Area Wage Survey

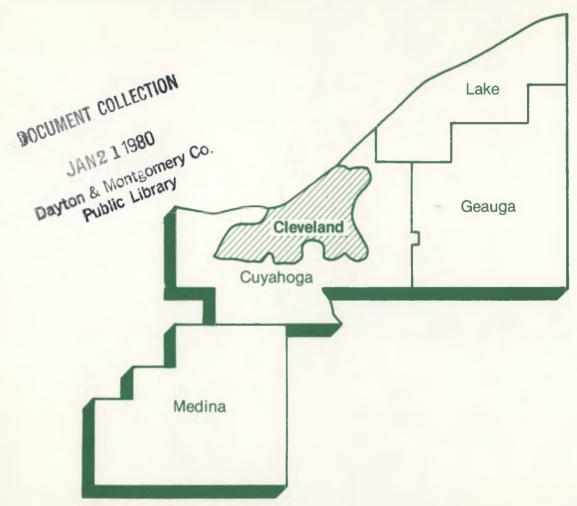
# Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Area September 1979



U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

24.3.

Bulletin 2050 - 47



## **Preface**

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

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#### Note:

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Cleveland area are available for the computer and data processing services (March 1978) and hotel and motel (May 1978) industries, and on occupational earnings only for the laundry and dry cleaning industry (September 1979). 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. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary provisions is available for municipal workers in the city of Cleveland. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

## Area Wage Survey

# Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Area September 1979



U.S. Department of Labor Ray Marshall, Secretary Bureau of Labor Statistics Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner January 1980

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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. This report has no B-series tables.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

#### A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. 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.

#### Appendixes

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

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

## **Earnings: All establishments**

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EĮVIN	G STR	AIGHT	-TIME	WEEK	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARSI	0F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours 1 (standard)	Mean 2	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	100 AND UNDER 110	_	-	130	-	150 - 160	160 - 170	170 - 180	180	200 - 220	-	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320	320 - 340	-	-	380 - 400	-	01
ECRETARIES	3 , 887	39.0	\$240.50	\$230.00	\$197.00-\$279.50	+ -	8	8	22	55	43	160	192	571	653	488	4 30	325	342	198	116	107	131	45	11	
MANUFACTURING	1:929	39.5	260.50	253.00	214.00~ 298.00	-	-	-	_	-	7	27	58	224	259	251	226	202	221	126	70	96	103	42	8	
NONMANUFACTURING			221.50			-	8	8	22	55	36	133	134	347	394	237	174	123	121	72	46	11	28	3	3	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	216		274.00			_	_	-	6	6	6	6	6	13	8	15	7	12	39	39	26	4	21	_	2	
WHOLESALE TRADE	283	39.5	225.00	216.00	184.50- 253.50	-	-	-	7	11	-	9	35	34	55	37	30	21	21	8	7	2	3	1	-	
RETAIL TRADE	230		213.00		190.00- 235.00	-	-	-	1	3	2	11	11	57	58	37	32	12	4	2	_	-	_	-	-	
FINANCE	811		219.50			-	-	-	-	9	9	53	55	157	189	122	78	73	34	16	7	5	4	-	_	
SERVICE S	418	37.5	200.00	192.00	167.00- 219.00	-	8	8	8	26	19	54	27	86	84	26	27	5	23	7	6	-	-	2	1	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	267	39.0	305.00	300.50	259.00- 351.00		_	_		_	_	3	_	١,	11	10	51	25	32	19	31	25	30	23	3	
MANUFACTURING	185		313.50	320.00	273.50- 352.50						-	3	_	١ ،	- 11	7				16	27	23	16	23	,	
NON#ANUFACTURING	82		286.00							100	_	2	_	1 7	11	3	25 26	21	21 11	10	21	23	10	23	2	
NON-ANDRACIORING	82	39.0	286.00	261.50	252.00- 326.00	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	1	11	٥	20	4	11		4	~	14		2	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	831	39.0	267.50	262.50	219.00- 303.50	_	-	_	_	_	-	6	23	56	132	8.4	102	114	94	6.6	47	26	5.8	8	6	
MANUFACTURING	409		287.00			_	_	-	_	_	_	6	_	12	29	36	52	80	41	51	23	17	4.5	5	5	
NONMANUFACTURING		38.5	248,50			_	_	_	-	_	_	_	23	44	103	48	50	34	53	15	24	9	13	3	1	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	52		300.50			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	7	1	2	_	_	19	_	10	2	11	_	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	51		269.50			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	5		11	4	3	_	10	- 6	- 6	2	2	1	_	
RETAIL TRADE	50		236.00		213.50- 248.00	_	_	_	_	_	-	_		1	13	11	19	5	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	
FINANCE	149		256.90			+	-	-	-	-	+	-	1	4	25	27	27	26	21	7	6	5	-	-	-	
										4.0																
SECRETARIES, CLASS C			250.50	243.00		-	_	-	_	12	_	17	28		181	197	1 77	142	138	57	36	24	39	14	2	
MANUFACTURING	621		266.00	256.50		_	_	_	-	4.0	_	_		35	83	106	1 35	71	88	37	18	24	38	14	2	
NONMANUFACTURING	560			230.00		_	_	_	_	12	_	17	28	82	98	91	72	71	50	29	18	-	1	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	74		263.00	265.00		_	_	-	_	-	_	6			7	13	7	9	14	6	12	_	_	_	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	118		223.00	228.50		_	_	-	-	11	_		13	17	14	12	22	20	6	1	1	_	1	-	_	
RETAIL TRADE	76		203.00				_	-	-	1	_	6	4	24	25	11	4	1	_	_		_	-	-	_	
FINANCE	219	38-0	234.50	232.00	210.50- 261.00	-	_	-	_	-	-	5	7	29	43	43	31	40	11	9	1	_		-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	1 - 141	39.0	216.50	207.00	184.00- 235.00	-	8	-	7	24	31	81	88	255	2 3 1	162	49	36	77	54	2	32	4,	_	_	
MANUFACTURING	529	39.0	234.00	219.00	193.50- 276.00	_	_	-	-	-	7	4	41	117	98	77	31	25	71	20	2	32	4	_	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	612		201.50			_	8	_	7	24	24	77	47	138	133	85	1.8	11	6	34	_	_	_	_	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	72		244.00			_	_	-	6	6	6	_	6	- 6		-		- 3	6	33	_	_	_	_	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	101		205.00			_	_	_	_	_	_	9	17	17	30	21	5	í	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	
RETAIL TRADE	58		189.50			_	-	_	1	2	2	4	6	25	12	- 5	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
FINANCE	249		207.50		197.00- 221.00	_	_	-	-	_	_	15	18	58	89	50	13	6	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	424		189.00			-	_	8	15	19	12	52	50	1 32	85	28	15	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	185		205.00	204.00		_	_	8	16	-		14	17	60	49	25	13	5	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	239	37.5	176.50			_	-	8	15	19	12	38	33	72	36	3	2	1	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	
FINANCE	166	37.5	180.50	182.00	169.00- 192.50	-	-	-	-	9	9	33	27	62	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TENOGRAPHERS	687	39.5	229.50	221.00	185.00- 274.00	_	_	_	16	9	27	33	64	113	79	59	67	69	91	15	7	37	1	_	_	
MANUFACTURING	390		228.00			-	-	_	8	3	9	20	36	89	45	35	50	28	17	7	- 5	37	1	_	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	297		231.00			-	_	_	8	6	18	13	28	24	34	24	17	41	74	8	2	-	_	_	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	208		251.00			_	_	_	_	_	_	9	12	12	25	15	16	37	74	6	2	_	_	_	_	
FINANCE		39.0	169.50				-	-	В	6	10	á	9	10	20	1 1	1	21	1.4	0	-					
									0	1.0	10	7		1.0	**	1	L	-								

