURING	305	38.5	239.00	234.00	196.00- 280.00	-	-	2	-	8	30	40	55	25	36	31	39	18	11	7	2	1	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,004	39.0	243.00	243.00	200.00- 279.00	-	2	2	12	25	77	134	110	128	118	147	94	79	33	27	5	9	1	-	-	1
MANUFACTURING	597	39.0	253.50	251.00	208.00- 299.00	-	-	-	-	8	46	63	70	52	80	69	77	72	31	15	4	9	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	407	38.5	227.50	225.00	190.00- 265.00	-	2	2	12	17	31	71	40	76	38	78	17	7	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	46	40.0	296.00	293.50	260.50- 342.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	9	12	1	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	881	39.0	218.50	215.00	193.00- 243.50	-	-	-	6	48	85	109	229	168	107	97	10	11	5	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	525	39.0	232.00	232.50	213.00- 259.00	-	-	-	-	21	28	30	104	127	100	92	8	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	356	39.0	198.50	201.50	179.00- 202.00	-	-	-	6	27	57	79	125	41	7	5	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	106	39.0	196.00	173.00	161.50- 238.00	-	-	-	13	5	42	5	2	34	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	89	39.5	195.00	169.00	161.50- 238.00	-	-	-	13	5	35	-	1	31	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS	771	39.0	213.00	204.00	180.50- 228.00	-	8	8	30	21	115	147	209	75	48	44	-	3	25	37	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	557	38.5	209.50	202.00	181.00- 222.00	-	-	-	14	9	96	129	157	74	37	4	-	3	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	214	39.5	222.00	212.00	168.00- 263.00	-	8	8	16	12	19	18	52	1	11	40	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	152	40.0	245.00	255.50	207.00- 269.00	-	-	4	4	6	8	6	45	-	10	40	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	323	39.5	225.00	216.00	204.00- 244.50	-	-	-	-	9	15	21	134	57	34	35	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	257	39.0	225.00	215.00	205.00- 236.00	-	-	-	-	6	4	12	126	56	32	3	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	66	40.0	225.50	250.50	183.00- 263.00	-	-	-	-	3	11	9	8	1	2	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	448	38.5	204.00	189.00	175.00- 214.50	-	8	8	30	12	100	126	75	18	14	9	-	3	22	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	148	39.5	220.50	207.50	156.50- 260.00	-	8	8	16	9	8	9	44	-	9	8	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104	40.0	247.00	216.00	200.00- 332.00	-	-	4	4	4	5	3	39	-	8	8	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	147	38.5	176.50	172.50	151.50- 200.50	2	6	7	17	32	24	20	21	12	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	76	39.0	196.50	197.50	165.00- 216.00	-	-	-	1	15	10	12	21	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	71	38.0	155.50	151.00	141.50- 173.00	2	6	7	16	17	14	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS	1,080	39.0	163.50	155.50	136.00- 180.50	37	77	167	114	213	190	145	52	55	11	8	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	299	38.5	186.50	185.00	164.00- 206.00	1	6	6	17	40	53	91	32	39	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	781	39.5	155.00	150.00	136.00- 168.00	36	71	161	97	173	137	54	20	16	5	2	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	69	40.0	194.00	177.50	151.00- 228.00	-	-	12	4	4	24	5	2	3	5	1	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A	469	39.0	181.00	175.00	156.00- 197.00	-	20	18	16	83	133	85	51	41	8	7	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	145	38.5	202.00	196.00	178.00- 221.00	-	-	-	4	2	32	36	31	26	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	324	39.5	171.50	168.50	150.00- 185.00	-	20	18	12	81	101	49	20	15	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	200.00	177.50	170.50- 212.00	-	-	-	4	-	23	4	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—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 (IN DOLLARS) OF--																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	110 AND UNDER 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 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
TYPISTS--CONTINUED																										
TYPISTS, CLASS B	611	39.0	$150.50	$144.00	$135.00-$160.00	37	57	149	98	130	57	60	1	14	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	154	38.5	172.00	164.00	152.00- 186.00	1	6	6	13	38	21	55	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	457	39.0	143.00	138.00	131.00- 151.00	36	51	143	85	92	36	5	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	40.0	184.50	151.00	135.00- 241.00	–	–	12	–	4	1	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FILE CLERKS	586	38.5	145.50	139.50	125.00- 151.50	48	141	104	67	109	60	33	5	9	7	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	185	39.5	155.00	150.00	138.00- 171.50	6	34	10	1	67	35	25	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	401	38.5	141.00	135.00	123.00- 144.00	42	107	94	66	42	25	8	1	7	6	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	37	40.0	197.00	189.00	140.00- 237.50	–	4	4	8	–	–	4	1	7	6	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	269	39.0	149.00	144.00	128.00- 151.50	22	46	36	49	69	38	6	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	74	39.5	158.50	155.50	150.00- 171.50	–	9	5	1	27	25	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	195	39.0	138.50	140.00	123.00- 151.50	22	37	31	48	42	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	279	38.5	139.00	133.00	123.00- 150.00	26	95	68	18	39	10	12	–	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	89	40.0	142.50	150.00	122.00- 150.00	6	25	5	–	39	8	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	190	37.5	137.00	130.50	123.00- 136.00	20	70	63	18	–	2	6	–	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	31	40.0	178.00	140.00	138.50- 236.00	–	4	4	8	–	–	4	–	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MESSENGERS	193	39.0	153.50	151.00	132.50- 165.00	11	26	30	19	55	28	14	2	2	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	77	39.5	150.50	153.00	126.00- 171.50	9	12	9	7	12	18	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	116	38.5	156.00	151.00	133.00- 159.50	2	14	21	12	43	10	5	1	2	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	94	39.0	195.00	182.00	155.00- 235.50	1	5	7	1	13	19	11	8	6	6	14	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	59	38.5	186.00	164.00	153.00- 194.50	1	5	4	–	9	17	9	1	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	443	39.5	168.00	156.00	140.00- 183.50	–	28	56	57	87	78	60	27	37	2	2	5	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	235	39.5	165.50	160.00	135.00- 184.00	–	21	41	16	28	58	36	20	11	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	208	39.5	170.50	152.00	140.00- 180.00	–	7	15	41	59	20	24	7	26	–	1	4	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	40.0	205.50	160.00	138.50- 297.50	–	–	8	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
ORDER CLERKS	780	39.5	198.00	192.00	162.00- 226.00	42	1	4	32	55	179	89	147	71	76	30	6	47	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	531	39.5	185.50	180.00	160.00- 210.00	42	–	–	32	54	112	59	147	35	32	8	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	249	39.0	225.00	225.00	170.00- 260.00	–	1	4	–	1	67	30	–	36	44	22	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	309	39.5	232.00	235.00	200.00- 260.00	–	–	3	–	5	46	12	59	38	65	27	6	47	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	138	39.5	210.00	200.00	192.00- 240.00	–	–	–	–	5	24	12	59	2	21	5	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	471	39.5	176.00	170.00	155.00- 200.00	42	1	1	32	50	133	77	88	33	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	393	39.5	176.50	170.00	150.00- 202.00	42	–	–	32	49	98	47	88	33	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	78	39.0	171.00	166.00	161.50- 180.00	–	1	1	–	1	45	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	2,093	39.0	185.00	174.50	152.00- 209.50	8	96	176	176	219	487	331	183	124	121	66	54	16	17	14	4	1	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	1,050	39.5	193.50	180.00	160.00- 220.00	1	41	55	87	75	257	173	84	90	61	49	38	11	13	10	4	1	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	1,043	39.0	176.50	168.00	147.50- 193.50	7	55	121	89	144	230	158	99	34	60	17	16	5	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	95	40.0	229.00	241.00	185.00- 286.00	–	–	4	4	13	1	14	6	3	20	5	12	5	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—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 (IN DOLLARS) OF--																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	110 AND UNDER 120	120 - 130	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 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
ACCOUNTING CLERKS--CONTINUED																										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	769	39.0	$210.50	$199.00	$168.00-$241.50	-	12	21	17	89	105	143	98	78	72	47	43	14	13	12	4	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	315	39.5	237.50	230.00	196.00- 276.00	-	-	-	12	1	27	53	38	52	33	32	34	9	9	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	454	39.0	191.50	184.00	156.00- 215.00	-	12	21	5	88	78	90	60	26	39	15	9	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	47	40.0	240.00	250.00	194.00- 291.50	-	-	4	-	4	-	8	5	-	5	5	5	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	1,324	39.0	170.50	165.00	144.00- 187.50	8	84	155	159	130	382	188	85	46	49	19	11	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	735	39.5	175.00	170.00	150.00- 188.00	1	41	55	75	74	230	120	46	38	28	17	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	589	39.0	165.00	160.00	138.00- 179.50	7	43	100	84	56	152	68	39	8	21	2	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	48	40.0	218.00	234.50	151.00- 243.50	-	-	-	4	9	1	6	1	3	15	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS	425	39.5	205.50	200.00	160.00- 239.50	-	3	11	27	50	58	44	86	43	58	16	10	4	5	5	1	3	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	298	39.5	212.00	208.50	166.50- 240.00	-	1	11	9	38	36	30	49	38	47	14	7	4	4	5	1	3	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	127	39.0	189.50	188.00	158.00- 201.50	-	2	-	18	12	22	14	37	5	11	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1,457	39.0	176.00	169.00	152.00- 189.00	15	41	119	120	192	441	305	67	54	37	26	12	8	8	7	2	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	657	39.5	178.50	170.00	155.00- 193.50	-	7	54	52	101	180	168	33	21	8	10	2	7	7	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	800	39.0	174.00	168.00	150.00- 187.50	15	34	65	68	91	261	137	34	33	29	16	10	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	161	40.0	215.00	196.00	179.50- 251.00	-	-	-	-	5	37	41	7	14	26	16	9	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	384	39.5	182.00	177.50	161.00- 194.00	15	3	42	27	41	201	143	43	35	7	6	2	3	8	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	238	39.5	189.00	175.00	157.00- 200.00	-	3	31	6	30	57	49	20	16	2	6	1	3	7	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	346	39.0	177.00	177.50	161.00- 190.00	15	-	11	21	11	144	94	23	19	5	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	873	39.0	172.00	164.00	150.00- 186.00	-	38	77	93	151	240	162	24	19	30	20	10	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	419	39.5	173.00	165.00	153.50- 188.50	-	4	23	46	71	123	119	13	5	6	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	454	39.0	171.50	162.00	140.00- 182.00	-	34	54	47	80	117	43	11	14	24	16	9	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	150	40.0	215.00	199.00	176.00- 250.50	-	-	-	-	5	37	33	7	14	24	16	9	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) 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
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	610	39.0	$381.00	$379.50	$331.00-$432.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	29	44	20	72	56	63	32	81	45	64	38	25	10	7
MANUFACTURING	193	39.0	382.00	379.50	333.50- 428.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	12	4	29	17	25	15	20	17	17	10	2	4	7
NONMANUFACTURING	417	38.5	380.50	385.00	330.00- 439.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	28	32	16	43	39	38	17	61	28	47	28	23	6	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	265	39.0	437.50	433.00	412.00- 461.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	19	58	38	56	35	24	7	6
MANUFACTURING	69	39.0	430.00	418.00	396.00- 450.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	15	10	9	7	1	1	6
NONMANUFACTURING	196	39.0	440.50	445.00	412.00- 461.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	13	43	28	47	28	23	6	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	249	39.0	355.00	345.50	328.00- 376.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	12	20	56	53	40	13	23	7	8	3	1	3	-
MANUFACTURING	100	39.5	372.50	353.00	333.50- 404.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	29	15	13	9	5	7	8	3	1	3	-
NONMANUFACTURING	149	38.5	343.50	345.50	320.00- 365.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	10	16	27	38	27	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	752	38.5	305.00	302.00	253.50- 345.00	-	-	4	15	57	27	105	49	103	101	80	58	49	23	32	28	12	6	1	-	2
MANUFACTURING	211	39.5	304.00	307.50	262.00- 331.00	-	-	-	-	22	11	20	11	28	41	28	13	15	7	3	6	1	2	1	-	2
NONMANUFACTURING	541	38.0	305.50	300.00	250.00- 350.00	-	-	4	15	35	16	85	38	75	60	52	45	34	16	29	22	11	4	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	182	38.5	363.00	365.00	321.00- 401.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	7	23	19	30	17	29	8	12	4	1	-	2
NONMANUFACTURING	139	38.0	361.00	365.00	324.50- 403.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	5	13	12	22	11	26	6	11	4	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	379	39.0	306.50	308.00	270.00- 336.00	-	-	-	5	17	12	44	26	49	81	57	39	19	5	3	20	-	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	133	40.0	303.50	303.00	282.00- 325.50	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	10	27	39	18	7	7	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	246	38.5	308.00	315.00	265.00- 342.00	-	-	-	5	14	4	36	16	22	42	39	32	12	5	3	16	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	191	38.0	247.00	245.00	210.00- 288.00	-	-	4	10	40	15	57	12	39	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	156	38.0	251.50	250.00	225.00- 288.00	-	-	4	10	21	12	45	12	39	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS	706	39.0	240.50	227.00	198.00- 269.00	13	26	67	82	126	96	84	76	34	14	21	19	8	7	4	23	3	2	-	1	-
MANUFACTURING	313	39.0	248.00	240.00	214.00- 268.50	-	7	20	28	47	52	69	28	19	7	7	12	8	-	1	2	3	2	-	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING	393	39.0	234.50	218.50	188.00- 269.00	13	19	47	54	79	44	15	48	15	7	14	7	-	7	3	21	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	88	40.0	319.00	269.00	263.00- 415.50	-	-	-	4	-	11	2	28	-	2	7	3	-	7	3	21	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	162	39.0	293.00	263.00	225.00- 349.50	-	-	-	4	19	25	32	9	12	7	7	13	5	2	3	23	-	-	-	1	-
MANUFACTURING	68	39.0	276.50	250.00	250.00- 285.50	-	-	-	-	-	14	30	6	2	2	-	6	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING	94	39.0	304.50	295.00	221.00- 407.00	-	-	-	4	19	11	2	3	10	5	7	7	-	2	3	21	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	288	39.5	251.00	241.50	218.00- 276.00	-	-	12	18	69	37	35	57	21	7	14	6	2	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	139	39.5	264.00	250.00	227.50- 289.00	-	-	4	7	20	20	25	22	16	5	7	6	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	149	39.0	239.50	228.50	200.00- 269.00	-	-	8	11	49	17	10	35	5	2	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	256	39.5	195.50	192.00	167.00- 219.00	13	26	55	60	38	34	17	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	106	39.0	209.00	210.00	188.50- 227.50	-	7	16	21	27	18	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	150	39.5	186.00	184.50	161.50- 203.50	13	19	39	39	11	16	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—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 (IN DOLLARS) 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
DRAFTERS	1,090	40.0	$253.00	$247.50	$205.50–$300.00	–	12	119	85	143	129	132	107	87	76	109	52	20	14	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	874	40.0	261.50	258.00	212.00– 308.50	–	3	69	62	106	106	105	92	75	73	101	43	20	14	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	216	40.0	220.00	211.00	179.50– 250.00	–	9	50	23	37	23	27	15	12	3	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	217	40.0	316.00	320.00	275.00– 349.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	23	28	31	15	34	44	19	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	180	40.0	323.00	322.00	290.00– 354.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	26	28	13	31	35	19	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	422	40.0	272.00	270.00	238.00– 314.00	–	–	12	16	42	36	61	60	48	61	75	8	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	379	40.0	277.50	278.00	248.00– 314.50	–	–	–	10	32	36	54	59	47	60	70	8	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	289	40.0	218.50	220.00	200.00– 240.00	–	4	30	29	65	87	48	18	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	173	40.0	225.00	225.50	210.00– 240.00	–	–	6	13	38	70	40	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS D	86	39.5	188.50	187.50	176.50– 203.00	–	8	15	36	26	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	276	40.0	259.00	250.00	184.00– 345.50	4	25	31	28	26	14	16	9	8	21	6	69	13	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	227	40.0	254.50	237.00	175.00– 342.50	4	25	31	22	22	10	8	5	4	21	6	57	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	87	40.0	254.00	210.00	172.50– 340.00	–	6	23	13	3	1	–	2	–	2	6	24	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	98	39.5	301.50	291.00	270.50– 335.00	–	–	–	–	4	2	14	20	19	10	11	5	2	6	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	89	39.5	303.50	291.00	274.00– 335.50	–	–	–	–	2	2	13	18	19	9	9	5	2	5	–	2	3	–	–	–	–