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

				Weekly e: (stand		NUMBER	OF L	IORKER	S REC	EIVIN	G STR	AIGHT	-TIME	WEEKI	Y EAF	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARS)	)F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	DNA	-	-	-	140 - 150	-	160 - 170	-	-	-	-	240	-		300 - 320	-	-	-	-	-	A NO O VE
STENOGPAPHERSCONTINUED																										
STENGGRAPHERS T SEBIOR	362 209 153	39.5	\$235.50 230.00 242.50	230.00	\$196.00-\$285.50 195.50- 259.50 200.00- 285.50	-	-	1	2 2	6 - 6	6 3 3	3 2 1	22 14 6	60 43 17	52 31 21	36 26 10	48 42 6	29 22 7	75 13 62	1 <b>4</b> 6 8	6 4 2		1 1 -	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS+ GENERAL MANUFACTURING NOMPANUFACTURING	181	40.0	225.50 219.00	193.90 216.90	175.09- 271.00 177.09- 268.50 171.50- 271.50 190.50- 274.00	-	-	1110	12 6 6	3 -	21 6 15	30 18 12 9	42 22 20 11	53 46 7 5	27 14 13	23 9 14	19 8 11	40 6 34 34	16 4 12 12	1 1 -	1 1 -	37 37 -	-	-	-	
TRANSCRIBING - MACHINE TYPISTS MANUFACTURING	74	40.0 39.0	204.00	219.50	142.50- 193.00 173.00- 225.50 141.00- 156.50 140.00- 168.50	-	- 1	1.9	23	62 3 59	42 9 33 5	33 7 26 26	3 3	10	13	31 30 1	6 3 3	3 1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS	2+492 613 1+879 556	39.0 39.5 39.0 37.0	183.50 187.90 178.50 161.50	170.00 175.70 169.00 157.50	150.00~ 196.00 156.00~ 201.00 149.00~ 192.00 144.50~ 173.50	-	6 - 6 -	68 13 55 22	261 48 213 83	288 56 232	309 54 255 85	307 84 223 81	293 80 213 58	123 294 75	181 56 125 33	85 36 49 5	39 20 19	85 7 78	120 3 117	6	14 14 -	11 11 -	1 1 -	-	1 1 -	
SFRVICES  TYPISTS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING FINANCE	9u3 275 628 276	39.0 39.5 38.5 37.5		190.00 190.00 186.00 171.50	167.09- 220.50 170.59- 213.50 167.00- 222.50 160.09- 192.00	-	-	8 6 2	24 22 1 21 15	19 35 5 30 22	57 11 46 34	40 149 45 104 61	21 89 31 58 36	26 215 82 133 70	36 99 30 69 33	46 18 28 5	27 14 13	13 6 7	120 3 117	3 3 -	1 1 1 1 -	7 7 -	1 1 -	-	1 1 - -	
SERVICES  TYPISTS, CLASS 8 MANUFACTURING NOMMANUFACTURING	338	39.5 39.5 39.0	174.00	158.50 165.00 156.00	164.00- 196.00 144.00- 180.00 147.00- 189.00 142.00- 180.00 139.00- 155.50	-	6 - 6	60 7 53 22	239 47 192 68	2 253 51 202 92	252 43 209 51	38 158 39 119 20	204 49 155 22	26 202 41 161	18 82 26 56	39 18 21	12 6 6	72 1 71	-	3	3 3 -	4 4 -	-	-	-	
FILE CLERKS	721 121 600 186	38.0 39.0 38.0	156.00 176.50 152.00 144.00	144.00 165.50 140.90 140.00	132.30- 165.50		18 - 18 - 8	109 3 106 5 80	134 21 113 51 60	140 16 124 63	72 9 63 38 24	89 26 63 26 32	61 21 40 -	40 3 37 2 26	16 7 9 -	4 2 2 -	8 1 7 1	13 1 12 -	6 - 6 -	-	10	1 1	-	-	-	
FILE CLEPKS, CLASS B	337 84	38.0 39.0 37.5	158.50 180.00 151.50	146.00 166.00 140.00	130.00- 168.00 152.00- 173.00	-	7 - 7 -	75 75 65	45 6 39 32	54 14 40 34	40 7 33 21	39 25 14	32 20 12	15 1 14 6	5 1 4 3	1 1 -	2 - 2 -	12	-	-	10	-	-	- - -	-	
FILE CLERKS: CLASS C. NONMANUFACTURING. WHOLESALE TRADE. FINANCE.			140.00	140.00	130.30- 148.00	1	11	34 31 5	59 74 44 28	76 74 61 12	29 27 27	27 26 26	8 -	-	1	1 1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EIVIN	6 ST	RAIGH	T-TIM	E WEEK	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARS)	0F						_
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly huner (standard)	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	AND UNDER	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	240	260 - 280	-	-	-	340 - 360	-	-	-	A A
SSENGE RS	478				\$138.90-\$18J.JO	-	1	79	58	70	60	54	29	42	22	9	10	40	2	1	1	-	+	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	121				140.00- 204.00	_	_	10	14	20	16	9	7	11	13	8	8	3	-	1	1	-	_	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING					132.50- 173.00		1	69	44	50	44	45	22	31	9	1	2	37	2	-	-	-	_	-	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	61			269.50	202.97- 269.50	-	_	_	_	_	-	. 5	6	2	8	-	1	37	2	_	_	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE	146	38.0	153.50	151.00	138.30- 161.00	-	1	9	33	19	36	24	10	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	
FITCHPOARD OPERATORS	396	70 F	177 00	157 50	129.09- 203.50	15	1	84	77	1.4	10	21	31	29	44	17	10	20	А	2		7	2	_		
MANUFACTURING	107				172.50- 237.00	15	_	5	- ' '	1 4	2					11	3	20 B	-	1	4	7	2	_	_	
NONPA NUFACTURING	289				123.30- 180.30		1	79	77	1.4	8	13	21 10	13	17 27		7	-	- 8	1	4	,	~	_	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36				206.50- 279.50	15	1	19	17	14	0	1	10	16	4	6 3	2	12	8	1	_		_			
SERVICE Seeses SERVICE Seeses SERVICE Seeses SERVICE Seeses SERVICE SEESES SEES					120.10- 134.00	15	_	59	61	3	1	1	2		7	2	~			1	_	_	_	_	_	
26.44106.200000000000000000000000000000000000	191	34.0	131.50	132.30	120:10- 134:00	15		24	OI	,		1	~	_	- 1	~	_	_	_			_	_	_	_	
VITCHROARD OPERATOR-																										
RECEPTIONISTS	621	39.0	149.00	167.30	148.50- 182.00	_		81	24	74	36	135	95	92	45	17	10	7	2	9	1	1	_	_	_	
MANUFACTURING	268				156.30- 186.00	_	_	15	11	29	22	63	31	57	18	7	A	2	2	i	î	1	_	_	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	353				147.00- 178.50	_	_	66	13	45	14	72	64	35	27	10	2	5	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	120				148.50- 198.00	-		13	7	17	8	15	23	12	14	6	2	3	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	
FINANCE	152				126.50- 175.50	_	_	45	6	14	5	19	38	19	6	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
SFRVICE 5	60				149.50- 166.00	_	_	8	_	13	1	24	-	4	6	a	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	
		3003	10.00	201030	1 / / 1 / 0						_	~ 1														
DER CLERKS	846	39.5	212.50	200.00	171.00- 240.50	-	1	2	14	20	59	59	99	153	107	91	81	38	84	14	3	11	7	3	_	
MANUFACTURING	304	39.5	220.50	206.30	182.50- 253.50	_	_	_	6	12	2	25	19	60	56	33	21	33	17	2	2	6	7	3	_	
NON MANUFACTURING	542				170.00- 240.50	_	1	2	8	8	57	34	80	93	51	58	60	5	67	12	1	5	_	_	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	477	40.0	212.50		170.00- 240.50	-	-	-	8	7	46	29	68	71	40	58	60	5	67	12	1	5	-	-	-	
ORDER CLERKS: CLASS A	358				214.50- 286.00	_	-	-	5	6	11	12	23	21	28	81	36	30	79	14	1	6	3	2	-	
MANUFACTURING	106		249.00			-	_	-	_	_	_	_	8	10	7	24	12	25	12	2	_	1	3	2	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	252		237.00		200.50- 286.00	_	-	-	5	6	11	12	15	11	21	57	24	5	67	12	1	5	_	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	252	39.5	237.00	232.00	200.50- 286.00	_	-	_	5	6	11	12	15	11	21	57	24	5	67	12	1	5	-	-	_	
ORDER CLERKS+ CLASS B	488	39.5	192.00	105 50	170.00- 202.50	_		2	0	1.4	4.8	47	76	132	79	10	45	8	5		2	5				
MANUFACTURING	198		205.50		174.09- 218.00	_	1	_	6	12	2	25	11	50	49	9	9	8	5	_	2	5		1	_	
NON*ANUFACTURING	290			180.00		_	1	2	3	2	46	22	65	82	30	1	36	-	2	_	_	-	-	1	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	225				170.00- 195.00	_		-	3	1	35	17	53	60	19	1	36			_		_	_	_	_	
MITOCESAGE THADE		7345	103430	100.00	170490 179400				,	•	22			00	17		36	_	_	_	_					
COUNTING CLERKS	3:310	39.0	210.00	196.50	167.30- 244.00	-	2	3.6	96	101	219	334	374	496	478	238	179	177	304	39	29	30	53	23	22	
MANUFACTURING			219.00			_	1	15	29	53	68		129		228	107	111	117	4.8	20	21	25	34	23	22	
NONMANUFACTURING			203.50		162.50- 231.00	_	1	21	67				245			131	68	60	256	19	- 8	5	19	_	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	399		282.00		275.00- 293.50	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	3	9	24	13	20	42	292	17	8	3	1.0	_	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	606		178.00		158.70- 198.00	-	_	6	13	35	102	111	105	115	67	31	11	-	8	_	_	1	1	_	_	
RETAIL TRADE	340	39.0			155.50- 194.00	-	1	7	31	29	3.1	38	70	66	4.4	14	3	3	1	2	_	_	-	_	-	
FINANCE	338	37.5			163.00- 210.00	_	_	_	22	33	6	44	44	66	52	35	28	7	1	-	_	-	-	_		
SFRVICES	213	39.0	194.00		165.50- 220.00	-	-	8	1	31	12	8	23	10	63	38	6	8	4	-	-	1	-		-	
		; 																								
ACCOUNTING CLERKS+ CLASS A	1:381	39.0	241.50	230.00	197.00- 284.00	-	-	-	6	21	23	4.7	89			152	101		228	24	19	24	35	23	22	
MANUFACTURING	698	39.5	244.00	230.00	198-00- 269-00	-	-	-	2	14	16	24	33	94	128	73	62	192	43	15	12	19	16	23	22	
NON MANUFACTURING	683	39.0	239.50	231.00	197.00- 293.50	-	-	-	q	7	7	23	56	79	121	79	39	43	185	9	7	5	19	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	251	40.0	293.50	293-50	289.00- 293.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	6	27	171	7	7	3	18	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	78	39.5	211.00	194.50	170.00- 238.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	17	7	5	19	5	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	
RFTAIL TRADE	9.0	39.0	198.30	196.00	180.59- 208.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	11	31	26	5	2	2	1	2	-	_	-	-	-	
FINANCE	179	37.5	206 - 50		181.50- 233.00	-	-	-	3	6	1	5	22	40	39	33	22	7	1	-	-	-	_	-	-	
SFRVICES	85	38.5	218.50	210.00	201.50- 225.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	46	15	4	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EIVIA	G STF	AIGHT	-TIME	E WEE	CLY E	RNING	65 (IN	DOLL	ARSJ	0F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours 1 (standard)	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	AND UNDER	-	120 - 130	-	-	-	-	170 - 160	-	200	-	240	-	-	-	-	340 - 360	-	-	-	A NO 0 VE
CCOUNTING CLERKSCONTINUED																										
ACCOUNTING CLERKS. CLASS B					\$159.50-\$204.50	_	2	36	90	160	196		285	323	229	86	78	32	76	15	10	6	18	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	716			183.50	163.00- 210.50	_	1	15	27	39	52	109	96	1 36	100	34	49	15	5	5	9	6	18	_	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	1,213		183.00 262.50		155.50- 200.00 240.00- 285.50	_	1	21	63	121	144	178	189	187	129	52	29	17	71	10	1	_	_	_		
WHOLESALE TRADE	148 528		173.00		155.30- 191.00	_	_	_	12	35		97	3	9	19	6	14	15	71	10	1	_	_	_		
RETAIL TRADE	250		168.00		149.50- 181.00	_	1	7	31	28	102	34	88 59	198	62 18	12	6	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
FINANCE	159		170.50		150.00- 187.00	_			19	27	5	39	22	35 26	13	2	6	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
SERVICE S	128		178.00		149.50- 206.00	-	-	8	1	31	11	8	17	9	17	23	2	1	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	
OOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS	136	38.5	174.00		152.30- 184.00	_	-	20	2	10	9	39	12	13	18	3	3	4	3		-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	67 69		179.50 169.00		160.50- 202.50 129.50- 180.00	_	_	20	2	7	9	24 15	5	5 8	9	3	3	2	3	_	_	_	-		_	
POOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS.																										
CLASS B	103	38.5	169.00	163.50	140.09- 174.50	_	_	20	2	10	6	30	12	2	11	3	3	4	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	
MANUFACTURING	58	39.0	181.00	166.00	160.50- 211.00	-	-	-	-	7	6	21	5	2	9	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHINE-BILLERS	77	40.0	198.50	198.00	176.09- 233.00	_	_	1	10	2	_	4	6	18	7	21	2	6	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
MANUFACTURING	54	39.5	213.30		184.00- 233.00	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	6	5	7	21	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AYROLL CLERKS	598		217.00		178.50- 247.50	_	-	2	17	18	34	50	32	176	119	61	28	41	36	17	10	8	13	6	-	
MANUFACTURING	358	39.5	224.00		184.00- 257.50	-	_	-	_	-	13	35	21	82	67	41	19	27	9	13	6	8	11	6	_	
NONPANUFACTURING	240			203.50	161.50- 239.50	-	-	2	17	18	21	15	11	24	52	2ú	9	1.4	27	4	4	_	2	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	78	39.5	263.00		229.00- 293.50	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	- 1	1	15	10	5	14	24	£,	ц	_	1	_	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	67	40.0	165-50	158.00	140.39- 186.00	-	_	1	В	13	16	1	6	11	6	5	-	_	_	-	-	-		_	_	
Y ENTRY OPERATORS	1 + 556	39.5	201.00	189.00	168.00- 218.50	-	28	7	65	82	96	171	208	276	265	78	95	71	62	18	33	12	1	12	-	
MANUFACTURING	678	39.5	215.00	198.50	172.50- 242.50	-	-	-	-	28	31	74	90	123	110	43	66	23	19	13	33	12	1	12	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	878	39.0	190.50		161.50- 207.00	-	4	7	65	54	65		118	153	155	35	29	4.8	43	5	-	-	-	-	-	
PURLIC UTILITIES				257.50	203.50- 279.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	15	36	2	19	44	42	5	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	325			178.00	156.50- 200.00	_	-	_	29	20	33	25	62	48	71	25	7	4	1	_	_		_	-	_	
RETAIL TRADE	99	39.0	167.00		148.00- 190.00	-	4	7	8	8	13	8	10	26	13	2	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	
FIMANCE		37.5	170.00		149.50- 183.50	-	_		27	26	19	36	26	55	16	3	3	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	
SERVICES	50	39.5	187.50	192.00	168.00- 205.00	-	-	_	1	-	-	17	1	9	19	3	-	~	-	-		_		_	_	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS: CLASS A	681	39.5	221.50	210.00	182.00- 254.00	_	-	1	4	2	11	59	89	1 22	125	70	58	32	59	16	9	11	1	12	-	
MANUFACTURING	382	40.0	226.50		184.09- 255.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	31	52	60	75	39	40	14	16	13	9	11	1	12	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	299	39.0	215.00		180.59- 250.50		_	1	44	2	2	28	37	62	50	31	18	18	43	3	_	_	_	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	84	40.0	269.50	281.50	257.50- 286.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	13	14	42	3	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	91	39.0	204.50	208.00	178.50- 225.00	-	_	_	-	-	-	4	23	17	15	25	2	48	1		-	-	_	_	~	
FINANCE	83	37.5	188.00	183.50	168.00- 195.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	8	32	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS: CLASS B	875	39.5			157.09- 200.00	-	4	6	61	80			119	154	140	8	37	39	3	2	24	1	-	_	-	
MANUFACTURING	296		200.50		167.30- 218.00	-	_	-	-	28	22	43	38	43	35	4	26	9	3	_	24	1	-	_	_	
MONMANUFACTURING	579		177.50		150.00- 200.00	_	4	6	61	52	63	69	81	91	105	4	11	30	-	2	-	_	_	_	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	109		219.00		179.50- 264.00	_	_	_				11	19	14	26	1	6	30	-	2	_	_	_	_	_	
WHOLESALE TRADE	234		171.50		150.00- 200.00	-	-	_	29	20	33	21	39	31	56	-	5	-	_	~	_	_	_		_	
RETAIL TRADE	60	39.5	158.00		140.30- 180.00	_	4	6	4	6	13	5	10	16	2	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
FINANCE	128	37.5	128-10	158-00	143.00- 173.00		-	-	27	26	17	15	18	23	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	~		-	_	