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Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation, sex,[3] and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS	104	39.0	$154.00
NONMANUFACTURING	56	39.0	157.50
ORDER CLERKS	220	39.5	244.00
MANUFACTURING	66	39.5	223.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	195	39.5	249.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	188	39.5	215.00
MANUFACTURING	92	39.5	230.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	106	39.5	239.50
NONMANUFACTURING	69	39.5	214.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	82	39.5	183.00
MANUFACTURING	55	40.0	192.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
SECRETARIES	2,818	39.0	235.00
MANUFACTURING	1,588	39.0	244.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,230	38.5	222.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	159	39.5	264.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	169	38.5	271.00
MANUFACTURING	96	39.0	268.50
NONMANUFACTURING	73	38.0	274.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	564	39.0	247.50
MANUFACTURING	259	39.5	257.50
NONMANUFACTURING	305	38.5	239.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,004	39.0	243.00
MANUFACTURING	597	39.0	253.50
NONMANUFACTURING	407	38.5	227.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	46	40.0	296.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	881	39.0	218.50
MANUFACTURING	525	39.0	232.00
NONMANUFACTURING	356	39.0	198.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	106	39.0	196.00
NONMANUFACTURING	89	39.5	195.00
STENOGRAPHERS	770	39.0	212.50
MANUFACTURING	557	38.5	209.50
NONMANUFACTURING	213	39.5	221.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	151	40.0	244.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
STENOGRAPHERS--CONTINUED			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	323	39.5	$225.00
MANUFACTURING	257	39.0	225.00
NONMANUFACTURING	66	40.0	225.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	447	38.5	203.50
NONMANUFACTURING	147	38.5	219.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103	40.0	246.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	147	38.5	176.50
MANUFACTURING	76	39.0	196.50
NONMANUFACTURING	71	38.0	155.50
TYPISTS	1,076	39.0	163.50
MANUFACTURING	299	38.5	186.50
NONMANUFACTURING	777	39.5	154.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	66	40.0	189.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A	469	39.0	181.00
MANUFACTURING	145	38.5	202.00
NONMANUFACTURING	324	39.5	171.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	40.0	200.00
TYPISTS, CLASS B	607	39.0	149.50
MANUFACTURING	154	38.5	172.00
NONMANUFACTURING	453	39.0	142.00
FILE CLERKS	583	38.5	145.00
MANUFACTURING	184	39.5	155.00
NONMANUFACTURING	399	38.5	140.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36	40.0	193.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	268	39.0	143.50
MANUFACTURING	74	39.5	158.50
NONMANUFACTURING	194	39.0	138.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	279	38.5	139.00
MANUFACTURING	89	40.0	143.50
NONMANUFACTURING	190	37.5	137.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	31	40.0	178.00
MESSENGERS	89	38.5	153.50
NONMANUFACTURING	60	38.0	154.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	94	39.0	195.00
NONMANUFACTURING	59	38.5	186.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	443	39.5	168.00
MANUFACTURING	235	39.5	165.50
NONMANUFACTURING	208	39.5	170.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	40.0	205.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS	560	39.5	$180.00
MANUFACTURING	465	39.5	180.00
NONMANUFACTURING	95	39.0	179.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	114	39.5	201.50
MANUFACTURING	97	39.5	198.50
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	446	39.5	174.50
MANUFACTURING	368	39.5	175.00
NONMANUFACTURING	78	39.0	171.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	1,879	39.0	182.00
MANUFACTURING	958	39.5	190.00
NONMANUFACTURING	921	39.0	174.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	86	40.0	225.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	650	39.0	206.00
MANUFACTURING	278	39.5	231.00
NONMANUFACTURING	372	38.5	188.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	38	40.0	235.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	1,229	39.0	169.50
MANUFACTURING	680	39.0	173.50
NONMANUFACTURING	549	39.0	164.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	48	40.0	218.00
PAYROLL CLERKS	398	39.5	202.00
MANUFACTURING	277	39.5	207.00
NONMANUFACTURING	121	39.0	190.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1,440	39.0	176.00
MANUFACTURING	652	39.5	178.00
NONMANUFACTURING	788	39.0	174.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	158	40.0	215.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	577	39.0	181.00
MANUFACTURING	234	39.5	187.00
NONMANUFACTURING	343	39.0	177.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	863	39.0	172.50
MANUFACTURING	418	39.5	172.50
NONMANUFACTURING	445	39.0	172.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	147	40.0	215.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	497	39.0	387.50
MANUFACTURING	171	39.5	389.50
NONMANUFACTURING	326	38.5	386.50

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Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—Continued

Occupation, sex,[3] 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 SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	233	39.0	$438.00
MANUFACTURING	69	39.0	430.00
NONMANUFACTURING	164	39.0	441.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	196	39.0	359.00
MANUFACTURING	91	39.5	371.00
NONMANUFACTURING	105	38.5	348.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	552	38.5	314.50
MANUFACTURING	165	40.0	312.50
NONMANUFACTURING	387	38.0	315.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	143	38.5	372.50
NONMANUFACTURING	104	38.5	375.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	285	39.0	311.00
MANUFACTURING	104	40.0	311.00
NONMANUFACTURING	181	38.5	311.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	124	38.0	255.50
NONMANUFACTURING	102	37.5	262.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS	469	39.5	242.50
MANUFACTURING	197	39.5	259.00
NONMANUFACTURING	272	39.0	230.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	38	40.0	341.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	128	39.0	$281.50
MANUFACTURING	50	39.5	277.50
NONMANUFACTURING	78	38.5	284.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	165	39.5	265.00
MANUFACTURING	82	39.5	285.00
NONMANUFACTURING	83	39.5	245.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	176	39.5	193.00
MANUFACTURING	65	39.0	212.50
NONMANUFACTURING	111	39.5	181.50
DRAFTERS	1,012	40.0	255.00
MANUFACTURING	839	40.0	261.50
NONMANUFACTURING	173	40.0	225.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	199	40.0	319.50
MANUFACTURING	166	40.0	326.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	400	40.0	273.00
MANUFACTURING	365	40.0	278.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	259	40.0	220.50
MANUFACTURING	166	40.0	226.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	276	40.0	259.00
MANUFACTURING	227	40.0	254.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	87	40.0	254.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	113	39.0	$351.00
NONMANUFACTURING	91	39.0	358.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	53	39.5	341.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	200	38.5	279.00
NONMANUFACTURING	154	38.0	280.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	94	38.5	292.50
NONMANUFACTURING	65	38.0	299.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	67	38.0	231.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS	237	39.0	237.00
MANUFACTURING	116	39.0	229.50
NONMANUFACTURING	121	39.0	244.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	123	39.0	232.50
MANUFACTURING	57	39.0	234.00
NONMANUFACTURING	66	39.0	231.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	80	39.0	201.50
DRAFTERS	78	40.0	228.00
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	92	39.5	303.00
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	305.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																								
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	UNDER 5.00	5.00 AND UNDER 5.20	5.20 - 5.40	5.40 - 5.60	5.60 - 5.80	5.80 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.20	6.20 - 6.60	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 - 10.60	10.60 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.40	11.40 - 11.80	11.80 - 12.20	12.20 - 12.60
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	107	$8.81	$8.54	$8.02-$10.08	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	18	3	26	7	13	4	9	17	1	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	82	8.78	8.70	7.57- 10.08	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	17	3	9	7	13	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	895	8.72	8.52	7.75- 10.05	-	-	-	-	22	-	9	5	2	134	84	156	57	55	95	45	30	34	160	-	2	3	2
MANUFACTURING	864	8.72	8.36	7.75- 10.05	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	5	2	133	83	156	57	55	90	32	29	34	160	-	2	-	2
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	135	8.10	7.56	7.17- 9.30	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	18	3	16	28	7	19	2	5	-	6	23	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	114	8.27	7.94	7.49- 9.30	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	1	11	28	7	19	2	5	-	6	21	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	336	8.29	8.60	7.52- 9.10	-	-	-	-	15	-	20	4	10	21	45	47	4	40	50	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	320	8.31	8.67	7.52- 9.32	-	-	-	-	15	-	20	4	10	21	45	31	4	40	50	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	1,462	7.97	8.15	7.27- 8.50	-	30	-	48	94	58	-	30	66	146	113	332	204	10	161	4	-	11	145	2	-	2	6
MANUFACTURING	1,432	8.01	8.15	7.27- 8.50	-	13	-	48	94	52	-	29	66	146	113	332	204	10	155	4	-	11	145	2	-	2	6
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	821	9.31	9.89	8.63- 10.28	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	19	52	9	17	58	30	101	25	92	64	350	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	273	8.38	8.38	6.94- 9.69	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	19	52	4	17	34	30	26	-	20	31	37	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	548	9.77	10.25	9.48- 10.28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	24	-	75	25	72	33	313	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	471	9.94	10.28	9.49- 10.28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	24	-	2	23	71	33	313	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	496	8.92	8.70	7.83- 10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	58	56	89	39	25	6	55	126	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	496	8.92	8.70	7.83- 10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	58	56	89	39	25	6	55	126	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	53	8.86	7.98	7.83- 10.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	18	3	-	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
MILLWRIGHTS	372	9.27	10.40	8.36- 10.43	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	27	39	10	12	22	58	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	372	9.27	10.40	8.36- 10.43	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	27	39	10	12	22	58	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	172	7.14	7.27	6.74- 7.27	13	2	3	-	2	5	10	6	8	93	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	41	7.80	7.90	6.74- 9.98	*9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	445	8.42	7.83	7.75- 10.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	49	95	139	-	-	-	-	-	122	8	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	445	8.42	7.83	7.75- 10.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	49	95	139	-	-	-	-	-	122	8	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	457	9.19	8.72	8.64- 10.66	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	56	11	11	19	178	-	-	4	-	168	4	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	457	9.19	8.72	8.64- 10.66	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	56	11	11	19	178	-	-	4	-	168	4	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	244	8.39	8.56	7.55- 8.95	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	24	6	40	52	34	10	3	9	23	10	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	201	8.73	8.56	8.13- 9.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	22	3	40	44	34	10	3	9	23	10	-	-	-	-
BOILER TENDERS	181	7.86	8.32	6.78- 8.83	1	-	1	-	13	7	1	-	32	14	17	3	46	26	-	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	169	7.89	8.32	6.83- 8.83	1	-	-	-	13	7	1	-	28	14	16	1	42	26	-	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 8 under $4.40; and 1 at $4.60 to $4.80.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	2.90 AND UNDER 3.00	3.00 - 3.20	3.20 - 3.40	3.40 - 3.80	3.80 - 4.20	4.20 - 4.60	4.60 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.40	5.40 - 5.80	5.80 - 6.20	6.20 - 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	10.20-10.60	10.60-11.00	11.00 AND OVER
TRUCKDRIVERS	2,656	$8.25	$8.75	$6.27-$10.28	26	-	-	67	8	24	155	38	75	221	144	81	73	102	131	86	411	13	5	209	675	25	87
MANUFACTURING	806	7.46	7.50	6.27- 8.75	-	-	-	9	-	24	1	16	47	23	128	73	53	94	21	86	169	1	5	32	24	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,850	8.59	10.12	6.15- 10.28	26	-	-	58	8	-	154	22	28	198	16	8	20	8	110	-	242	12	-	177	651	25	87
PUBLIC UTILITIES	849	10.15	10.28	10.28- 10.28	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	622	25	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	340	7.47	7.97	4.00- 10.28	26	-	-	58	4	-	-	14	38	2	-	7	-	5	22	-	-	-	-	7	157	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	309	7.49	10.28	3.58- 10.28	26	-	-	58	4	-	-	14	27	-	-	1	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	550	6.41	6.27	4.86- 7.90	-	-	-	9	4	24	154	23	16	19	97	2	14	41	99	2	1	1	-	34	10	-	-
MANUFACTURING	275	6.55	6.27	6.05- 7.41	-	-	-	9	-	24	-	16	16	19	97	2	14	41	11	2	1	1	-	22	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	275	6.27	4.86	4.86- 7.97	-	-	-	-	4	-	154	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK	357	7.40	7.23	6.15- 8.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	129	31	-	26	-	-	-	154	-	-	3	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING	211	8.22	8.75	7.23- 8.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	17	-	26	-	-	-	154	-	-	3	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	1,145	9.21	10.12	8.80- 10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	12	64	-	48	10	70	245	6	5	165	426	25	-
MANUFACTURING	236	7.88	7.66	6.86- 8.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	64	-	48	10	70	3	-	5	-	24	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	909	9.56	10.16	8.80- 10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	6	-	165	402	25	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	592	10.26	10.28	10.16- 10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	402	25	-
SHIPPERS	295	5.88	6.01	4.45- 6.92	6	-	-	3	9	63	8	14	38	25	26	49	29	2	10	2	8	-	-	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	285	5.83	6.01	4.45- 6.92	6	-	-	3	9	63	8	14	38	25	24	49	23	2	10	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	-
RECEIVERS	530	5.98	6.32	5.50- 6.36	-	-	1	-	2	66	10	39	34	66	287	1	8	-	4	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	420	6.13	6.32	6.07- 6.36	-	-	-	-	-	35	9	8	32	40	284	1	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	110	5.44	5.05	4.59- 6.00	-	-	1	-	2	31	1	31	2	26	3	-	7	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	199	6.64	6.53	5.75- 7.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	43	1	66	7	-	49	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-
MANUFACTURING	198	6.65	6.53	5.75- 7.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	43	-	66	7	-	49	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-
WAREHOUSEMEN	1,046	6.08	6.05	5.37- 6.62	-	-	-	30	20	58	20	235	42	169	89	193	45	78	15	11	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	619	6.00	6.29	5.25- 6.62	-	-	-	30	20	5	20	81	42	101	76	189	18	34	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	427	6.20	5.80	5.37- 7.48	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	154	-	68	13	4	27	44	15	8	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS	745	5.86	5.45	4.70- 6.09	-	-	6	33	45	96	70	121	97	99	13	18	5	-	5	95	-	-	-	2	40	-	-
MANUFACTURING	551	5.94	5.45	4.52- 6.20	-	-	3	21	23	93	51	83	96	33	13	18	5	-	5	65	-	-	-	2	40	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS	1,389	5.30	5.19	5.19- 5.60	3	-	34	24	54	35	90	598	258	245	7	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,295	5.30	5.19	5.19- 5.60	3	-	34	20	41	30	86	597	257	179	7	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	2,274	6.48	6.08	4.65- 8.50	42	44	38	219	77	131	87	239	47	255	66	79	260	74	1	136	157	-	-	-	322	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,666	6.09	6.01	5.02- 7.28	42	44	37	43	55	118	77	226	41	250	66	71	260	60	-	119	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	608	7.55	10.23	3.72- 10.23	-	-	1	176	22	13	10	13	6	5	-	8	-	14	1	17	-	-	-	-	322	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	322	10.23	10.23	10.23- 10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1,937	6.86	6.50	5.49- 7.85	-	-	1	-	2	32	180	155	186	101	343	45	176	163	115	1	273	94	-	10	60	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,727	6.70	6.30	5.49- 7.42	-	-	-	-	-	32	169	153	183	99	343	45	176	149	-	1	273	94	-	10	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	210	8.22	7.85	7.85- 10.23	-	-	1	-	2	-	11	2	3	2	-	-	-	14	115	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings [4]			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
		Mean [2]	Median [2]	Middle range [2]	2.90 AND UNDER 3.00	3.00 - 3.20	3.20 - 3.40	3.40 - 3.80	3.80 - 4.20	4.20 - 4.60	4.60 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.40	5.40 - 5.80	5.80 - 6.20	6.20 - 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 - 10.60	10.60 - 11.00	11.00 AND OVER
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	362	$6.56	$5.54	$5.54- $8.01	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	12	146	2	1	4	12	-	72	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	281	6.07	5.54	5.54- 7.82	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	12	146	2	1	-	12	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS	1,660	3.99	3.00	2.97- 4.08	508	497	101	84	63	30	18	21	46	51	38	28	24	24	36	27	29	35	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	476	6.12	6.09	4.11- 7.83	-	2	-	66	55	14	16	16	39	40	27	28	22	24	36	27	29	35	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,184	3.13	3.00	2.90- 3.05	508	495	101	18	8	16	2	5	7	11	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B	1,627	3.94	3.00	2.97- 3.91	508	497	101	84	56	30	18	21	44	49	38	28	2	24	36	27	29	35	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	447	6.10	6.09	4.05- 7.83	-	2	-	66	48	14	16	16	39	40	27	28	-	24	36	27	29	35	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,180	3.12	3.00	2.90- 3.05	508	495	101	18	8	16	2	5	5	9	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	5,438	4.21	3.12	2.90- 5.56	2403	474	86	243	158	224	120	296	172	453	47	343	151	24	5	237	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,954	6.04	5.97	5.25- 6.88	32	-	-	13	133	98	93	250	141	451	15	329	148	19	1	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	3,484	3.19	2.90	2.90- 3.10	2371	474	86	230	25	126	27	46	31	2	32	14	3	5	4	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	188	5.43	5.30	4.55- 5.73	-	-	-	4	5	51	20	38	24	-	28	-	3	5	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