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

NOM-ANUFACTURING. 91.00 49.00 49.00 49.00 49.00 1 - 3 3 8 9 37 17 17 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 11 11					Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	5 REC	EIVIN	G STR	AIGHT	- 7 I HE	WEEK	LY EA	RNING	S ETN	DOLL	ARS)	0F						
CRUSTRISS	Occupation and industry division	of	weekly hours !	Mean ?	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	UNDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
MANUE ACTURING	OMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS																										
NOW-MANDE CLUSINES   17   38-0   377-   375-   33-0   33-59-   50-50.00   1   1 3   17   20   35   36   24   8   18   4   2   25   18   14   61   27   9   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	(BUSINESS)						-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6													
FINANCE							_	-	-	-	_	-	1														
GEUSINESS), CLASS A							_	_	_	-	-	_	_	1													
EBISINESSIN CLASS A	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS																										
MANIFACTURING		305	39.0	485.00	476.00	432.50- 548.90	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	1	6	5	9	16	19	69	48	51	4.6	28	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS  (SUSTINESS): CLASS 6  323 39.5 419.00 408.00 385.50-489.00 2 8 15 37 40 33 17 17 42 36 55 20 2 8 16 37 40 33 17 17 17 42 36 55 20 2 8 15 37 40 33 17 17 17 42 36 55 20 2 8 15 37 40 33 17 17 17 42 36 55 20 2 8 15 37 40 33 17 17 17 42 36 55 20 2 8 15 37 40 33 17 17 17 42 36 55 20							-	_	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	6									17	
GUSINESS): CLASS 8	NONMANUFACTURING	121	38.5	475.00	451.00	432.50- 528.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	1	-	3	3	8	9	37	17	17	13	11	
MANDEACTURING. 116 39.5 413.50 412.50 356.00 486.50 1 1 2 9 9 12 7 12 10 22 11 1 - NOMPANIDA CITURING. 20 30 31.50 50.00 520.00 2 7 3 28 31 21 10 5 23 14 44 19 1 2 5 17 18 8 3 4 3																											
NOMPANIES CLUGINES   207   39.0   422.50   302.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.50   365.5							_	-	_	_	_	_	-	2												_	
FINANCE  61 38.0 370.50 363.50 385.50 385.50 1 2 5 17 18 8 3 4 3 1 2 5 17 18 8 3 4 3 1 2 5 17 18 8 3 3 4 3	NON MANUFACTURING						_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_		,					_			_	_	
REUSINESSI, CLASS C		61	38.0	370.58			-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5		18	8	3	4	3	-	-	-	
PUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS). 957 39.0 346.00 344.00 285.90-404.00 4 15 49 20 29 86 86 87 91 95 74 61 62 131 40 10 12 5 8 8 8 8 87 91 95 74 61 62 131 40 10 12 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		79	39.0	345.00	320.50	303_50~ 392_50	_	_	_	1			,	u	10	18	7	٨	1	Я	3	4	а	_	2	_	
#ANUFACTURING										•			•	7			,	_	_	_					-		
NOMPANUF ACTURING							-		4		. ,															5	
##OLESALE TRADE.   117   37-5   274-50   280-00   210-30-300.00   5   30 - 2   13   33   12   8   5   8   2   2   3							_	_	-															_	_	5	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	WHOLESALE TRADE	117					_	_	_			_												_	-	_	
CLASS A	FINANCE	170	37.5	326.50	323.00	268.59- 382.50	-	~	-	5	6	8	12		14	14	9	20	1.4	9	16	12	6	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).																										
NOMPANUFACTURING							-	-	-	-		-	-	-												_	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	NONFANUFACTURING						_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3			_										
CLASS 8		104	30.5	4214 90	427.50	363-00- 447-10	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	,	4	1	11	10	,	11	23	,	9	0	7	
MANUFACTURING		207	70 5	775 00	770 50				_												= 0		0.4				
NONMANUFACTURING	MANUFACTURING						_	_	1 -	4 3														_	_	_	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	NONMANUFACTURING						_	_	1	_		_											_	_	-	-	
CLASS C	FINANCE	62	37.5	333.50	344.00	289.30- 377.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	6	6	6	11	8	7	6	-	-	~	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).																										
NONMANUFACTURING	CLASS C						-	-	3	11		_	18							_		-	-	_	-	-	
FINANCE		1					-	-	_	_		_					,	_		-	-	_	_	_	_		
MANUFACTURING							_	_	3			-					3	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	
MANUFACTURING	IPUTER OPERATORS	0#5	30 E	251 50	288 00	201 50- 207 50	2.1	7.0	77	0.4	0.5	107			1 4 0	4.2	1.0	1.6	21	15	1.0	ه ا	1.0	_		_	
NONMANUFACTURING							- 21																	_	_	_	
FINANCE 173 38.5 208.00 198.00 107.00- 240.50 13 6 40 30 17 21 13 9 19 4 1	NONMANUFACTURING	554	39.5	236.00	239.00		21																-	-	-	-	
													_		_		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	FINANCE						13	6	40	30	17	21	13 20	9	19	12	1	-	12	-	- 0	-5	-	-		-	

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EIVIN	6 STF	AIGHT	-TIME	WEEK	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARS)	0F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours (standard	142	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	AND UNDER	-	160	-	200	-	-	260	280 - 300	300 - 320	-	-	-	380 - 400	408 - 420	420 - 460	460 - 500	500 - 540	540 - 580	-	AN
MPUTER OPERATORSCONTINUED																										
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING	105	39.5	297.50	291.50	\$250.00-\$319.50 253.00- 325.00 247.50- 319.50	-	-	-	2 - 2	1 2 7 5	17 6 11	31 20 11	22 7 15	31 23 8	31 14 17	9 8 1	9 8 1	14 - 14	2	8	1 1 -	1 1 -	- -	- -	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING NONWANUFACTURING WHOLESALE TRADE FINANCE	220 193 62	39.5 39.0 39.0	284.50 230.00 239.00	241.00 255.00 226.00 223.00 214.00	227.99- 324.00 200.09- 245.00	-	-	14 6 8 - 4	54 17 37 16 20	49 23 26 8	76 32 44 17 8	73 36 37 5	38 19 19 10	22 7 15 1	30 24 6 4	9 8 1 1	7 7 - -	7 7 - -	13 13 - -	1 1 - -	7 7 - -	13 13 -	-	1111	1.001	
COMPUTER OPERATOPS, CLASS C MANUFACTURING	66 276 56	39.5 40.0	200.50 225.00 174.50	204.00 196.00 218.50 160.10 167.00	180.00- 210.00 161.00- 293.50 140.00- 206.00	21 - 21 6	39 10 29 21 6	59 6 53 10 36	40 22 18 4	34 17 17 5 6	10 1 9 1 6	9 5 4 1	13 3 10 7 1	115 - 115 1	1 1 - -	- - - -		- - - -	- - - -	1 1 - -	-	1	-	-		
AFTERS MANUFACTURING	893		303.00	299.00		3 2 1	8 7 1	26 15 11	65 43 22	6 9 5 6 1 3	82 61 21	113 66 47	135 109 26	159 90 69	163 89 74	150 72 78	89 72 17	101 75 26	61 48 13	38 35 3	55 50 5	5 3 2	-	-	-	
DPAFTFRS+ CLASS A	467 364				316.50- 384.50 310.90- 390.50	-	-	-	-	_	2	6 5	32 31	24 23	63 52	77 34	59 51	84 60	48 36	19 19	4 B 4 B	5	_	_	-	
DRAFTERS, CLASS P	583 342 241	39.5	287.50	282.00	254.50- 319.50 251.30- 320.00 276.39- 301.50	-	-	2 - 2	15 14 1	2 2 2 1 1	34 21 13	87 57 30	74 55 19	1 21 60 61	90 29 61	67 34 33	24 15 9	14 12 2	7 6 1	19 16 3	7 2 5	- - -	-	-	-	
DRAFTERS CLASS C	229 152 77	40.0	243.50	230.00	195.50- 264.00 207.00- 268.00 195.50- 241.50	=	7 6 1	21 12	32 11 21	39 27 12	42 35 7	20 4 16	28 23 5	10 7 3	9 8 1	6 4 2	6	3 3 -	6	1 1 1	-	-	1	-	-	
ECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	567 340				252.00- 326.50 252.00- 316.00	+	-		-	11	78 42	100 75	64 40	54 45	89 47	47 40	57 13	8	18	2	-	32 23	_	_	_	
LECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A. MANUFACTURING	259 114	39.0 40.0			278.30- 346.50 257.50- 323.50	_	_	_	-	_	12 12	43 36	12	23 17	55 13	19 12	50 6	7	18	2	-	18	-	_	=	
LECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS R. MANUFACTURING	176 149				269.30- 325.00 271.50- 326.50	-	-	-	-	2 2	6	17 11	39 21	30 27	32 32	28 28	7	1	-	-	-	14 14	_	-	_	
LECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C.	125	40.0	240.00	237.00	227.00- 249.50	-		-	-	9	60	40	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ISTFRED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	169 151	40.0 40.0		322.J0 320.00	286.90- 370.50 286.00- 370.50	-	-	÷	-	-	4	7	25 23	31 30	16 15	21 15	10	22 20	9	9	10	4	-	-	1	