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Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation, sex,[3] and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings[4]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	107	$8.81
MANUFACTURING	82	8.78
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	894	8.72
MANUFACTURING	863	8.72
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	133	8.09
MANUFACTURING	112	8.26
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	336	8.29
MANUFACTURING	320	8.31
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	1,462	7.97
MANUFACTURING	1,432	8.01
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	821	9.31
MANUFACTURING	273	8.38
NONMANUFACTURING	548	9.77
PUBLIC UTILITIES	471	9.94
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	496	8.92
MANUFACTURING	496	8.92
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	53	8.86
MILLWRIGHTS	372	9.27
MANUFACTURING	372	9.27
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	172	7.14
PUBLIC UTILITIES	41	7.80
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	445	8.42
MANUFACTURING	445	8.42
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	456	9.19
MANUFACTURING	456	9.19
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	243	8.40
MANUFACTURING	201	8.73
BOILER TENDERS	181	7.86
MANUFACTURING	169	7.89
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS	2,649	$8.24
MANUFACTURING	806	7.46
NONMANUFACTURING	1,843	8.58
PUBLIC UTILITIES	842	10.15
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	333	7.41
NONMANUFACTURING	302	7.42
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK	550	8.41
MANUFACTURING	275	8.55
NONMANUFACTURING	275	8.27
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK	357	7.40
MANUFACTURING	211	8.22
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	1,145	9.21
MANUFACTURING	236	7.88
NONMANUFACTURING	909	9.56
PUBLIC UTILITIES	592	10.26
SHIPPERS	195	6.36
MANUFACTURING	187	6.31
RECEIVERS	448	6.04
MANUFACTURING	352	6.24
NONMANUFACTURING	96	5.30
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	199	6.64
MANUFACTURING	198	6.65
WAREHOUSEMEN	1,019	6.04
MANUFACTURING	607	5.97
NONMANUFACTURING	412	6.14
ORDER FILLERS	566	6.19
MANUFACTURING	453	6.15
SHIPPING PACKERS	450	5.37
MANUFACTURING	384	5.29
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	2,155	6.50
MANUFACTURING	1,555	6.08
NONMANUFACTURING	600	7.58
PUBLIC UTILITIES	322	10.22
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1,842	6.93
MANUFACTURING	1,632	6.77
NONMANUFACTURING	210	8.22
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	361	$6.56
MANUFACTURING	280	6.08
GUARDS	1,608	3.95
MANUFACTURING	456	6.07
NONMANUFACTURING	1,152	3.12
GUARDS, CLASS B	1,575	3.90
MANUFACTURING	427	6.04
NONMANUFACTURING	1,148	3.11
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
MANUFACTURING	1,692	6.09
PUBLIC UTILITIES	141	5.63
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
SHIPPERS	98	4.94
MANUFACTURING	98	4.94
RECEIVERS:		
MANUFACTURING	68	5.53
ORDER FILLERS	179	4.81
MANUFACTURING	98	4.99
SHIPPING PACKERS	939	5.27
MANUFACTURING	911	5.30
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	111	6.25
MANUFACTURING	111	6.25
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	95	5.55
MANUFACTURING	95	5.55
GUARDS	52	5.02
GUARDS, CLASS B	52	5.02
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS:		
MANUFACTURING	262	5.73
PUBLIC UTILITIES	47	4.81

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group [5]	February 1972 to February 1973	February 1973 to February 1974	February 1974 to February 1975	February 1975 to March 1976		March 1976 to July 1977		July 1977 to July 1978	July 1978 to July 1979
				13-month increase	Annual rate of increase	16-month increase	Annual rate of increase		
All industries:									
Office clerical	5.2	6.7	9.1	8.8	8.1	9.1	6.8	6.9	8.5
Electronic data processing	([6])	([6])	10.1	7.4	6.8	9.6	7.1	7.2	7.5
Industrial nurses	4.5	7.2	10.4	10.7	9.8	10.3	7.6	8.7	8.9
Skilled maintenance trades	6.0	7.3	10.2	8.7	8.0	12.6	9.3	8.2	9.5
Unskilled plant workers	5.8	7.6	11.7	10.4	9.6	11.7	8.7	9.1	8.2
Manufacturing:									
Office clerical	5.3	7.0	8.9	9.3	8.6	9.9	7.3	7.4	7.9
Electronic data processing	([6])	([6])	9.5	7.2	6.6	([6])	([6])	([6])	6.8
Industrial nurses	4.6	7.6	11.0	11.2	10.3	11.2	8.3	8.4	9.1
Skilled maintenance trades	5.5	7.1	10.6	8.9	8.2	12.2	9.0	8.1	9.6
Unskilled plant workers	6.1	8.1	10.6	9.9	9.1	11.9	8.8	8.3	7.7
Nonmanufacturing:									
Office clerical	5.1	5.9	9.4	8.4	7.7	8.4	6.2	6.3	9.2
Electronic data processing	([6])	([6])	10.7	7.6	7.0	9.7	7.2	6.6	7.8
Industrial nurses	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])
Unskilled plant workers	5.2	6.7	14.2	11.4	10.5	11.4	8.4	10.6	9.2

See footnotes at end of tables.

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1979. 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. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared—																				
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typists	Typists		File clerks		Messengers	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	100																					
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	124	100																				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	141	114	100																			
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	173	138	119	100																		
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	(6)	137	139	(6)	100																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	(6)	144	131	110	(6)	100																
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	191	155	139	(6)	107	(6)	100															
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	176	145	132	112	105	(6)	(6)	100														
TYPISTS, CLASS A	163	139	134	120	119	(6)	95	101	100													
TYPISTS, CLASS B	191	169	153	133	129	134	112	110	126	100												
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	175	160	147	134	(6)	(6)	119	113	125	106	100											
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	208	162	155	149	(6)	(6)	107	120	117	111	115	100										
MESSENGERS	208	172	158	138	120	131	114	117	130	100	116	92	100									
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	159	132	117	104	93	93	(6)	95	80	82	87	82	81	100								
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	155	133	124	114	112	104	108	99	104	99	85	83	87	(6)	100							
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	131	111	97	(6)	(6)	(6)	77	(6)	(6)	79	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	75	100						
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	167	131	127	109	105	(6)	(6)	104	(6)	89	78	81	80	(6)	90	131	100					
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	151	115	108	95	84	81	73	89	89	75	71	75	71	93	82	91	80	100				
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	172	143	128	114	98	101	97	113	111	88	86	86	85	109	102	141	108	130	100			
PAYROLL CLERKS	138	118	109	95	92	86	76	85	84	76	84	71	68	95	88	106	89	105	86	100		
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	165	139	121	104	109	98	86	97	98	78	81	69	77	99	107	118	89	117	99	112	100	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	187	152	140	127	103	115	104	113	115	99	96	83	89	117	118	161	104	123	102	126	120	100

Occupation which equals 100	Professional and technical occupation being compared—													
	Computer systems analysts (business)		Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters				Electronics technicians, class B	Registered industrial nurses
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D		
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	100													
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	127	100												
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	128	105	100											
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	147	120	121	100										
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	186	139	154	126	100									
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	178	147	146	122	110	100								
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	187	148	146	128	102	120	100							
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	232	182	201	165	142	141	130	100						
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	143	118	105	104	(6)	99	84	71	100					
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	175	147	(6)	119	(6)	124	96	80	123	100				
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	187	163	(6)	130	(6)	134	117	102	143	123	100			
DRAFTERS, CLASS D	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	150	116	100		
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	156	141	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	72	(6)	128	117	(6)	(6)	100	
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	152	136	115	106	87	105	91	75	110	91	76	67	113	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates the earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

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Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared—													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS.....	100													
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS.....	98	100												
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS.....	102	107	100											
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS.....	98	99	96	100										
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY).....	99	101	94	105	100									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES).....	98	102	95	101	103	100								
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS.....	99	101	96	102	101	99	100							
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS.....	99	101	98	(6)	(6)	(6)	100	100						
MILLWRIGHTS.....	100	101	(6)	(6)	(6)	98	100	(6)	100					
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS....	(6)	121	120	(6)	(6)	123	(6)	(6)	(6)	100				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM).....	(6)	100	(6)	(6)	(6)	99	99	99	(6)	80	100			
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.....	91	95	91	(6)	(6)	94	95	93	(6)	(6)	93	100		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS.....	99	100	94	100	99	97	98	97	99	(6)	98	104	100	
BOILER TENDERS.....	104	106	100	105	103	103	103	102	(6)	80	105	112	108	100

Occupation which equals 100	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared—													
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards, class B	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer											
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK.....	100														
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK....	(6)	100													
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK.....	(6)	(6)	100												
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER.	(6)	(6)	(6)	100											
SHIPPERS.....	(6)	107	120	130	100										
RECEIVERS.....	113	114	(6)	111	99	100									
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	100								
WAREHOUSEMEN.....	120	121	127	112	86	91	(6)	100							
ORDER FILLERS.....	123	118	(6)	130	107	102	(6)	99	100						
SHIPPING PACKERS.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	111	105	(6)	95	103	100					
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS....	115	122	(6)	112	104	106	134	109	102	98	100				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS.....	105	104	108	122	99	102	103	99	98	96	95	100			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT).....	(6)	97	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	95	(6)	100		
GUARDS, CLASS B.....	113	131	(6)	(6)	105	101	(6)	104	107	(6)	100	104	137	100	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS.....	116	120	154	120	111	110	117	119	108	104	103	109	117	103	100

See footnote at end of tables.

NOTE: Tables A-8 and A-9 present the average pay relationship between pairs of occupations within establishments. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

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Earnings: Large establishments