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

			erage (an <sup>2</sup> )			Av.	erage				erage ean <sup>2</sup> )
Occupation, $sex$ , $^3$ and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Occupation, sex, <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Occupation, sex. <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours (standard)	Weekl earning (standar
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS -				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS -				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS -			-
MEN				WOMENCONTINUED				WOMENCONTINUED			
ESSENGERS	262			SECRETARIESCOMTINUED				FILE CLERKSCONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING	58		187.50	SEARSTANTS OLICS D		70.0	*** 50	ETTE OFFERS OFFEE D	705	77 6	****
NONMANUFACTURING	204			SECRETARIES, CLASS D			\$216.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	305 83		
FINANCE	108	38.5	156.50	NONMANUFACTURING	529 611			NONMANUFACTURING	222		
RDER CLERKS	318	39.5	234.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	72			FINANCE	172		
MANUFACTURING	51			WHOLESALE TRADE	101			THANCE		3000	
NONMANUFACTURING	267			RETAIL TRADE	58		189.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	274	39.0	140
WHOLESALE TRADE	267		224.00	FINANCE	248		208.00	NONMANUFACTURING	250		
ar occurrence randocurrence	20,	3.03	221000		2.0	3000		WHOLESALE TRADE	163	40.0	142
ORDER CLERKS. CLASS A	236	39.5	245.50	SECRFTARIES, CLASS E	424	38.5	189.00	FINANCE	63	36.5	132
NOMMANUFACTURING	214	39.5	239.00	MANUFACTURING	185	39.5	205.00				1
WHOLESALE TRADE	214	39.5	239.00		239			MESSENGERS	189		
				FINANCE	166	37.5	180.50	MANUFACTURING	63	39.0	163
ORDER CLERKS. CLASS B	82	40.0	204.00								
				STENOGRAPHERS:				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	373		
CCOUNTING CLERKS:				MANUFACTURING	383			MANUFACTURING	105		
MANUFACTURING	105	39.5	278.00	FINANCE	53	39.0	169.50		268 151		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:				STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR:				SERVICES	151	39.0	131
MANUFACTURING	71	30 F	315.50		202	39.5	228.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-			
PAMOFACTORING	/ 1	39.5	315.50	HANOF ACTORING	202	37.5	220.00	RECEPTIONISTS	621	39.0	169
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS -				STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	289	39.5	224.50	MANUFACTURING	268		
MUMEN				MANUFACTURING	181			NONMANUFACTURING	353		
								WHOLESALE TRADE	120		
ECRETAPIES	3,830	39.0	240.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	226	39.0	170.50	FINANCE	152	38.0	157
MANUFACTURING	1,900	39.5	259.00	MANUFACTURING	74	40.0	204.00	SERVICES	60	38.5	164
NONMANUFACTURING	1,930	38.5		NONMANUFACTURING	152						
PUBLIC UTILITIES	216	39.5		FINANCE	51	36.5	156.50	ORDER CLERKS	528		
WHOLESALE TRADE	283					1000		MANUFACTURING	253		
RETAIL TRADE	203			TYPISTS	2,123				275		192
FINANCE	810				611			WHOLESALE TRADE	210	40.0	198
SFRVICE S	418	37.5	200.00	FINANCE	555 213			ORDER CLERKS, CLASS A	122	39.5	230
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	264	39.0	303.50	SEKATCE 2************************************	213	38.5	170.00	MANUFACTURING	84		233
MANUFACTURING	182			TYPISTS, CLASS A:			1	MANUFACTURING	04	37.0	200
NONMANUFACTURING	82				273	39.5	203.00	ORDER CLERKS+ CLASS B	406	39.5	189
NOW AND ACTORING	02	37.00	200.00	FINANCE	275			MANUFACTURING	169	39.5	193
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	821	39.0	266.50	SERVICES	115			NONMANUFACTURING	237	40.0	187
MANUFACTURING	399						1000	WHOLESALE TRADE	172		192
NONMANUFACTURING	422	38.5	248.50	TYPISTS+ CLASS B	1,378	39.0	162.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES	52	40.0	300.50	MANUFACTURING	338	39.5	174.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS		39.0	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	51	40.0	269.50	FINANCE	280	37.0	148.00	MAMUFACTURING			
RETAIL TRADE	50							NONMANUFACTURING			
FINANCE	149	38.0	256.00	FILE CLERKS	626			WHOLESALE TRADE	597	39.5	
				MANUFACTURING	117			RETAIL TRADE	296	39.0	
SECRFTARIES, CLASS C	1,165			NONMANUFACTURING	509				324	37.5	
MANUFACTURING	605			FINANCE	186				194	39.0	193
NONMANUFACTURING	569 74		233.00	FINANCE	266	36.5	142.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	1.110	39.0	228
WHOLESALE TRADE	118							MANUFACTURING	624		
RETAIL TRADE	76		203.00					WHOLESALE TRADE	75		
FINANCE	219							RETAIL TRADE	82		
, A - H - OL	217	30.0	254.50					FINANCE	168		
								SFRVICES	75		
											1

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

			ED.	!			erage can <sup>2</sup> )				erage esn 2)
Occupation, sex, and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly house (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Occupation, sex, 3 and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly houm (standard)	Weekly carnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Occupation, sex. <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings (standard
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED				PPOFFSSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS — MEN				PROFFSSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MFNCONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKSCONTINUED				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS):				DRAFTERSCONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	1.762	39.0	\$183.50	MANUFACTURING	290	39.5	\$460.00	DRAFTERS: CLASS A	431	40.0	\$346.0
MANUFACTURING	676	39.5	193.50	FINANCE			380 - 50	MARUFACTURING	328	40.0	346-0
NONPANUFACTURING	1,086	39.0	177.00		- 70	45.46	200,000				
WHOLESALE TRADE	522	39.5	173.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS			1	DRAFTERS+ CLASS B	463	39.5	289.5
RETAIL TRADE	214	39.0	165.00	(BUSTNESS)+ CLASS A	240	39.0	483.00	MANUFACTURING	297	39.5	286 - 5
FINANCE			170.50	MANUFACTURING	168	39.5	495.00				
SERVICE 5	119	39.0	179.50	-6270 121222				MRAFTERS. CLASS C	550		234.0
				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS				MANUFACTURING	146		242.5
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS			174.00	(BUSINESS), CLASS B:				NONMANUFACTURING	74	4:3.0	217.5
MANUFACTURING	67		179.50	MANUFACTURING	104	39.5	418.50	TALE TO THE STATE OF THE STATE			
NON#ANUFACTURING	69	38.5	167.00					ELFCTRONICS TECHNICIANS	536		390.0
				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS				MANUFACTURING	316	40.0	295.0
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS:				(BUSINESS), CLASS C	57	39.0	345.00				
CLASS B		38.5						FLECTRONICS TECHNICIANS. CLASS A.	259		
MANUFACTURING	58	39.0	181.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):				MANUFACTURING	114	40.0	299.0
				MANUFACTURING	328		361.50	FLECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS R.	474	39.5	306-0
ACHINE-BILLERS			197.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	84		286.50	Control of the Contro	17,1		
MANUFACTURING	5.2	59.5	212.00	PINANCE	125	37.5	329.00	MAMUFACTURING	144	4.1.0	312.5
	640	70 E	211.00					FIFTHONICS IFCHNICIANS, CLASS C.	106	0.00	239.0
PAYROLL CLERKS		39.5		COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).		42.0			100	417 = 0	23740
MANUFACTURING		39.5		CEA55 A			398.50				
NON*ANUFACTURING			165.50		137	39.5	401.00	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
MHOLESALE INADE	0 1	40.0	105.50	II.				01.C05411042 - #0****			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1.673	39.5	199.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).				COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS):			
MANUFACTURING			213-50	CLASS 8:		48 0	336+00		133	39.5	328.5
NONPANUFACTURING			188.50	FINANCE	52		335.00	HEADT RELIGIOUS TO SECURE		20.00	32.54
WHOLESALE TRADE		39.5			22	37.03	339.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).			
PETAIL TRADE			167.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS),				CLASS R:			
FINANCE		37.5		CLASS C	105	30.0	286.00		67	39.5	313.5
SFRVICES	59	39.5	187.50	NONMANUFACTURING.			263.00	1,000 1,012,010			
313 1312				Man-Man Malanananan	0 4	3.763	203000	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).			
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS. CLASS A	658	39.5	219.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS:				CLASS C	76	39.0	274 - 5
MANUFACTURING	368	40.0	223.00	MANUFACTURING	292	39.5	281.50				
NON"AMUFACTURING	290	39.0	214.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	108		210.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES	8 2	40.0	269.50	FINANCE	122	38.5			94		244.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	85	39.0	204.00	1345/102				FINANCE	51	30.0	181-0
FINANCE	8.2	37.5	187.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	167	39.5	290.00				
				MANUFACTURING	94	39.5	293.50				
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS. CLASS P		39.5		NON"ANUFACTURING	73	39.0	285.50	MANUFACTURING	56		251.0
MANUFACTURING		39.5						NONMANUFACTURING	75	39.0	229.0
NON*ANUFACTURING	526			COMPUTER OPERATORS + CLASS B	289		268.00				329.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	234			Paritor de Califaria	162			REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES			329.0
RETAIL TRADE	60		158.00	NONMAMUFACTURING	118	39.0	231.00	MANUFACTURING	150	40.0	351.0
FINANCE	128	37.5	158.00	rj							
				DRAFTERS	1+148					1	
				MANUFACTURING	893	40.0	298.50	1		i	

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

			Hourly est	nings <sup>4</sup>	NUMBER (	OF WO	RKER	S RECE	EIVIN	IG STE	AIGHT	-TIME	HOUR	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARSI	0F								
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>Z</sup>	UNDER	AND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.801	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60 AND
MAINTEMANCE CARPENTERS	251 177 74	9.50	\$10.30 10.05 12.91	\$8.02-\$11.43 8.02- 10.90 7.10- 13.87	-	6	2 - 2		100	-	1 1 1 0 1	3 3 -	26 5 21	9 9 -	25 25 -	18 15 3	3	1	14	9 8 1	25 25 -	35 34 1	5 a 1	18 16 2	9 4 5	111	*38
MAINTEMANCE ELECTRICIANS		9.98 10.00	10.70 10.90	8.61- 11.29 8.59- 11.29	-	_	-	_	_	7 7	56 56	63 63	54 54	101 190	86 72	103 103	1 02 1 02	66 69	72 66	141 55	18 18	161 158	705 703	21 21	78 78	50 48	16
MAINTE MANCE PAINTERS	307 131	9.80	9.56 10.85	9.56- 10.85 9.58- 10.86	-	_	-	_	_	3 3	4	_	7 3	6	13 13	2	2	.1	165	8 5	5 5	78 78	1	3	2	1 1	7 2
MAINTEMANCE MACHINISTS	550 541	8.76 8.77	8.83 8.83	7.56- 9.17 7.5J- 9.17	-	_	-	_	_	7 7	36 36	13 13	74 74	13 13	59 52	45 45	79 77	103 103	_	6	57 57	8	12 12	26 26	8	2	2
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	3+088 2+774 314 237	9.69 9.68 9.78 10.31	10.63 10.63 9.79 9.79	7.96- 11.16 7.94- 11.17 9.69- 11.13 9.79- 11.13	-	-	-	- - -	1 0 2 8 -	67 67 -	79 77 2	121 119 2	183 179 4	193 190 3	181 172 9	174 168 6	102 66 36 4	55 52 3	122 129	38 25 13 8	36 33 3	280 280 -			106 106 -	17 17	38
MAINTEMANCE MECHANICS  (MOTOF VEHICLES)  MANUFACTURING  PURLIC UTILITIES	847 360 487 272	9.36 9.90 8.97 9.45	9.38 10.90 9.24 9.38	8.13- 10.94 8.33- 10.94 8.00- 9.78 8.00- 11.04				1	-	56 - 56 14	20 19 1	7 3 4	3 2 1	36 22 14	106 31 75 58	44 32 12	52 3 49 26	117 4 113 53	6	45 25 20	15 2 13	167 167 -	61 17 44	57 26 31 31	1111	1 1 1 1	
MAINTEMANCE PIPEFITTERS	698 698	10.06	10.90 10.90	9.49- 10.94 9.49- 10.94	_	_	_	-	_		48 48	8	1	22 22	31 31	5 5	15 15	36 36	34 34	34 34	10 10	401 401	34 34	19 19	Ξ.	Ξ	-
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	231 181	9.88 10.74	10.90	8.99- 10.94 10.90- 10.94	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	50	_	_	1	1	9	_	7	1	_	162 162	Ī		-	-	-
MILL WRIGHTS		10.31	10.90	10.14- 10.94 10.14- 10.94	_	_	-	-	-	-	30 30	3	16 16	9	24 24	4 8 4 8	25 25	17 17			57 57	726 726	20 20	3	-	-	-
MANUF ACTURING	298 287	7.73 7.79	7.56 7.56	6.00- 9.05 6.24- 9.05	19 19	19	-	_	1 7 1 7	22	7	26 26	25 25	26 25	-	3	48 48	19 19			2	_	1	1	-	-	
ACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	769 769	9.51 9.51	9.67 9.67	8.30- 11.00 8.30- 11.00	_    -	-	-	_	_	12 12	10 10	28 28	23 23	52 52	56 56	7 4 7 4	4 4 4 4	73 73			23 23	107 107	211 211	15	_	Ē	
OOL AND DIE MAKERS		9.87 9.87	10.32 10.41	8.52- 11.17 8.52- 11.17	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	46 46	35 35	104	93 93	190 190	1 87 1 81	41	50 50		32 32	72 72	802 802	3	-	ī	
STATIOMARY ENGINEEPS	236 184 52	9.33 9.47 8.81	9.60 9.74 9.60	8.25- 10.79 8.25- 10.90 8.30- 9.60	_ _ _	-	-	9 9 -	4 - 4	6	4 3 1	1 - 1	6 3 3	9 7 2	13 12 1	30 25 5	8	5		10	9	32 32 -	15 15 -	12	3	3	
BOILER TENCFFS	185 185	8.12 8.12	8.10 8.10	6.34- 9.43 6.34- 9.43	Ę	( <del>-</del> )	-	4	35 35	-	25 25	4	19 19	3	8	1 8 1 8	11 11	12 12			-	8	24 24	-	÷	-	