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	110 AND UNDER 120	120 - 130	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 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
SECRETARIES	1,998	39.0	$245.00	$238.00	$208.50-$275.00	-	-	2	10	47	136	200	294	348	261	236	157	132	67	57	15	12	9	10	2	3
MANUFACTURING	1,248	39.0	255.00	250.00	219.50- 285.00	-	-	-	-	12	56	71	188	212	185	178	111	102	61	36	11	10	5	6	2	2
NONMANUFACTURING	750	38.5	228.00	220.00	189.50- 256.00	-	-	2	10	35	80	129	106	136	76	58	46	30	6	21	4	2	4	4	-	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	90	38.5	295.50	280.00	250.50- 304.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	18	13	15	15	-	-	1	1	4	8	2	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	323	38.5	270.00	267.00	223.50- 313.00	-	-	2	-	-	15	14	46	30	37	34	46	28	28	28	8	2	1	2	-	2
MANUFACTURING	141	39.0	294.00	291.00	252.00- 336.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	12	7	11	11	23	10	25	21	6	1	1	2	-	2
NONMANUFACTURING	182	38.0	251.50	249.00	217.00- 287.50	-	-	2	-	-	12	8	34	23	26	23	23	18	3	7	2	1	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	772	39.0	250.50	247.00	208.00- 291.50	-	-	-	2	16	38	92	106	100	87	91	86	79	33	27	4	9	1	-	-	1
MANUFACTURING	492	39.0	265.50	266.50	222.00- 301.50	-	-	-	-	3	16	29	66	43	57	69	77	72	31	15	4	9	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	280	38.5	224.00	220.00	190.00- 245.00	-	-	-	2	13	22	63	40	57	30	22	9	7	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	646	39.0	227.00	226.00	204.00- 255.50	-	-	-	6	22	55	69	120	142	107	97	10	9	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	468	39.0	239.00	237.00	219.50- 259.50	-	-	-	-	1	14	16	95	127	100	92	8	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	178	38.5	194.50	186.00	168.00- 206.00	-	-	-	6	21	41	53	25	15	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS	669	39.0	217.50	205.00	185.50- 232.00	-	6	2	8	15	82	132	207	68	43	36	-	3	25	37	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	490	38.5	213.00	205.00	185.50- 223.00	-	-	-	-	9	69	114	157	68	32	4	-	3	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	179	39.5	230.00	216.00	184.00- 263.00	-	6	2	8	10	13	18	50	-	11	32	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	136	40.0	249.50	255.50	207.50- 269.00	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	45	-	10	32	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	368	38.5	209.00	191.50	178.00- 215.50	-	6	2	8	10	77	120	75	12	9	1	-	3	22	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	122	39.5	228.50	212.00	178.50- 255.50	-	6	2	8	7	8	9	44	-	9	-	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	88	40.0	254.00	216.00	207.50- 340.50	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	39	-	8	-	-	-	6	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	86	38.5	177.00	172.50	152.50- 195.00	-	2	5	9	20	14	16	13	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS	674	39.0	160.50	151.50	136.00- 175.00	19	63	140	84	96	130	66	28	24	10	7	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	184	38.5	186.50	185.00	158.00- 206.00	1	6	6	13	24	33	42	23	22	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	490	39.0	150.50	141.50	131.00- 163.00	18	57	134	71	72	97	24	5	2	4	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	54	40.0	191.50	177.50	170.50- 196.00	-	-	8	-	4	24	5	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A	274	38.5	183.50	177.50	165.00- 198.50	-	20	18	8	10	95	55	27	19	8	7	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	160	39.0	169.00	170.00	145.00- 177.50	-	20	18	8	8	72	19	5	2	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B	400	39.0	144.50	141.50	131.00- 152.50	19	43	122	76	86	35	11	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	70	39.0	158.50	151.00	147.00- 167.50	1	6	6	13	22	10	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	330	39.0	141.50	136.00	131.00- 151.50	18	37	116	63	64	25	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS	275	39.0	152.50	147.00	130.50- 171.50	16	45	33	51	43	48	26	5	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	84	39.5	170.50	172.00	162.00- 188.50	6	4	5	1	1	35	25	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS	165	39.0	158.50	153.00	140.00- 167.00	-	13	28	19	53	28	14	2	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	63	39.5	157.00	153.00	140.00- 171.50	-	7	9	7	12	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	102	38.5	159.50	151.00	140.00- 159.50	-	6	19	12	41	10	5	1	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—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 (IN DOLLARS) OF--																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	110 AND UNDER 120	120 - 130	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 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
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	78	39.0	$202.00	$193.50	$152.00-$257.00	1	5	7	1	8	8	11	8	6	6	14	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	60	39.5	202.00	196.00	172.50- 219.00	-	-	-	1	4	11	15	15	9	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS	146	39.0	208.50	199.50	180.00- 241.00	-	1	1	6	7	14	44	27	8	20	8	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	113	39.0	216.50	213.50	181.50- 250.00	-	-	-	6	6	14	14	27	8	20	8	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	105	39.0	195.50	192.00	180.00- 217.50	-	1	1	6	7	11	39	20	6	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	788	39.0	196.50	186.50	155.00- 226.00	8	36	54	54	76	121	126	91	55	63	41	20	14	14	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	441	39.0	214.50	208.00	176.00- 245.50	1	11	13	28	20	56	70	62	52	45	28	16	11	13	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	347	38.5	174.50	165.00	145.00- 195.50	7	25	41	26	56	65	56	29	3	18	13	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	317	38.5	217.00	205.00	165.00- 261.00	-	4	17	5	41	46	41	35	15	33	30	13	12	10	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	138	39.5	263.00	253.00	226.00- 293.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	21	14	27	19	12	9	9	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	179	38.0	181.50	170.00	155.00- 199.00	-	4	17	5	40	39	37	14	1	6	11	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	471	39.0	183.00	179.00	147.00- 212.00	8	32	37	49	35	75	85	56	40	30	11	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	303	39.0	192.00	187.00	160.00- 219.00	1	11	13	28	19	49	66	41	38	18	9	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	168	39.0	166.50	151.50	135.00- 188.50	7	21	24	21	16	26	19	15	2	12	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS	200	39.0	217.50	207.00	179.00- 244.00	-	3	-	18	3	31	36	24	29	23	6	8	4	5	5	1	3	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	135	39.5	232.50	227.00	197.00- 248.00	-	1	-	7	1	12	22	21	24	17	5	7	4	4	5	1	3	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	65	38.5	186.00	175.00	160.00- 205.00	-	2	-	11	2	19	14	3	5	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	909	39.0	179.50	176.00	155.00- 193.00	15	39	59	59	103	255	210	61	42	20	13	6	8	8	6	2	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	354	39.5	194.00	184.00	163.50- 200.50	-	7	7	21	27	82	115	33	21	8	10	2	7	7	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	555	39.0	170.50	168.00	150.00- 183.00	15	32	52	38	76	173	95	28	21	12	3	4	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	48	40.0	224.00	202.00	190.50- 255.00	-	-	-	-	5	5	13	3	2	9	3	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	399	39.5	190.00	181.00	167.50- 200.50	15	3	15	23	20	106	108	41	35	7	6	2	3	8	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	128	39.5	213.00	198.00	177.00- 232.50	-	3	4	6	9	16	28	20	16	2	6	1	3	7	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	271	39.0	179.00	179.50	167.50- 193.50	15	-	11	17	11	90	80	21	19	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	510	39.0	172.00	165.50	151.00- 184.50	-	36	44	36	83	149	102	20	7	13	7	4	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	226	39.5	183.00	182.50	161.50- 195.00	-	.4	3	15	18	66	87	13	5	6	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	284	38.5	163.00	156.00	139.00- 170.00	-	32	41	21	69	83	15	7	2	7	3	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) 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
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	352	39.5	$396.00	$402.50	$340.50-$441.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	13	18	43	31	33	25	54	30	39	22	21	6	7
MANUFACTURING	117	39.5	397.00	379.50	342.00- 441.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	20	12	21	10	7	8	8	10	2	4	7
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	182	39.0	435.00	429.00	410.00- 466.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	17	17	43	23	31	19	20	3	6
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	166	39.5	353.50	340.00	322.00- 379.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	10	18	43	28	16	8	11	7	8	3	1	3	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	475	39.0	306.50	297.50	250.00- 355.00	–	–	–	15	38	13	80	38	55	51	41	30	36	10	24	27	12	2	1	–	2
MANUFACTURING	148	40.0	322.50	313.50	282.00- 360.50	–	–	–	–	3	3	18	6	28	21	19	13	15	7	3	6	1	2	1	–	2
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	127	39.0	362.50	365.00	303.00- 403.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	15	7	4	11	22	9	21	8	12	–	1	–	2
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	246	39.0	305.50	308.00	265.00- 335.00	–	–	–	5	17	4	31	19	37	39	37	19	14	–	3	19	–	2	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	98	40.0	313.50	310.50	286.50- 330.00	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	5	27	19	18	7	7	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS	479	39.5	249.00	234.00	198.00- 272.00	1	19	42	74	52	70	43	65	24	12	17	17	8	2	4	23	3	2	–	1	–
MANUFACTURING	193	39.5	257.50	241.00	208.00- 285.50	–	2	11	28	19	34	30	17	9	7	7	12	8	–	1	2	3	2	–	1	–
NONMANUFACTURING	286	39.5	243.50	229.00	188.00- 269.00	1	17	31	46	33	36	13	48	15	5	10	5	–	2	3	21	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	112	39.0	317.50	305.50	251.00- 398.50	–	–	–	–	11	12	11	9	12	5	7	11	5	2	3	23	–	–	–	1	–
NONMANUFACTURING	74	39.0	324.50	322.50	244.50- 421.50	–	–	–	–	11	7	2	3	10	3	7	5	–	2	3	21	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	176	39.5	259.50	258.00	228.00- 275.00	–	–	4	18	12	32	23	46	11	7	10	6	2	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	84	39.5	274.50	258.50	232.50- 311.00	–	–	4	7	1	15	15	11	6	5	7	6	2	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	92	39.5	246.00	257.50	222.00- 269.00	–	–	–	11	11	17	8	35	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	191	39.5	199.50	195.50	172.00- 219.50	1	19	38	56	29	26	9	10	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	71	39.5	212.50	208.00	190.00- 223.00	–	2	7	21	18	14	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	120	39.5	192.00	188.00	165.50- 211.50	1	17	31	35	11	12	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS	509	40.0	277.50	270.50	237.50- 321.00	–	3	11	19	34	64	84	65	44	46	62	47	20	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	476	40.0	276.00	269.00	236.00- 320.00	–	3	9	18	34	64	82	61	38	45	54	38	20	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	159	40.0	325.00	330.00	294.00- 353.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	16	19	13	34	39	19	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	146	40.0	323.50	322.00	291.50- 354.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	16	18	13	31	30	19	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	217	40.0	277.50	270.00	250.50- 309.00	–	–	–	–	10	22	50	42	21	33	28	8	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	208	40.0	276.50	268.50	250.00- 306.50	–	–	–	–	10	22	48	42	20	32	23	8	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	116	40.0	226.50	229.50	211.00- 240.00	–	–	6	13	22	42	23	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	98	39.5	301.50	291.00	270.50- 335.00	–	–	–	–	4	2	14	20	19	10	11	5	2	6	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	89	39.5	303.50	291.00	274.00- 335.50	–	–	–	–	2	2	13	18	19	9	9	5	2	5	–	2	3	–	–	–	–

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Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation, sex,[3] and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS	84	39.5	$161.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
SECRETARIES	1,977	39.0	245.50
MANUFACTURING	1,248	39.0	255.00
NONMANUFACTURING	729	38.5	229.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	90	38.5	295.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	323	38.5	270.00
MANUFACTURING	141	39.0	294.00
NONMANUFACTURING	182	38.0	251.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	772	39.0	250.50
MANUFACTURING	492	39.0	265.50
NONMANUFACTURING	280	38.5	224.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	646	39.0	227.00
MANUFACTURING	468	39.0	239.00
NONMANUFACTURING	178	38.5	194.50
STENOGRAPHERS	668	39.0	217.50
MANUFACTURING	490	38.5	213.00
NONMANUFACTURING	178	39.5	229.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	135	40.0	249.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	367	38.5	208.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	87	40.0	253.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	86	38.5	177.00
TYPISTS	673	39.0	160.50
MANUFACTURING	184	38.5	186.50
NONMANUFACTURING	489	39.0	150.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	54	40.0	191.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A	274	38.5	183.50
NONMANUFACTURING	160	39.0	169.00
TYPISTS, CLASS B	399	39.0	144.50
MANUFACTURING	70	39.0	158.50
FILE CLERKS	272	39.0	151.50
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	170.50
MESSENGERS	81	38.5	155.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	78	39.0	202.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	60	39.5	$202.00
ORDER CLERKS	124	39.0	201.50
MANUFACTURING	91	39.0	209.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	104	39.0	195.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	688	39.0	193.50
MANUFACTURING	396	39.0	208.00
NONMANUFACTURING	292	38.5	173.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	270	38.5	213.00
MANUFACTURING	117	39.5	252.50
NONMANUFACTURING	153	38.0	182.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	418	39.0	181.00
MANUFACTURING	279	39.0	189.50
NONMANUFACTURING	139	39.0	164.50
PAYROLL CLERKS	180	39.0	211.50
MANUFACTURING	121	39.5	223.00
NONMANUFACTURING	59	39.0	188.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	892	39.0	179.50
MANUFACTURING	349	39.5	192.50
NONMANUFACTURING	543	39.0	171.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	45	40.0	226.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	392	39.5	188.50
MANUFACTURING	124	39.5	209.50
NONMANUFACTURING	268	39.0	179.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	500	39.0	172.00
MANUFACTURING	225	39.5	183.00
NONMANUFACTURING	275	38.5	162.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	35	40.0	232.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	276	39.5	402.50
MANUFACTURING	108	39.5	398.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	154	39.0	436.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	119	39.5	360.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	324	39.0	$315.50
MANUFACTURING	119	40.0	326.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	96	39.0	376.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	170	39.5	308.50
MANUFACTURING	77	40.0	317.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS	362	39.5	244.50
MANUFACTURING	147	39.5	262.50
NONMANUFACTURING	215	39.5	232.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	87	39.0	300.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	126	39.5	264.50
MANUFACTURING	62	39.5	291.50
NONMANUFACTURING	64	39.0	238.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	149	39.5	195.00
NONMANUFACTURING	93	39.5	184.50
DRAFTERS	473	40.0	278.50
MANUFACTURING	443	40.0	277.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	145	40.0	329.00
MANUFACTURING	132	40.0	327.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	205	40.0	278.00
MANUFACTURING	196	40.0	277.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	76	39.5	371.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	151	38.5	286.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	76	39.0	299.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS	117	39.5	263.00
NONMANUFACTURING	71	40.0	277.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	50	40.0	247.00
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	92	39.5	303.00
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	305.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																									
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	UNDER 5.00	5.00 AND UNDER 5.20	5.20 - 5.40	5.40 - 5.60	5.60 - 5.80	5.80 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.20	6.20 - 6.60	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 - 10.60	10.60 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.40	11.40 - 11.80	11.80 - 12.20	12.20 - 12.60
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	107	$8.81	$8.54	$8.02-$10.08	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	18	3	26	7	13	4	9	17	1	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	82	8.78	8.70	7.57- 10.08	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	17	3	9	7	13	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	798	8.92	8.81	7.83- 10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	2	73	84	156	45	55	95	43	30	34	160	-	2	3	2
MANUFACTURING	767	8.92	8.81	7.83- 10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	72	83	156	45	55	90	30	29	34	160	-	2	-	2
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	126	8.19	7.56	7.23- 9.35	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	14	3	16	28	3	19	2	5	-	6	23	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	110	8.28	7.90	7.49- 9.35	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	1	11	28	3	19	2	5	-	6	21	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	255	8.60	8.86	7.83- 9.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	3	45	47	4	30	50	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	239	8.64	8.86	7.75- 9.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	3	45	31	4	30	50	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	734	8.81	8.20	8.15- 9.30	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	84	3	254	44	10	155	-	-	11	145	2	-	2	6
MANUFACTURING	716	8.90	8.35	8.15- 9.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	3	254	44	10	155	-	-	11	145	2	-	2	6
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	403	9.50	10.28	9.17- 10.28	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	50	5	5	4	-	28	23	7	64	212	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	140	8.62	9.69	6.94- 10.40	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	50	4	5	4	-	1	-	4	31	37	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	237	10.10	10.28	10.09- 10.28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	3	33	175	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	496	8.92	8.70	7.83- 10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	58	56	89	39	25	6	55	126	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	496	8.92	8.70	7.83- 10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	58	56	89	39	25	6	55	126	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	156	7.32	7.27	7.27- 7.27	5	2	3	-	2	5	10	6	-	93	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	407	9.44	8.72	8.71- 10.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	1	11	19	178	-	-	4	-	168	4	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	407	9.44	8.72	8.71- 10.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	1	11	19	178	-	-	4	-	168	4	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	170	8.72	8.58	8.04- 9.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	24	6	40	16	26	10	3	9	23	10	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	160	8.80	8.65	8.04- 10.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	40	14	26	10	3	9	23	10	-	-	-	-
BOILER TENDERS	146	8.04	8.32	6.97- 8.93	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	32	14	17	3	28	26	-	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	139	8.08	8.32	7.11- 8.96	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	28	14	16	1	28	26	-	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																							
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	2.90 AND UNDER 3.00	3.00 - 3.20	3.20 - 3.40	3.40 - 3.60	3.60 - 3.80	3.80 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.40	4.40 - 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	9.60 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.40	10.40 - 10.80
TRUCKDRIVERS	816	$9.05	$8.90	$8.49-$10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	1	53	27	14	69	11	16	3	214	-	5	365	25
MANUFACTURING	228	7.99	7.41	6.91- 9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	23	20	13	59	11	16	3	11	-	5	56	-
NONMANUFACTURING	588	9.46	10.28	8.80- 10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	30	7	1	10	-	-	-	203	-	-	309	25
PUBLIC UTILITIES	355	10.11	10.28	10.28- 10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	7	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	25
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	383	9.31	8.80	8.80- 10.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	8	4	-	-	-	203	-	5	126	25
SHIPPERS	59	7.31	7.28	6.26- 8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	9	-	10	9	4	6	8	2	-	3	-	-
RECEIVERS	354	6.39	6.36	6.32- 6.50	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	4	8	14	226	72	2	7	4	-	10	-	2	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN	315	6.28	6.09	5.88- 6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	22	18	19	94	57	23	35	15	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS	302	6.98	6.96	5.10- 8.47	-	-	3	12	3	9	13	14	34	15	17	17	-	23	-	5	-	95	-	-	-	2	40
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	1,384	7.50	7.25	6.08- 8.68	-	-	-	6	3	13	48	24	79	56	85	187	11	142	132	10	30	242	22	-	-	294	-
MANUFACTURING	985	6.91	7.02	6.01- 8.50	-	-	-	1	-	1	29	20	65	41	85	182	7	138	130	10	12	242	22	-	-	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1,222	7.13	7.05	6.23- 8.67	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	7	196	20	298	72	38	207	-	-	268	100	-	-	10	-
MANUFACTURING	1,206	7.16	7.05	6.23- 8.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	193	18	298	72	38	207	-	-	268	100	-	-	10	-
GUARDS	793	4.83	3.10	2.90- 6.62	328	71	-	3	6	8	26	7	5	40	17	66	41	1	47	26	31	8	62	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	352	6.91	6.68	5.88- 8.30	-	-	-	-	3	6	25	6	2	37	13	55	32	-	46	26	31	8	62	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B	764	4.77	3.05	2.90- 6.42	328	71	-	3	6	8	19	7	5	40	17	66	41	1	25	26	31	8	62	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	323	6.95	6.68	5.88- 8.30	-	-	-	-	3	6	18	6	2	37	13	55	32	-	24	26	31	8	62	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	2,301	5.16	5.52	2.90- 6.66	592	122	32	51	14	25	67	94	61	141	286	131	177	164	101	8	132	101	-	-	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,310	6.50	6.66	5.84- 7.22	-	-	-	6	5	16	25	52	42	103	261	129	177	164	93	6	132	99	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	150	5.11	4.90	4.39- 5.33	-	-	-	4	-	1	33	34	13	29	24	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, large establishments, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Occupation, sex,[3] and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings[4]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	107	$8.81
MANUFACTURING	82	8.78
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	797	8.92
MANUFACTURING	766	8.92
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	124	8.18
MANUFACTURING	108	8.27
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	255	8.60
MANUFACTURING	239	8.64
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	734	8.81
MANUFACTURING	716	8.90
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	403	9.50
MANUFACTURING	140	8.62
PUBLIC UTILITIES	237	10.10
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	496	8.92
MANUFACTURING	496	8.92
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	156	7.32
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	406	9.44
MANUFACTURING	406	9.44
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	169	8.73
MANUFACTURING	160	8.80
BOILER TENDERS	146	8.04
MANUFACTURING	139	8.08
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS	809	$9.04
MANUFACTURING	228	7.99
NONMANUFACTURING	581	9.45
PUBLIC UTILITIES	348	10.11
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	383	9.31
SHIPPERS	53	7.44
RECEIVERS	297	6.42
WAREHOUSEMEN	288	6.15
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	1,286	7.57
MANUFACTURING	895	6.93
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	1,183	7.15
MANUFACTURING	1,167	7.18
GUARDS	768	4.76
MANUFACTURING	332	6.88
GUARDS, CLASS B	739	4.69
MANUFACTURING	303	6.92
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	1,709	5.50
MANUFACTURING	1,114	6.58
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103	5.24
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	584	4.15
MANUFACTURING	196	6.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES	47	4.81

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Minimum weekly straight-time salary [7]	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers [8]						
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	40	All schedules	40	37½		All schedules	40	37½	All schedules	40	37½
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED	189	76	XXX	113	XXX	XXX	189	76	XXX	XXX	113	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM	91	20	16	21	11	7	63	32	26	6	31	20	7
$105.00 AND UNDER $110.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
$110.00 AND UNDER $115.00	4	1	-	3	-	3	4	1	-	1	3	-	3
$115.00 AND UNDER $120.00	4	1	1	3	-	1	5	1	1	-	4	1	1
$120.00 AND UNDER $125.00	3	-	-	3	2	-	7	1	1	-	6	4	1
$125.00 AND UNDER $130.00	3	-	-	3	-	3	5	1	1	-	4	2	2
$130.00 AND UNDER $135.00	3	3	3	-	-	-	8	6	6	-	2	2	-
$135.00 AND UNDER $140.00	4	2	1	2	2	-	7	3	2	1	4	4	-
$140.00 AND UNDER $145.00	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	4	3	1	1	1	-
$145.00 AND UNDER $150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
$150.00 AND UNDER $155.00	4	2	2	2	2	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	-
$155.00 AND UNDER $160.00	4	2	1	2	2	-	4	2	2	-	2	2	-
$160.00 AND UNDER $165.00	3	3	2	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-
$165.00 AND UNDER $170.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
$170.00 AND UNDER $175.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
$175.00 AND UNDER $180.00	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$180.00 AND UNDER $185.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
$185.00 AND UNDER $190.00	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
$190.00 AND UNDER $195.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$195.00 AND UNDER $200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$200.00 AND UNDER $205.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$205.00 AND UNDER $210.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$210.00 AND UNDER $215.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$215.00 AND UNDER $220.00	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
$220.00 AND UNDER $225.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$225.00 AND UNDER $230.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$230.00 AND UNDER $235.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
$235.00 AND UNDER $240.00	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
$240.00 AND UNDER $245.00	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$245.00 AND UNDER $250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$250.00 AND UNDER $255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$255.00 AND UNDER $260.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$260.00 AND UNDER $265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$265.00 AND UNDER $270.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$270.00 AND UNDER $275.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$275.00 AND UNDER $280.00	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
$280.00 AND OVER	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM	47	20	XXX	27	XXX	XXX	76	32	XXX	XXX	44	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY	101	36	XXX	65	XXX	XXX	50	12	XXX	XXX	38	XXX	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, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