<sup>\*</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$13.40 to \$13.80; 35 at \$13.80 to \$14.20; and 2 at \$14.20 to \$14.60.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

			Hourly ea	mings 4		NUMBER	OF I	ORKER	S REC	EIVIN	G ST	RAIGH	T-TIME	HOUR	LY EA	RNING	s (IN	DOLL	ARSI	0F								
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range		AND UNDER	-	3.20 - 3.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G1
UCKDRIVERS		\$8.38	\$8.69	\$6.97-\$1		~	-	9	2	5	-	24		93	43	37	118	83	156	39	39	306	150	260	157	27	582	
MANUFACTURING	695	8.15	8.85	6.85-		-	-	-	2	-	-	_	1	24	39	30	11	48	72	17	35	6.8	9	167	95	27	45	
NONMANUFACTURING	1 +480	8.49	8.69	7 - 14 - 1		-	-	9	-	5	-	24		69	13	7	107	35	84	22	4	238	141	93	62	-	537	
WHOLESALE TRADE	403	7.48	8.34		8.80	-	_	_	-	5	-	24		40	_	_	48	-	59	6	1		2	72	-	_	35	
RETAIL TRADE	212	8.29	8 • 22		9.35	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	7	_		6	-	-	8	16	_	93	20	-	62	_	_	
SERVICE S	233	6.98	6.13	5.50-	8.69	-	_	9	-	-	-	-	16	29	11	-	56	-	_	-	-	_	112	-	_	-	_	
TRUCKORIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	307	6.36	6.13	5.00-	8.13	_	_	9	2	5	_	10	23	37	31	14	59	8	5	4	9	64	17	3	7	_	_	
MANUFACTURING	118	7.40	8.13		8.13	_	_	_	2	_	_	1 -		3	20	- 8	-	3	2	a	7	50		3	7	_	-	
NONFARUFACTURING	189	5.71	5.75		6.13	_	_	9	_	5		10		34	11	6	59	5	3	-	2	14	8	_	-	_	_	
SERVICES	121	5.40	5.50		6.13	_	-	9	-	_	_	-	16	29	11	-	56	-	_	_	_		-	-	_	_	-	
RUCKDRIVERS+ MEDIUM TRUCK	688	8.76	8.89	7.74- 1		_	_	-	_	_	-	14	7	7	9	3	57	19	32	14	13	150	1	21	26	_	315	
MANUFACTURING	130	7.63	7.54		8-89	_	_	-	-	_	- 1	- 1	-	-	9	3	9	19	17	8	13	10	-	19	23	-	_	
NON-ANUFACTURING	558	9.02	10.28	8.22- 1		-	-	_	_	-	-	14		7	-	-	4.8	-	15	6	-	140	1	2	3	-	315	
WHOLESALE TRADE	144	6-94	6.39		8.34	-	-	-	-	-		14	7	7	-	-	48	-	1	-	_	65	-	2	-	_	_	
RETAIL TRADE	85	8.19	8.22	8.22-	8.22	_	-	-	-	_		-	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	6	-	75	1	-	3	_	-	
RUCKDRIVERS+ HEAVY TRUCK	178	7.53	8.18	5.03-	9.35	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	49	2	- 1	_	19	_	_	10	36	_	1	48	1	10	
MANUFACTURING	101	7.79	8.94		9.40	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	21	_	_	~	19	_	_	9	1	_	1	48	1	_	
																		-			-		4.20		4.0	D. (	0.53	
RUCKORIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	929	9.02	9.10	8.69- 1		_	_	_	_	-	-	_	1	_	1	19	2	7	106	5	- 1	56	132	235	62	26	257	
MANUFACTURING	327	8.72	9.13	7.46-		-	_	_	_	_	-	-	1	_	1	19	2	7	48	5		7		144	3	26	45	
NONMANUFACTURING	602	9.19	9.07	8-69- 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	1	49	132	91	59	_	212	
WHOLESALE TRADE	198	8.44	8 - 45	6.97-	9-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	58	-	1	39	2	70	-	-	28	
IPPERS	301	6.71	6.49	5.40-	8.04	_	1	_	_	14	_	2	3	32	33	30	25	37	17	27	3	9	15	22	29	2	-	
MANUFACTURING	193	7.18	7.06	5.90-	8.81	_	1	-	-	_	-	1	3	13	27	9	19	14	16	17	3	7	13	20	29	1	_	
NON#ANUFACTURING	108	5.86	5.90	4.99-	6.70	_	-	_	_	1.4	-	1	-	19	6	21	6	23	1	10	_	2	2	2	-	1	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	98	5.69	5.90	4.95-	6.49	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	19	6	20	6	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
NET WEDG	704	4 70	4		7 70			-				١.,	0.0								_							
EIVERS	381	6 - 30	6.13		7.72	_	1	/	10	1.8	8	10	22	51 9	38	17	33	25	32	11		18	17	15	44	1	-	
MANUFACTURING	196	7.35	7.14		88.8	-	1	7	-	1	1	1	_		18	12	20	13	22	8	3	15	15	15	40	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	185	5.18	4.95		6.08	-	-	/	10	17	7	9		42	20	5	13	12	10	3	-	3	2	-	ц	1	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	84	5.17	5.03 5.00		5.45	_	_	- /	_	-	7	_ a	14	20	18	- 5		10	6 2	1	-	3	-	_	-	1	_	
RETAIL TRADE	55	2.10	2000	4.00-	6.25	-			~	8	-	l °	0	0	2	5	13	_	2	_	_	,	_	_	_	_		
PPERS AND RECEIVERS	396	6.96	6 - 30	6-11-	7.55	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	8	-	3	64	135	32	5	61	9	17	13	10	10	29	_	
MANUFACTURING	183	7.34	7.36	6.32-	8.18	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	1	-	3	10	33	32	5	33	9	17	13	10	10	7	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	64	6.58	6 - 25	6-01-	7.55		~	-	-	-	~	-	7	-	_	6	22	_	-	28	-	-	-	+	-	1	-	
EHOUSEMEN	1.777	6.83	6-82	6.25~	7.40			-				11	29	66	34	2.7	282	1 78	234	205	155	4.9		37	12	30	_	
MANUFACTURING	1+333 501	6.87	7.22		7.88	-	0	- 1		_		2		54	28	23 21	39	37	52	92	132	4 4	- 1	13	10	. J V		
						_		I b	_	_		4	15	12		21		141			23	43	1	24	2	30	_	
NONMANUFACTURING	832	6.81	6.49		7.43	_	0	4	٥	_	_	1 4	15	12	6	2	243	141	152	113	23	4.3	1	24	2	30	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	59 619	8 - 86 6 - 71	9.66 6.49		7.00	-	_	_	_	_	_ [ ]	_ 6	12	12	- 6	_	156	141	150	111	23	2	1	24	~	30	_	
RETAIL TRADE			6.25		8-25		6		_			°	12	12	0	2	85	141	2	111	_	41	- 1	24	_		_	
TETRIL INMUESSABBBBBBBBBBBBBB	146	6.49	0 • 4 2	0027	0 = 27	_	10	10	0		-		-		-	2	0.3		~	-	-	9.1						

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

			Hourly est	mings 4		NUMBER	OF L	IO R KE R	S REC	EIVIN	iG \$T1	PAIGHT	-TIME	HOUR	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARS)	0F							
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle ran	ge <sup>2</sup>	UNDER	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.20 - 9.601	-	-
DER FILLERS	1,896	\$6.13	\$5.74	\$5.01-	\$7.62	-	1	53	56	140	42	30	45	240	277	161	181	112	1	62	65	30	189	134	60	8	4
MAMUFACTURING	668	6.81	6.37	5.59-	8.69	-	1	-	2	1	31	5	12	86	82	27	99	31	1	62	q	4	74	131	5	1	4
NONPANUFACTURING	1,228	5.76	5.26	4.70-	6.49	-	-	53	54	139	11	25	33	154	195	134	82	81	-	_	61	26	115	3	55	7	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,080	5.40	5.26	4.33-	6.31	-	-	53	54	139	7	25	33	154	193	133	82	81	-	-	60	-	4	-	55	7	-
IPPING PACKEPS	1 + 853	5 - 85	5.70	5.05-		2	2	10	6	51	6		176		236	297	125	117	27	232	18	8	11	90	13	5	-
MANUFACTURING	924	6.48	6.19	5.46-	7.32	-	-	_	1	-	4	20	62	115	40	164	106	46	27	203	9	8	11	90	13	5	-
NONPANUFACTURING	929	5.22	5.05	4.72-	5.75	2	2	10	5	51	2	56	114	230	196	133	19	71	-	29	9	_	_	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	528	5.23	5.05	4.72-	5.75	_	-	7	-	49	-	55	34	230	20	5	19	71	-	29	9	-	_	-	-	-	-
TERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	2+344	7.34	7.52	5.90-	8.95	-	1	1	7	7	13	31	25	149	280	126	194	122	152	88	52	90	238	746	8	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1 . 731	7.56	8.97	6.86-	9.05	-	-	1	1	1	13	21	18	144	112	98	146	53	120	56	26	6.8	89	742	8	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	613	6.71	6.51	5.26-	8.32	~	1	-	6	6	-	10	7	5	1 6 8	28	48	69	32	32	26	22	149		-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	290	5.94	5.26	5.26-	6.51	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	2	154	25	3	44	28	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	247	7.91	8.54	7.94-	8.67	-	1	-	6	2	-	3	-	2	6	3	11	14		-	24	22	149	4	-	-	_
RKLIFT OPERATORS	3+287	7.53	7.74	5.93-	9.13	_	-	-	-	-	1	1	125	214	189	297	272	149	100	214	191	138	187	991	141	3	30
MANUFACTURING	2,857	7.56	7.77	5.84-	9.13	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	125	214	111	296	212	1 33	99	172	134	107	50	984	141	3	30
NONMANUFACTURING	4 3 0	7.33	7.62	6.22-	8.70	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	60	16	1	42	57	31	137	7	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	240	6.43	6.22	5.25-	7 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	60	5	-	40	56	-	-	-		-	-
WER-TRUCK OPERATORS																											
OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	498	8.29	8.12	7.40-	9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	30	15	4	156	19	16	90	60	12	2	12
MANUFACTURING	320	8.85	8.64	8.12-	9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	23	-	4	-	19	16	90	60	12	2	12
A RDS	3 . 945	4.17	3.15	3.00-	4.75	233	1753	432	93	44	70	236	99	262	59	38	63	73	75	31	46	7	73	151	107	-	-
MAMUFACTURING	766	7.33	7.81	5.59~	9.02	-	-	-	2	1	-	51	36	68	37	15	26	52	67	27	46	7	73	151	107	-	-
NON MANUFACTURING	3 - 179	3.41	3.10	3.00-	3.30	233	1753	432	91	43	70	185	63	194	22	23	37	21	8	4	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	70	4.14	4.00	3.26-	4.71	14	1	4	4	9	1	15	5	6	4	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE	284	5.35	4.95	4.95-	5.88	-	-	~	-	-	1	7	9	171	11	22	37	15	7	4	-	-		-	-	-	-
SFRVICES	2 + 825	3.20	3.05	3.00-	3.20	219	1752	428	87	34	68	163	49	17	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
SUARDS: CLASS A	568	5.98	5.56	4.44-	7.84	-	-	5	34	13	3	82	65	64	22	23	52	42	В	6	17	7	57	64	4	-	-
MANUFACTURIFG	293	6.94	7.84	5.19-	8.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	15	32	7	-	15	21	3	2	17	7	57	64	4	-	_
NON#ANUFACTURING	275	4.96	4.75	4.05-	5.96	-	-	5	34	13	3	33	50	32	15	23	37	21	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
FINANCE	126	5.79	5.93	5.18-	6-29	_	-	-	-		1	7	9	16	11	22	37	15	4	4	-	-		-	_	-	7
UARRS+ CLASS B	3 • 377	3.87	3.15	3.03-	3.89	233	1753	427	59	31	67	154	34	198	37	15	11	31	67	25	29	-	16	87	103	-	-
MANUFACTURING	473	7.57	7.55	6.44-	9.10	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	21	36	30	15	11	31	64	25	29	-	16	87	103	-	-
NON"ANUFACTURING	2,984	3.26	3.05	3.03-	3.25		1753		57	30	67	152	13	162	7	-	-	-	3	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE S	2.712	3.16	3.00	3.07-	3.20	219	1752	423	53	28	67	146	12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
ITORS. PORTERS. AND CLEANERS	6+358	5.04	4.54	4.54-	5.52	161	369	174	157	133	106	356	2915	234	218	361	126	1 77	34	113	66	93	420	133	12	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1.721	6.81	6-66	5.44-	8.79	4	7	30	7	30	12	4.5	57	189	87	211	87	1 36	34	99	57	78	420	119	12	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	4 . 637	4.39	4.54	4.19-	4.57	157	362	144	150	103	94	311		45	131	150	39	41	-	14	9	15	-	19	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	76	4.72	4.50	4.03-	4.75	-	_	5	10	-	-	20	25	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	287	3.92	3.60	3.20-	3.95	17	51	36	37	37	47	16		3	11	1	4	. 7	-	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE	829	3.B1	3.50	3.00-	4.59		186	63	67	22	5		186	35	31	6	4	17	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
SFRVICES	3 , 301	4.48	4.54	4.54-	4.54	2	125	40	36	9.4	42	205	2639	-	88	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at \$10.40 to \$10.80; 11 at \$10.80 to \$11.20; 35 at \$11.20 to \$11.60; and 4 at \$12.80 and over.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