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

Item	All workers[9]		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE-SHIFT PROVISIONS	92.4	85.9	23.9	10.1
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE-SHIFT WORK	-	-	-	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE-SHIFT WORK	92.4	85.9	23.9	10.1
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	63.7	58.4	16.2	7.7
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	26.3	19.3	6.9	1.6
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL	2.5	8.1	.8	.8
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	22.6	28.7	22.2	24.5
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	7.6	10.4	7.2	10.3
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
9 CENTS	2.5	-	.6	-
10 CENTS	6.2	-	1.8	-
12 AND UNDER 13 CENTS	5.4	3.0	1.3	1.1
13 CENTS	2.3	-	.4	-
15 CENTS	13.9	2.6	3.8	.5
16 CENTS	.5	-	.2	-
17 AND UNDER 18 CENTS	.4	5.3	.1	.8
18 CENTS	1.2	8.0	.3	1.3
19 CENTS	-	.5	-	.1
20 CENTS	6.9	8.9	1.4	.9
21 CENTS	.8	.8	.2	.1
22 CENTS	-	.4	-	(10)
24 AND UNDER 25 CENTS	1.0	-	.8	-
25 CENTS	9.6	2.7	2.0	.2
26 CENTS	1.3	-	.7	-
29 CENTS	1.9	-	.5	-
30 CENTS	1.4	7.9	.4	1.4
31 CENTS	-	1.3	-	-
33 CENTS	1.2	1.2	.3	.1
35 CENTS	1.2	4.4	.3	.3
38 AND UNDER 39 CENTS	-	1.0	-	(10)
40 CENTS	1.3	2.5	.3	.1
45 CENTS	-	1.2	-	(10)
46 CENTS	-	1.9	-	.5
70 CENTS	4.8	4.8	1.1	.3
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
5 PERCENT	12.2	-	3.8	-
7 PERCENT	-	1.1	-	(10)
8 PERCENT	.8	-	.1	-
10 PERCENT	13.3	16.0	3.0	1.4
15 PERCENT	-	2.2	-	.1
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL:				
FULL DAY'S PAY FOR REDUCED HOURS PLUS PERCENT	2.0	7.3	.5	.5

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

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
20 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
22 HOURS-5 DAYS	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
25 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	2	-	-	1	(11)	3	1
36 HOURS-5 DAYS	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
36 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
37 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	4	2	6	-	23	18	27	2
38 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
38 8/10 HOURS-5 DAYS	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	-	2	-
40 HOURS	83	89	73	91	68	80	58	97
4 DAYS	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	83	88	73	91	68	80	58	97
5 1/2 DAYS	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
42 HOURS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 DAYS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 HOURS-5 1/2 DAYS	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
45 HOURS-5 DAYS	3	1	7	5	(11)	-	1	-
46 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS-6 DAYS	1	-	4	1	(11)	-	(11)	-
50 HOURS	1	1	1	3	(11)	-	(11)	-
5 DAYS	(11)	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS	1	1	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
55 HOURS-5 1/2 DAYS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES	40.0	40.2	39.7	40.6	39.2	39.5	38.9	39.9

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Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

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	2	-	4	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	98	100	96	100	99	100	99	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS	9.7	11.1	7.3	10.2	9.5	10.0	9.2	9.8
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
1 HOLIDAY	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 HOLIDAYS	2	-	6	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 HOLIDAYS	2	-	5	-	(11)	-	1	-
5 HOLIDAYS	(11)	-	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
6 HOLIDAYS	10	5	19	3	5	4	5	3
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	-	2	(11)	1	-	2	5
PLUS 3 HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
7 HOLIDAYS	6	3	11	-	2	2	3	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(11)	-	(11)	-	3	-	5	-
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(11)	-	(11)	-	3	-	6	8
8 HOLIDAYS	12	7	20	3	11	15	7	5
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	1	-	-	1	(11)	2	-
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(11)	(11)	(11)	1	1	-	1	2
9 HOLIDAYS	6	4	10	16	13	3	20	3
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
10 HOLIDAYS	27	35	12	49	39	41	38	51
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	1	1	-	-	1	1	(11)	-
11 HOLIDAYS	18	27	1	1	12	21	5	1
12 HOLIDAYS	4	3	6	27	4	2	5	22
13 HOLIDAYS	1	2	-	-	4	9	-	-
14 HOLIDAYS	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
20 HOLIDAYS	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED [12]								
2 DAYS OR MORE	98	100	94	100	99	100	99	100
3 DAYS OR MORE	96	100	88	100	99	100	99	100
5 DAYS OR MORE	94	100	83	100	99	100	99	100
6 DAYS OR MORE	93	100	81	100	99	100	99	100
6 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	83	95	62	97	95	96	94	97
7 DAYS OR MORE	82	95	60	96	94	96	92	93
7 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	77	93	49	96	91	94	89	93
8 DAYS OR MORE	77	93	49	96	89	94	84	93
8 1/2 DAYS OR MORE	65	86	29	93	75	78	72	79
9 DAYS OR MORE	64	84	29	93	74	78	70	79
10 DAYS OR MORE	58	80	19	77	61	75	49	74
11 DAYS OR MORE	31	45	7	28	21	34	11	23
12 DAYS OR MORE	13	17	6	27	9	12	6	22
13 DAYS OR MORE	9	14	-	-	5	9	1	-
14 DAYS OR MORE	8	12	-	-	1	1	1	-
20 DAYS	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

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	1	-	4	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	99	100	96	100	99	99	99	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	87	84	93	99	94	87	99	99
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	11	15	4	1	5	12	(11)	(11)
OTHER PAYMENT	1	1	-	-	1	1	(11)	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: [13]								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	7	10	2	-	3	5	1	-
1 WEEK	28	34	19	29	55	55	55	51
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	2	3	1	1	3	4	2	3
2 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	1	2	(11)	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	62	60	67	54	18	19	17	26
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	2	2	3	15	(11)	-	(11)	1
2 WEEKS	33	36	27	31	80	76	82	73
3 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	29	26	35	26	2	3	1	(11)
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	4	5	(11)	3	2	3	(11)	(11)
2 WEEKS	63	66	58	60	93	85	99	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	(11)	2	12	(11)	-	(11)	1
3 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	3	7	-	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	4	1	9	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	3	4	(11)	2	1	3	-	-
2 WEEKS	78	74	84	83	90	79	99	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	12	17	3	15	4	9	(11)	1
3 WEEKS	2	3	(11)	-	2	5	(11)	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	3	1	6	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	2	3	(11)	2	1	3	-	-
2 WEEKS	78	73	87	83	90	79	99	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	13	18	3	15	4	9	(11)	1
3 WEEKS	2	3	(11)	-	2	5	(11)	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—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[13] - CONTINUED								
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	2	-	4	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS	59	55	65	84	60	52	67	78
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	13	15	8	15	14	22	8	1
3 WEEKS	25	29	19	2	24	22	25	21
4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	2	-	4	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS	7	5	10	1	5	6	4	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
3 WEEKS	73	69	78	84	83	73	92	90
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	10	15	3	15	1	2	(11)	1
4 WEEKS	5	8	1	1	9	15	4	8
5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	2	-	4	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS	5	5	6	1	4	6	1	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
3 WEEKS	73	68	82	82	80	71	88	72
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	10	15	3	15	2	2	2	1
4 WEEKS	6	9	1	2	12	16	8	26
5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	2	-	4	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS	4	3	6	-	2	4	1	1
3 WEEKS	38	32	47	48	40	34	45	31
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS	51	60	37	37	51	50	52	62
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	3	15	1	2	(11)	1
5 WEEKS	1	2	(11)	-	4	8	1	5
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
1 WEEK	2	-	4	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	6	-	2	4	1	1
3 WEEKS	16	11	25	3	11	9	13	2
4 WEEKS	49	50	46	72	70	64	75	68
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 WEEKS	26	34	12	10	14	18	10	29
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	-	2	12	1	2	(11)	1
6 WEEKS	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	-

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Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—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[13] - CONTINUED								
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	–	–	–	–	(11)	–	(11)	–
1 WEEK	2	–	4	–	(11)	–	(11)	–
2 WEEKS	3	2	6	–	2	4	1	1
3 WEEKS	15	10	25	3	11	8	13	2
4 WEEKS	26	28	23	5	39	36	42	10
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 WEEKS	45	50	35	76	39	39	39	70
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	–	2	12	(11)	–	(11)	1
6 WEEKS	5	7	1	4	7	10	4	17
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
7 WEEKS	(11)	–	(11)	–	–	–	–	–
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	–	–	–	–	(11)	–	(11)	–
1 WEEK	2	–	4	–	(11)	–	(11)	–
2 WEEKS	3	2	6	–	2	4	1	1
3 WEEKS	14	7	25	3	10	6	13	2
4 WEEKS	23	24	23	3	31	28	33	9
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 WEEKS	42	46	36	78	42	35	48	70
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	–	2	12	(11)	–	(11)	1
6 WEEKS	12	19	1	4	13	23	4	17
7 WEEKS	(11)	(11)	(11)	–	–	–	–	–
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	–	–	–	–	(11)	–	(11)	–
1 WEEK	2	–	4	–	(11)	–	(11)	–
2 WEEKS	3	2	6	–	2	4	1	1
3 WEEKS	14	7	25	3	10	6	13	2
4 WEEKS	22	22	23	3	30	27	33	9
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 WEEKS	39	41	36	78	39	28	48	70
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	–	2	12	(11)	–	(11)	1
6 WEEKS	16	25	1	4	16	31	4	17
7 WEEKS	(11)	(11)	(11)	–	–	–	–	–
OVER 7 AND UNDER 8 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

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[14]	97	99	92	100	99	99	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE	89	93	83	100	99	98	99	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	78	80	75	74	86	79	91	80
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	75	80	67	95	87	91	84	94
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	66	70	58	70	75	74	75	74
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH[15]	84	92	71	92	93	90	95	92
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE	75	89	52	64	68	78	60	63
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	66	78	45	62	57	57	56	62
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD)	17	16	19	18	63	61	64	29
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD)	11	7	17	50	15	6	23	50
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE	27	28	24	63	51	45	57	63
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	22	24	18	63	42	33	49	62
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	95	99	89	99	99	99	98	95
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	76	82	67	74	63	72	55	75
SURGICAL INSURANCE	95	99	89	99	99	99	98	95
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	74	82	62	74	62	72	55	75
MEDICAL INSURANCE	93	97	88	99	97	98	97	95
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	73	79	62	74	62	70	55	75
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	80	84	72	99	95	95	96	94
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	61	68	50	74	61	65	58	69
DENTAL INSURANCE	34	36	31	69	28	36	21	69
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	31	33	27	69	24	29	20	69
RETIREMENT PENSION	84	94	67	91	90	94	87	96
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	75	86	58	89	77	78	76	94