Occupation, sex, 3 and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings	Occupation, sex, <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>	Occupation, sex, <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings
MAINTENANCE . TOOLROOM . AND			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED	}		OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	248	40.0A	TRUCKORIVERS - CONTINUED			FORKLIFT OPERATORS	7 100	\$7.50
MANUFACTURING	177	9.50	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	304	\$6.36	MANUFACTURING		7.56
NONMANUFACTURING	71	11.20		118	7.40	NONFAHUFACTURING.		7.2
			NONPANUFACTURING	186	5.70	WHOLESALE TRADE		6.3
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	1.870	9.97	SERVICE S	121	5.40			
MANUFACTURING	1 . 753	9.99				POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS		
MATRICHANGE DATATEDS			TRUCKDRIVERS. MEDIUM TRUCK	657	8.69	(ATHER THAN FORKLIFT)	491	8.3
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	302	9.79		126	7.59	MANUFACTURING	313	8.9
PANUFACTURING	128	9.99	NONMANUFACTURING	531 144	6-94	rus and		
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	550	8.76	RETAIL TRADE	85	8-19	GUARDS		7.2
MANUFACTURING	541	8.77	RETAIL TRADE	0.5	0.47	NONMANUFACTURING		3.42
	7		TRUCKDRIVERS. HEAVY TRUCK	178	7.53	RETAIL TRADE	53	4.07
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	3,057	9.68	MANUFACTURING	101	7.79	FIMANCE	263	5.3
MANUFACTURING	2+743	9.67	Todat (12 a. D. 20)			SFRVICES		3.20
NONMANUFACTURING	314	9.78	TRUCKORIVERS. TRACTOR-TRAILER	924	9.02			
PUBLIC UTILITIES	237	10.31	MANUFACTURING	327	8.72	GUARDS + CLASS A	503	6.01
			NONMANUFACTURING	597	9.19	MANUFACTURING	272	6.82
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)			WHOLESALE TRADE	194	8.44	NONMANUFACTURING	531	5.05
MANUFACTURING	351	9.35	SHIPPERS	260	6.73	FINANCE	119	5 . 8 2
NON MANUFACTURING	487	8.97	MANUFACTURING.	168	7.16	GUARDS, CLASS F	3.063	3.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES	272	9.45	NONPANUFACTURING	92	5.95	MANUFACTURING	449	7.58
	- 12		WHOLESALE TRADE	86	5.79	NONMANUFACTURING		3.27
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	698	10.06				SERVICES		3.17
MANUFACTURING	698	10.06		319	6.38			, , ,
			MANUFACTURING	176	7.38	JANITORS. PORTERS. AND CLEANERS	3+381	5.38
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	231	9.88	NON "ANUFACTURING	143	5.15	MANUFACTURING		6.93
MANUFACTURING	181	17.74	WHOLESALE TRADE	66	5.18	NONMANUFACTURING		4.34
MILLWRIGHTS	1.078	10.21	SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	366	6.94	WHOLESALE TRADE	52	4.71
MANUFACTURING	1.078	10.31	MANUFACTURING.	153	7.37	RETAIL TRADE	191	4.0
THO HOLDRING CONTROL OF THE CONTROL	11070	10.31	WHOLESALE TRADE	6.4	6.58	SFRVICES	1 + 2 4 3	4 - 4 9
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	297	7.72	WHOLESHEE TRADES	0 1	0.20	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
MANUFACTURING	286	7.78	WAREHOUSEMEN	1,191	6.89	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
			MANUFACTURING	464	6.90			
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	758	9.50	NONMANUFACTURING	727	6-89	WAREHOUSEMEN	141	6.29
MANUFACTURING	758	9.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES	52	8.76	NOMMANUFACTUPING	124	6.24
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS			WHOLESALE TRADE	569	6.72	ORDER FILLERS:	7.0	
MANUFACTURING	1.794	9.86 9.87	RETAIL TRADE	101	0.40	NONMANUFACTURING	438	5.40
Hand Autonation	17700	7.01	ORDER FILLERS	1.157	6.17		434	5.42
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	226	9.32	NONMANUFACTURING.	790	5.96			
MANUFACTURING	178	9.45	WHOLESALE TRADE	646	5.39	SHIPPING PACKERS	912	5.35
	3.3					MAKUFACTURING	313	5 . 95
BOILER TENDERS	181	8.08	SHIPPING PACKEPS	924	6.28	NON"A NUFACTURING	599	5.04
MAMUFACTURING	181	80.8	MANUFACTURING	594	6.69	WHOLESALE TRADE	361	5.02
CONTRACTOR DISCOURTS OF CONTRACTOR OF			NONMANUFACTURING	331	5.54	GUARDS	361	3.66
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			WHOLESALE TRADE	167	5.69	NONMANUFACTURING	333	3.35
OCCOUNTIONS - NEW			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	2.124	7.34			
RUCKDRIVERS	2,135	8.36	MANUFACTURING		7.56	GUARDS: CLASS B	314	3.5
MANUFACTURING	690	8.15	NON ANUFACTURING.	574	6.75	NONMANUFACTURING	290	3.18
NONFANUFACTURING	1 - 445	8.46	WHOLESALE TRADE	274	F 70.4	a particular control of the		
WHOLESALE TRADE	399	7.47	RETAIL TRADE	234	8.01	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	2 + 821	4 - 5
RETAIL TRADE	212	8.29				MANUFACTURING	315	6.00
SFRVICES	233	6.98				NONMANUFACTURING		4 - 38
			ii .			FINANCE	329	3.85
	1				1	SERVICES		4.48

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, Cleveland, Ohio, for selected periods

Industry and occupational group 5	September 1972 to September 1973	September 1973 to September 1974	September 1974 to September 1975	to	September 1976 to September 1977	September 1977 to September 1978	September 1978 to September 1979
All industries:  Office clerical  Electronic data processing Industrial nurses Skilled maintenance Unskilled plant	5.6 (%) 7.5 7.3 7.5	8, 8 8, 7 10, 4 10, 2 10, 1	8. 0 8. 4 8. 9 8. 1 8. 9	7.1 6.8 8.0 6.8 6.9	7.5 8.7 8.1 12.1 9.0	7.6 7.5 8.2 7.5 8.3	8.5 8.4 10.5 10.8
Manufacturing: Office clerical Electronic data processing Industrial nurses Skilled maintenance Unskilled plant	5.5 (6) 7.3 7.2 7.8	8,5 8.4 10.7 10.5 10.6	8.3 7.8 9.2 8.3 8.6	7.7 7.9 8.3 6.5 7.7	7.0 6.5 8.2 12.8 10.9	7.8 7.1 8.0 7.5 8.5	8.5 8.3 11.0 11.1
Nonmanufacturing: Office clerical Electronic data processing Industrial nurses Unskilled plant	5.6 (6) (6) 6.9	9.1 8.6 ( <sup>6</sup> ) 9.5	7.7 8.7 (*) 9.4	6.6 5.8 6.0	8.0 10.5 (") (6)	7.3 7.9 (6) 8.4	8.4 8.4 (6) 8.7

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for white-collar occupations, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

									Offi	ce cleri	cal occ	upation	being	compar	e d—								
Occupation which equals 100			Secretari	es		Stenog	raphers	Tran- scribing-	Ту	pists	File c	lerks	Messen-	Switch- board	Switch- heard operator-	Order	clerks	Account	ing clerks	Book- keeping- machine	Payrol1	Key cutr	operate
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General	machine typists	Class A	Class B	Class B	Class C	gers	operators	tionists	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	operators, class B	clenis	Class A	Class I
ECRETARIES, CLASS A	100								ĺ														
ECRETARIES CLASS B		100										1					i	İ		Ì			
ECRETARIES CLASS C		116	100						1										1		1		
CRETARIES CLASS D		127	114	100		1													1	1			
		140	121	115	100					ĺ				-							1		
TENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR		125	120	109	111	1 30				ĺ								1					
TENOGRAPHERS + GENERAL		143	129	116	109	1 21	190			ļ	l		ļ										
RANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS	150	150	147	146	117	113	(6)	100		1	1												
		142	130	121	109	103	96	(6)	100		l			-									
		152	137	124	122	123	109	103	119	100													
ILF CLERKS, CLASS B		151	150	139	117	1 20	104	117	116	100	100	100											
ILE CLERKS+ CLASS C		183	154	153	133	148	125	107	126	100	97	88	100					1				ł	
SSENGERS		158	148	134	117	118	97	84	101	88	94	72	88	100				i	1			1	
WITCHBOARD OPERATORS	156	139	130	120	112	1 18	41	0.4	101	00	7 7	1 ' '	0.0	100					ì				
WITCHBOARD OPERATOR-	157	137	134	108	110	117	104	108	100	96	91	84	91	99	100								
RECEPTIONISTS		(6)	99	97	(6)	103	75	99	87	79	(6)	61	77	(6)	74	100						l	
ROFR CLERKS, CLASS B		135	117	110	(6)	98	94	85	101	86	86	80	81	102	92	(6)	100		]				
CCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A		116	108	97	94	91	79	7.8	86	78	75	6.8	79	82	83	107	89	100	1				
CCOUNTING CLERKS. CLASS B		139	127	116	109	102	96	98	101	94	89	84	92	104	98	126	105	120	100				
OOKKEEPING-MACHINE							ĺ								ļ					<b>!</b>			
OPERATORS. CLASS B	175	139	134	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	97	(6)	93	(6)	(6)	94	97	104	(6)	(6)	129	184	100			
AYROLL CLERKS		128	112	105	94	98	88	96	90	83	77	78	82	97	89	113	94	134	90	94	100		
EY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	149	131	117	108	102	100	94	89	92	80	90	73	84	96	91	115	101	110	91	93	102	1 70	
EY ENTRY OPERATORS: CLASS B	160	143	133	120	111	117	105	97	111	98	92	87	97	107	102	143	106	123	103	100	115	118	10
								P	rofessi	onal and	l techni	cal occ	upation	being o	compar	e d							
	Co	mputer sv:	rtems anal	ysts (busine	ess)	Compute	program	mers (busi	ness)		Comput	er operato	rs			Drafters			Electr	onics techn	icians		gistere

	Compute	r systems analy	sts (business)	Compute	programmers	(business)	Co	mputer operato	15		Drafters		Elec	tronics technic	ians	Registered
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Cłass A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	industrial nurses
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	100 120 147 121 145 167 164 190 221 131 172 199 (6) 166 (6) 165	Class 8  100 116 99 121 142 140 156 187 109 151 173 (6) (6)	100 87 102 124 116 135 168 (6) 126 (6)	10 0 12 5 14 4 13 6 15 6 20 2 11 0 14 3 16 3 13 5 13 9 16 1 13 9	100 125 116 130 155 101 125 145 110 106 (6)	100 99 112 138 70 84 98 (6)	100 1119 144 83 101 130 62 90 (6)	100 136 76 90 122 73 81	100 62 87 (6)	100 121 155 111 103	100 124 97 87 (6)	107 87 72 (6) 85	1Un 119 (6) 113	100 114 106	10 U 85	
														L:		

See note under table A-9 and footnote at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for blue-collar occupations, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

					P.	Maintena	nce, tool	room, ar	d powe	erplant oc	cupation be	eing compare	-d				
Occupation which equals 100						Mechanics				heet-metal			Machine-tool	Tool and d	ie Stationa		
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painte	rs Machinist	Mach	inery Me	otor vehicles	Pipefitter		workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	operators (toolroom)	makers	engine		oiler tende
									1					1			
A THIE NAME OF CASE HAS DO	4.00					- 1								1		Į	
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	100		1	i	i	ì		i		i i		i	i	)	]	- 1	
AINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	97	100	1		1	1							ľ	1		- 1	
AINTENANCE PAINTERS	119	175	100		1	1		1		- 1				i			
AINTENANCE MACHINISTS AINTENANCE MECHANICS	97	100	97														
(MACHINERY)	98	101	96		10	- 1											
(MOTOR VEHICLES)	102	104	99		10	01	100									1	
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	103	103	99	103	10	12	191	100									
WORKERS	101	102	100	102	10	32	100	100		100					1	ļ	
ILLWRIGHTS	99	192	99	103	10	01	100	100		100	100					1	
AINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	117	120	118	119	11	19	119	115		(6)	116	100					
ACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS	[			/	1		/	1				100					
(TOOL ROOM)	99	102	99	103	10		100	99		100	100				1		
OOL AND DIF MAKERS	97	99										91	100			1	
			96			8	98	97		9B	97	82	97	100			
TATIONARY ENGINEERS	112	103	102		10		101	99		100	100	85	100	103	100		
OILER TENDERS	102	197	99	106	10	15	104	101	-	(6)	(6)	92	(6)	102	107	1	00
								1									
						Materi	ial move	ment and	custod	ial occupa	tion being	compared-					
		Truck	drivers				Shipper				Shipping	Material	Forklift	Power-truck	Gua	rds	Janito
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer	Shippers	Receive	recei		ousemen	Order fillers	packers	handling laborers	operators	operators (other than forklift)	Class A	Class B	porte and cle
	Eight track	mediani dack	meavy duck	Tractor daner		ļ					-	-		iomatici	Crass A	Class II	-
RUCKORIVERS+ LIGHT TPUCK	100							-									
TRUCKDRIVERS. MEDIUM TRUCK	94	100			ŀ		1	1		1	}		i			I	
TRUCKORIVERS. HEAVY TRUCK	(6)	(6)	100	1			1	1		1	1	1	- 1			ĺ	
TRUCKOPIVERS. TRACTOR-TRAILER.	96	(6)	101	100									ŀ				
SHIPPERS	99	112	(6)	121	100								I	İ			
	102	1 19	(6)	118	106	100						1					
RECEIVERS				(6)		98	10	.			1	1 1	I				
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	76	89	(6)		86					1		1		1			
WAREHOUSE MEN	93	113	(6)	117	105	1.06	10		100	100		1	ļ				1
ORDER FILLERS	117	114	117	124	117	106	16		101	100	1	1	[				1
SHIPPING PACKERS	112	116	116	(6)	113	108	16		100	97	100	I I					
ATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	96	111	115	115	105	104	11		107	102	100	100					
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	99	103	101	108	99	98	10		99	98	98	97	100				
(OTHER THAN FOPKLIFT)	84	(6)	(6)	109	99	99	16	51	(6)	101	(6)	100	102	100			1
GUARDS+ CLASS A	109	(6)	(6)	168	101	99	11	18	(6)	115	94	112	123	(6)	100		
GUAPDS+ CLASS B	132	162	(6)	116	112	104	13	32	120	107	98	106	107	113	(6)	100	

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,

### **Earnings: Large establishments**

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S RECI	EIVIN	STP	AIGHT	-TIME	WEEKI	LY EA	RNING	s (IN	DOLL	ARS)	0F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours (standard)	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	AND UNDER	~	130	-	150 - 160	-	-	180 - 200	200	220	24:) - 26J	-	280 - 390	300 - 320	320 - 340	340 - 360	360 - 380	380 - 400	400 - 420	-	440 AND O VER
SECRETARIES MANUF ACTURING NON*ANUF ACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	2+670 1+520 1+150 122		265.00 233.00	256.00	\$204.00-\$291.00 216.50- 309.00 197.00- 261.00 295.50- 336.00	-	1.46.1	1 -	15 - 15 -	13	68 24 44	112 49 63	375 158 217	410 188 222 2	363 199 164 3	290 175 115	218 137 81 6	244 173 71 27	177 117 60 36	104 68 36 20	101 90 11	113 85 28 21	43 40 3	11 8 3 2	6 3 3 -	6 6 - -
SECRETARIES+ CLASS A	192 145			326.00 326.50	280.00~ 361.50 284.50~ 353.50	-	-	-	_		3	÷	1	3 -	4 1	19 12	18 15	24 18	14 13	31 27	24 22	24 10	21 21	3 1	1	2
SECRETARIES CLASS B	537 331 206 37		286.50 293.00 276.00 320.50	271.50	244.30- 322.50 251.00- 325.30 235.30- 316.00 289.00- 373.00	=	1.00	i	1		6	2 - 2 -	10 6 4	42 15 27 1	60 33 27 2	75 40 35	74 53 21	64 34 30 13	61 51 10	45 23 22 8	21 12 9 2	54 41 13 11	8 5 3 	6 5 1 -	5 3 2 -	4 4 -
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	878 515 363 25	39.5 38.5			225.50- 299.00 203.00- 261.00	-	- - -	-	2 - 2 -	-	11	15 15	78 22 56	149 78 71 1	153 91 62 1	134 85 49	98 55 43 3	87 59 28 8	51 36 15 3	26 16 10 8	2 4 2 4 -	34 33 1	1 4 1 4 -	2 2 -	-	- - -
SECRFTAPIES CLASS D	749 401 348	39.0	229.00 237.50 219.50	221.00	196.09- 252.00 195.09- 280.50 197.00- 231.50	Ē		1 - 1	2 - 2	2 - 2	8 1 7	54 32 22	182 89 93	1 65 75 90	117 55 62	43 25 18	23 12 11	68 62 6	49 15 34	2 2 -	32 32	1	-	1-3	- - -	-
SECRETARIES CLASS E	287 128 159	40.0	192.50 204.00 183.00	195.50		-	- 2 - 5	-	11 - 11	11	39 14 25	40 17 23	98 41 57	46 20 26	22 19 3	15 13 2	3 2 1	- - -	2 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	-
STENOGRAPHERS	540 292 248 192	39.5 39.5	236.50 234.00 239.50 254.00	218.50 257.00	190.09- 285.50 189.50- 267.50 190.50- 285.50 222.50- 285.50	-	-	4 2 2 -	9 3 6 -	14 4 10	3ú 17 13	41 20 21 12	88 70 18 12	52 32 20 11	47 29 18 15	54 37 17 16	56 15 41 37	88 14 74 74	15 7 8 6	5 5 -	37 37 -	- - -	-	- - - -	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS: SENIOR		39.5 39.5	242.00 232.50		199.50- 285.50 196.00- 259.50	-	i	<b>4</b> 2	6 -	3 -	3 2	6 5	44 33	25 18	30 20	35 29	18 11	72 10	14	4	_	_	_	_	_	_
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	276 152 124 95	40.0	235.00	203.00 222.J0		-	-	-	3 - -	1 1 4 7	27 15 12 9	35 15 20 11	44 37 7 5	27 14 13 7	17 9 8 6	19 8 11 11	38 4 34 34	16 4 12 12	1	1 1 -	37 37 - -	-	-	-	-	- - -
TYPISTS MANUFACTURING NON™ANUFACTURING	1+368 476 892	39.5	188.00	179.50 175.00 179.50	155.50- 204.00	-	29 11 18	105 32 73	134 51 83	42	171 64 107	173 58 115	215 90 125	113 45 68	69 30 39	32 17 15	7	118 1 117	6	13 13	7 7 -	1 1	-	1	-	- - -
TYPISTS: CLASS A	662 229 433		209.00 205.50 211.00	191.00	167.50- 251.00 171.00- 223.00 167.00- 285.50	=	8 6 2	2 2 1 2 1	27 5 22	43 11 32	82 30 52	54 28 26	133 58 75	72 30 42	46 18 28	23 14 9	13 6 7	118 1 117	3	10 10 -	6 6 -	1 1 -	- - -	1	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B	706 247 459	39.0 40.0 39.0	172.00	170.00 163.00 178.00	146.50- 190.50 147.30- 185.00 146.30- 199.50	-	21 5 16	83 31 52	107 46 61	53 31 22	89 34 55	119 30 89	82 32 50	41 15 26	23 12 11	9 3 6	72 1 71	-	3 3 -	3 3 -	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	-	<u>-</u>	-
FILE CLERKS	218 68 159	39.0	191.00		130.50- 179.50 144.00- 208.00 125.50- 179.00	2 - 2	45 - 45	45 13 32	23 9 14	15 9 6	18 9 9	16 3 13	8 3 5	8 7 1	4 2 2	4 1 3	13 1 12	6		10 10 -	1 1 —	11	- - -	=	- - -	-
FILE CLEPKS, CLASS B	157 120		170.00		130.00- 179.50 125.50- 174.50	Ę	34 34	27 27	20 12	13	17 9	14	5 4	2 1	1	2	12 12	-	_	10	-	-	-	-	-	_