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Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]
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 [17]	56	53	52	49	24	22	30	26
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: [18]								
MEAN	$6,600	$6,700	$7,500	$7,700	$6,800	$6,900	$7,400	$7,800
MEDIAN	$6,000	$6,000	$7,000	$7,500	$6,000	$6,000	$7,000	$7,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$4,000-10,000	$4,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000	$5,000- 9,000	$5,000- 9,000	$5,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$2,000-11,000	$2,000-11,000	$4,000-12,000	$4,000-12,000	$3,000-12,000	$3,000-12,000	$5,000-12,000	$5,000-12,000
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 [17]	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED [18] AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$3,700	$3,700	(6)	(6)	$3,300	$3,300	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$6,900	$6,900	(6)	(6)	$8,100	$8,100	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$10,500	$10,500	(6)	(6)	$12,200	$12,200	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$10,700	$10,700	(6)	(6)	$12,900	$12,900	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]	All plans [16]	Noncontributory plans [16]
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 [17]	19	13	22	15	22	12	24	12
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED [18] IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $5,000:								
MEAN	$9,700	$9,700	$9,900	$10,400	$7,400	$5,700	$7,000	$5,500
MEDIAN	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$7,000	$5,000	$7,000	$5,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$8,000-12,000	$6,000-12,500	$8,000-12,500	$9,500-12,500	$5,000- 9,000	$5,000- 6,000	$5,000- 8,000	$5,000- 5,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$6,000-12,500	$5,000-12,500	$5,000-12,500	$5,000-12,500	$4,000-12,000	$4,000- 7,500	$5,000-10,000	$5,000- 7,500
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $10,000:								
MEAN	$14,000	$12,800	$12,700	$11,600	$13,000	$10,500	$13,100	$10,900
MEDIAN	$12,500	$11,500	$12,500	$11,500	$11,000	$10,000	$14,000	$10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$11,500-14,000	$11,000-12,500	$11,500-14,000	$10,700-12,500	$10,000-16,000	$10,000-11,000	$10,000-14,000	$10,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$10,000-22,000	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-14,000	$10,000-12,500	$10,000-18,000	$4,000-15,000	$10,000-18,000	$10,000-16,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $15,000:								
MEAN	$18,300	$17,700	$16,700	$15,700	$17,300	$15,300	$17,500	$15,400
MEDIAN	$16,500	$16,500	$16,500	$16,500	$16,000	$15,000	$17,000	$15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$16,500-17,000	$16,000-16,500	$16,500-17,000	$15,500-16,500	$15,000-18,000	$15,000-16,000	$15,000-17,000	$15,000-15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$15,000-30,000	$15,000-30,000	$15,000-17,000	$15,000-16,500	$10,000-30,000	$5,000-24,000	$13,000-30,000	$14,500-20,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $20,000:								
MEAN	$23,500	$23,100	$21,600	$20,300	$21,800	$20,900	$22,200	$20,500
MEDIAN	$22,000	$22,000	$22,000	$22,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$21,000-22,000	$21,000-22,000	$22,000-22,000	$20,000-22,000	$18,000-21,000	$20,000-21,000	$20,000-20,000	$20,000-20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$16,700-40,000	$16,700-30,000	$16,700-22,000	$16,700-22,000	$10,000-40,000	$7,500-30,000	$13,000-36,000	$19,000-30,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: [19]								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [17]	11	9	14	11	51	50	40	38
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: [18]								
MEAN	1.68	1.75	1.82	1.94	1.70	1.70	1.81	1.82
MEDIAN	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	1.00-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	1.50-2.00
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	10	8	13	11	34	33	31	30
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	1	1	1	1	17	16	9	7
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: [18]								
MEAN	$79,500	(6)	(6)	(6)	$82,300	$83,200	$113,500	$124,600
MEDIAN	$50,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	$70,000	$75,000	$130,000	$130,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$50,000-130,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	$40,000-100,000	$40,000-100,000	$50,000-130,000	$70,000-200,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$50,000-130,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	$40,000-200,000	$40,000-200,000	$50,000-200,000	$50,000-200,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [17]	1	1	1	1	(11)	(11)	-	-

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. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

[8] Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

[9] 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.

[10] Less than 0.05 percent.

[11] Less than 0.5 percent.

[12] 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.

[13] 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.

[14] 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.

[15] 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.

[16] 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.

[17] 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.

[18] 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.

[19] 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 72[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 72 areas are 2 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio and Poughkeepsie–Kingston–Newburgh, 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 also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical	Electronic data processing [2]
Secretaries	Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, senior	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Stenographers, general	
Typists, classes A and B	**Industrial nurses**
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Registered industrial nurses
Messengers	
Switchboard operators	**Skilled maintenance**
Order clerks, classes A and B	Carpenters
Accounting clerks, classes A and B	Electricians
Payroll clerks	Painters
Key entry operators, classes A and B	Machinists
	Mechanics (machinery)
Skilled maintenance—Continued	**Unskilled plant**
Mechanics (motor vehicle)	Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Pipefitters	Material handling laborers
Tool and die makers	

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.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Relative measures of occupational pay are presented in table A-8 for white-collar occupations and in table A-9 for blue-collar occupations. These relative values reflect differences in pay between occupations within individual establishments. Relative pay values are computed by dividing an establishment's average earnings for an occupation being compared by the average for another occupation (designated as 100) and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, if janitors in a firm average $4 an hour and forklift operators $5, forklift operators have a relative pay value of 125 compared with janitors. ($5 ÷ $4 = 1.25 x 100 = 125.) In combining the relatives of the individual establishments to arrive at an overall average, each establishment is considered to have as many relatives as it has weighted workers in the two jobs being compared.

Pay relationships based on overall averages may differ considerably because of the varying contribution of high- and low-wage establishments to the averages. For example, the overall average hourly earnings for forklift operators may be 50 percent more than the average for janitors because the average for forklift operators may be strongly influenced by earnings in high-wage establishments while the average for janitors may be strongly influenced by earnings in low-wage establishments. In such a case, the intra-establishment relationship will indicate a much smaller difference in earnings.

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

[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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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 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 Cincinnati area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, July 1979:

	Production and related workers	Office workers
All industries	63	9
Manufacturing	74	1
Nonmanufacturing	44	16
Public utilities	97	64

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

Over half of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Cincinnati area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Transportation equipment	17
Motor vehicles and equipment	9
Aircraft and parts	8
Machinery, except electrical	15
Metalworking machinery	8
Chemicals and allied products	14
Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods	9
Food and kindred products	11
Fabricated metal products	8
Printing and publishing	7
Electric and electronic equipment	6

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, Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind.,[1] July 1979

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study[3]	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	Total[4]
				Number	Percent			
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS	-	1,112	189	284,597	100	154,936	45,361	137,599
MANUFACTURING	50	438	76	147,700	52	97,693	20,374	76,875
NONMANUFACTURING	-	674	113	136,897	48	57,243	24,987	60,724
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	50	69	29	27,934	10	10,185	6,161	21,701
WHOLESALE TRADE	50	128	13	13,756	5	(6)	(6)	3,272
RETAIL TRADE	50	254	23	53,925	19	(6)	(6)	21,688
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50	84	16	17,978	6	(6)	(6)	7,187
SERVICES[7]	50	139	32	23,304	8	(6)	(6)	6,876
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS	-	108	68	147,695	100	80,190	26,950	115,991
MANUFACTURING	500	61	35	88,262	60	55,523	13,062	68,045
NONMANUFACTURING	-	47	33	59,433	40	24,667	13,888	47,946
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	500	12	11	18,702	13	7,152	4,416	18,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	500	3	3	2,018	1	(6)	(6)	2,018
RETAIL TRADE	500	14	9	24,032	16	(6)	(6)	19,061
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	500	9	5	9,196	6	(6)	(6)	5,570
SERVICES[7]	500	9	5	5,485	4	(6)	(6)	3,097

[1] The Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties, Ohio; Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties, Ky.; and Dearborn County, Ind. The "workers within scope of study" estimates 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 statistical series 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. 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, seasonal, 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 Cincinnati transit system is municipally owned and operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

[6] Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

[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 representatives 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 grouping 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 representatives 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:

Secretary
Key entry operator
Computer operator
Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender
Truckdriver
Shipper and receiver (previously surveyed as shipping and receiving clerk)
Guard

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

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SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

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

f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the required 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 tabulation 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)

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

e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

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.

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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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, 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.

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

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.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates 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.)

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

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

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

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

OR

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

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

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

COMPUTER OPERATOR

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.

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COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

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.

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

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

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

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

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DRAFTER—Continued

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts or equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

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 text 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 that those used by the class A technician.

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

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

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

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse 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

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health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

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

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard

machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

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

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

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

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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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)—Continued

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).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also

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BOILER TENDER—Continued

do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producting electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

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.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria–Leesville, La.
Alpena–Standish–Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Augusta, Ga.–S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
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.
Clarksville–Hopkinsville, Tenn.–Ky.
Columbia–Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.–Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
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.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island–Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg–Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse–Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas–Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington–Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock–North Little Rock, Ark.
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 Counties, N.J.
Mobile–Pensacola–Panama City, Ala.–Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Nashville–Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern–Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
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.
Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas–Seaside–Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara–Santa Maria–Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman–Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
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.
Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen–Temple, Tex.
Waterloo–Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls–Lawton–Altus, Tex.–Okla.
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 2004, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1978, $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 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price *
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63, $1.00
Albany–Schenectady–Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1978 [1]	2025-58, $1.20
Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1978 [1]	2025-65, $1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20, $1.30
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. 1978 [1]	2025-71, $1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.–Ga., Sept. 1978 [1]	2025-51, $1.20
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21, $1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio–Ky.–Ind., July 1979 [1]	2050-28, $2.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1978	2025-49, $1.30
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 [1]	2025-59, $1.50
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. 1979	2050-10, $1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66, $1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1978	2025-48, $1.00
Denver–Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1978	2025-68, $1.20
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1979 [1]	2050-7, $1.50
Fresno, Calif., June 1979	2050-25, $1.50
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1978	2025-45, $1.00
Gary–Hammond–East Chicago, Ind., Oct. 1979 [1]	(To be surveyed)
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. 1979	2050-12, $1.10
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1979	2050-15, $1.30
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1979	2050-3, $1.00
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1978 [1]	2025-57, $1.50
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1979 [1]	2050-9, $1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67, $1.00
Kansas City, Mo.–Kans., Sept. 1978	2025-53, $1.30
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1978 [1]	2025-61, $1.50
Louisville, Ky.–Ind., Nov. 1978	2025-69, $1.00
Memphis, Tenn.–Ark.–Miss., Nov. 1978	2025-62, $1.00
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 [1]	2025-60, $1.30
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8, $1.30
Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn.–Wis., Jan. 1979	2050-1, $1.30
Nassau–Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978 [1]	2025-33, $1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5, $1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 [1]	2050-2, $1.30
New York, N.Y.–N.J., May 1978 [1]	2025-35, $1.50
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth, Va.–N.C., May 1979 [1]	2050-22, $1.75
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. 1978	2025-56, $1.00
Paterson–Clifton–Passaic, N.J., June 1979	2050-26, $1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54, $1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979 [1]	2050-11, $1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 [1]	2025-70, $1.20
Portland, Oreg.–Wash., May 1979	2050-27, $1.75
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 1979	2050-24, $1.50
St. Louis, Mo.–Ill., Mar. 1979 [1]	2050-13, $1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75, $1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978	2025-64, $1.00
Salt Lake City–Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978 [1]	2025-72, $1.30
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17, $1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73, $1.00
San Francisco–Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14, $1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19, $1.10
Seattle–Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, $1.00
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1978	2025-44, $1.00
Toledo, Ohio–Mich., May 1979	2050-16, $1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1978 [1]	2025-55, $1.20
Utica–Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34, $1.00
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va., Mar. 1979	2050-4, $1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18, $1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23, $1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6, $1.00

* 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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