Table A-10. Weekly earnings of office workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EIVIA	G ST	RAIGH	T-TIME	MEEK	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARSJ	0F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours (standard)	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	UNDER	-	-	140 - 150	-	-	-	100 - 200	290 - 220	-	-	-	-	-	320  340	-	-	-	-	_	440 AND O VER
MESSENGERS	235 81 154 61	39.0	184.00	175.50	144.00- 262.50	1 - 1 -	19 9 10	23 7 16	25 10 15	32 7 25	19 6 13 5	19 4 15 6	14 6 8 2	21 12 9 8	8 7 1	10 8 2 1	40 3 37 37	2 - 2 2	1 1 -	1 1 -	-			3:		10.0
SWITCHPOARD OPERATORS.  MANUFACTURING NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	195 84 111 36	39.5 39.0	222.50 190.00	190.00 203.50 179.50 278.50	172.50- 261.50 148.50- 217.00	1 1 -	12 5 7	16	9 - 9 -	8 2 6 -	18 10 8 1	16 6 10	27 13 14 6	27 14 13 4	13 9 4 3	5 3 2 2	20 8 12 11	8 - 8 8	1 1 1	4 -	7	2	-	1	-	-
SWITCHPOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS	59	39.5	208. JO	207.30	167.59- 244.90	-	-	2	3	2	10	4	7	7	7	6	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPDER CLERKS	178 143			215.50 210.00		1 -	2	3 -	6	1	22 19	12 11	23 23	22 22	15 14	7 7	19 14	12 10	14	3	11	7	3	-	_	-
ORDER CLERKS» CLASS A	57	40.0	285.00	298.00	252.00- 318.50	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	6	4	7	7	14	1	6	3	2	-	_	-
ORDER CLERKS» CLASS B	121 110		211.00 217.50	194.00 200.00		1 -	2	3 -	5 3	-	20 19	12 11	21 21	21 21	9	3	7	5 5	_	2	5 5	4	1	_	-	_
ACCOUNTING CLERKS  MAMUF ACTURING  NON MANUF ACTURING  PUBLIC UTILITIES	1:579 818 761 370	39.5 39.5	232.00 228.50 236.00 286.00	212.50 245.00	175.00- 268.50 178.50- 293.50	2 1 1	19 12 7	49 22 27	67 35 32	57 31 26	110 72 38 -	129 66 63 2	191 114 77 3	164 93 71 17	86 55 31 6	123 84 39 20	126 78 48 36	289 37 252 242	34 15 19 17	29 21 8 8	27 22 5 3	39 22 17 16	19 19 -	19 19 -	-	=
ACCOUNTING CLEPKS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NOMMENUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	862 448 414 236	39.5 39.5	254.50 259.00 259.50 296.00	264.00 241.00 285.50 293.50	196.09- 280.50 211.00- 293.50	-	- - -	6 2 4 -	21 14 7 -	23 16 7	21 14 7	38 29 14	93 52 41	106 63 43 5	55 36 19	57 35 22 6	102 71 31 21	213 32 181 171	22 13 9 7	19 12 7 7	21 16 5 3	27 10 17 16	19	19	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B MANUF ACTURING NON™ANUF ACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	717 370 347 134	39.5	205.00 202.50 207.50 269.00	186.00 184.00 190.00 285.50	163.00- 237.00 164.00- 272.00	2 1 1	19 12 7	43 20 23	46 21 25	34 15 19	89 58 31	91 42 49 2	98 62 36 3	58 30 28 12	31 19 12 6	66 49 17 14	24 7 17 15	76 5 71 71	12 2 10 10	10 9 1	6 6 - -	12 12	1111	1111	-	T.
PAYROLL CLERKS	287 153 134	39.5	235.50 244.00 225.50	231.50	190.00- 282.00	-	2 - 2	5 - 5	6 - 6	10 4 6	10 6 4	19 13 6	42 26 16	44 16 28	30 22 8	14 8 6	32 18 14	34 9 25	14 10 4	7 5 2	5 5 -	7 5 2	6 6 -	-	Ī	=
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	904 457 447 177	40.0 39.0	214.00 224.00 203.50 244.50	208.00 191.50	175.00- 259.50 167.00- 251.50	4 - 4 -	7 - 7 -	26 - 26 -	46 22 24 -	48 19 29	84 44 40 11	108 54 54 19	133 72 61 6	1 31 69 62 29	51 31 20 2	57 33 24 19	71 23 48 44	62 19 43 42	18 13 5 5	33 33 -	12 12 -	1 1 -	12 12 -	-	-	-
KEY FNIRY OPERATORS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING NON*MANUFACTURING PURLIC UTILITIES	468 272 196 77	40.0 39.5	230.00 231.50 227.50 274.50		178.50- 277.00 186.50- 277.00	- - -	1 - 1 -	4 -	2 - 2 -	11 9 2 -	40 28 12	52 36 16	65 37 28 1	76 45 31 3	46 28 18	31 13 18 13	32 14 18 14	59 16 43 42	16 13 3 3	9 9 -	11 11 -	1 1 -	12 12 -	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B MAMUFACTURING NOR*MANUFACTURING PUPLIC UTILITIES	436 185 251 100	39.5	196.50 213.00 184.50 222.00		168.09- 259.50 152.09- 203.50	4 -	6	22	44 22 22	37 10 27	44 16 28 11	56 18 38 19	68 35 33 5	55 24 31 26	5 3 2 1	26 20 6 6	39 9 30 30	3	2 - 2 2	24	1	1	0.7.1.1		į	

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EIVIN	G STR/	IGHT-	TIME	WEE KL	Y EAR	NINGS	CIN	DOLLA	RS) 0	F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	AND UNDER	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	280 - 300	-	320 - 340	3 40 - 3 60	-	-	400	-	460 + 500	-	-	-	AND OVER
CMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS LBUSINESS)	580 287 293	39.5	462.50			-	- - -	-	1 - 1	1 - 1	-	1 1 -	6 3 3	7 1 6	21 8 13	22 6 16	34 10 24	43 19 24	38 20 18	39 25 14	81 43 36	82 53 29	106 45 61	62 30 32	28 17 11	6
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (RUSINESS), CLASS A MANUF ACTURING NOMMANUF ACTURING	250 159 91	39.0	495.00 501.00 485.50	505.00	447.00- 553.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1 - 1	-	5 2 3	9 6 3	13 5 8	19 10 9	35 22 13	42 31 11	51 34 17	40 27 13	28 17 11	5
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)+ CLASS B	104	39.5		428.50	365.50- 477.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 2	3 1 2	9 6 3	15 6 9	23 6 17	33 12 21	17 7 10	17 12 5	42 19 23	36 22 14	55 11 44	20 1 19	-	1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	57	39.5	355.00	336.90	305.00- 397.00	_	_	_	1	1	1	1	4	4	11	7	6	1	8	3	4	4	_	2	_	
OMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) MANUFACTURING	750 391 359	39.5	363.00 360.50 366.90	359.00		-	1	1 - 1	2 1 1	6 4 2	14 9 5	27 15 12	62 22 40	49 27 22	55 32 23	88 53 35	83 35 48	71 40 31	54 40 14	56 33 23	115 55 60	40 14 26	10 5 5	1 2 6 6	5 - 5	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A MANUFACTURING	242 166 76	39.0	412.50 401.00 437.00	399.50	362.00- 439.00	-	- 1.1	-	-	-	į,	1 - 3	3 3 -	5 5 -	9 7 2	14 13 1	22 13 9	29 19 10	27 24 3	31 20 11	56 39 17	19 12 7	10 5 5	12	5 - 5	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) CLASS B	359 155 204	40.0	337.50		299.00- 377.00	-	3	1 - 1	1 - 1	- - -	10 8 2	11 11	16 7 9	23 15 8	29 16 13	58 31 27	56 19 37	31 10 21	19 8 11	2 4 1 2 1 2	59 16 43	21 2 19	- - -	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	149 70 79	39.5		283.00 307.50 276.00	267.30- 322.00 277.00- 364.50 264.50- 293.00	3	į	-	1	6 4 2	1 3	16 4	43 12 31	21 7 14	17 9 8	16 9 7	5 3 2	11 11 -	8	1 1 -	-	- - -	-	-	-	-
OMPUTER OPERATORS	620 278 342	39.5	286.50	259.00 266.50 250.00	211.50- 293.50 225.50- 333.50 200.00- 293.50	2 - 2	11 3 8	42 9 33	64 25 39	61 29 32	66 26 40	65 38 27	43 23 20	1 4 4 19 1 2 5	41 30 11	12 10 2	13 12 1	9 7 2	15 15	10 10	8	1 4 1 4	-	-	1.11	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A MANUFACTURING		39.0 39.5	288.50 306.00 261.00	284.00 299.00	247.50- 314.00 257.50- 335.00 230.00- 286.00	-	-	-	2 - 2	9 4 5	14 3 11	26 15 11	15 7 8	22 14 8	19 14 5	9 8 1	9 8 1	2 - 2	2 -	8	1 1 -	1 1 -	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING	247 154 93	39.0 39.5	269.50 296.00 226.50	242.00 262.50	212.50- 304.00 228.00- 363.00 197.50- 247.50	10.7	1	9 3 6	35 12 23	31 16 15	42 22 20	33 21 12	21 13 8	7 5 2	21 15 6	3 2 1	4	7	13	1	7 7	13	=	-	-	-

Table A-11. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

				Weekly e		NUMBER	OF I	IORKER	RS REC	EIVI	IG ST	RAIGH	T-TIME	E WEEK	KLY EA	RNING	SS (IA	DOLL	ARS	0F						
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours (standard)	Mean 2	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	120 AND UNDER 140	-	160 - 180	180 - 200	200 - 220	240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320	320 - 340	3 40 - 3 60	360 - 380	380 - 400	400 - 420	-	-	500 - 540	-	-	A NE
OMPUTER OPERATORSCONTINUED																										
COMPUTER OPERATORS+ CLASS C	234	39.5	\$244.00	\$282.50	\$188.50-\$293.50	2	11	33	27	21	10	6	7	115	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	- 2	-	-	
PAFTERSMANUFACTURING					272.50- 360.50 262.30- 362.50	2 2	6	15 15	11 11	25 25	28 26	29 25	36 33	48 40	107 48	47 41	59 56	4 4 4 2	26 25	33 30	39 34	2	-	-	_	
MANUFACTURING					316.50- 391.50 316.50- 391.00		-	-	_	_	2	5 5	19 19	15 15	25 23	24 23	42 42	34 34	13 13	16 16	33 33	2	_	_	-	
MANUFACTURING					264.50- 328.50 244.30- 336.50	-	_	-	2	1 4 1 4	18 18	22 18	10	19 18	75 20	17 14	11 8	7	7 6	17 14	6	_	_	_	_	
DRAFTERS+ CLASS C	85 77	40.0	257.00 253.50		190.00- 309.00 183.50- 309.00	-	6	12	9	9	4	2	6 5	10 7	6 5	6	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	_	_	
LECTPONICS TECHNICIANS		40.0 40.0			255.00- 309.50 250.00- 306.50	-	-	_	_	1 1 1 1	30 30	4 1 4 1	4 0 4 0	4.7 4.4	40	10	15 7	2	-	2	_	26 23	_	_	_	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS. CLASS A. MANUFACTURING					289.50- 347.00 287.50- 346.50	-	-	_	-	-	-	2	6	17 17	6	6	14	1	_	2 2	_	12	_	_	_	
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS: CLASS B. MANUFACTURING	121 118				266.59- 309.50 265.09- 309.50	-	-	_	_	2	6	1 1 1 1	21 21	29 26	32 32	4	1	1	_	-	-	14 14	-	-	_	
FGISTFRED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	145 127				287.59- 370.50 287.50- 372.00	-	Ē	-	-	-	4	5 4	19 17	27 26	10	21 15	9	20 1 8	6	9	10	4	-	Ī.	1	

Table A-12. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

			emge tan ]				emge esp <sup>2</sup> )				imge im <sup>2</sup> )
Occupation, sex, 3 and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Occupation, sex, <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly hours standard	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Occupation, sex. <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Weekly houm <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (standare
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMENCONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN-CONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS: MANUFACTURING	74	39.5	\$283.00	SWITCHROARD OPERATORS	172	39.0 39.5		COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (RUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: MANUFACTURING	54	40.0	311.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR- RECEPTIONISTS	59	39.5	208.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B: MANUFACTURING.	107	40.0	\$342.5
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS WOMEN				ORDER CLERKS	130 106	39.5 39.5	209.50 209.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).	86	39.0	301.5
SECRETARIES	2:613 1:491 1:122	39.0 38.5	263.50		95 84	39.5	191.50 197.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS:	217	39.5	293.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES  SECRETARIES CLASS A MANUFACTURING	122 189 142	39.0	316.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS: MANUFACTURING	735	39.5	221.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	119 74	39.0 39.5	287.0 302.5
SECRETARIES CLASS B	527	39.0	285.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A: MANUFACTURING	391	39.5	240.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	182 120 62	39.0 39.5 38.5	280 • 0 306 • 0 229 • 0
NONMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	206	38.5	276.00	MANUFACTURING.	578 344 247	39.5 39.5	196.00	DRAFTERS: MANUFACTURING		40.0	305.
SECRETARIES CLASS C	862 499 363		252.50 265.50 234.00	MANUFACTURING	136	39.5	234.50	TRAFTERS+ CLASS A	194 189	40.0	342.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25 748	40.0 39.0	296.50	MEY ENTRY OPERATORS	830 439 391	39.5 39.5 39.0	212.50 222.00 202.00	DRAFTERS+ CLASS B:	120	40.0	288 - 5
MANUFACTURING	401 347		237.50 219.50		451	39.5	227.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C	76 71	40.0 40.0	254 - 1 251 - 1
MANUFACTURING	287 128 159		192.50 204.00 183.00	NONMANUFACTURING	193	39.5 40.0	227.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	24fl 225	40.0 40.0	302-0
STENOGRAPHERS: MANUFACTURING	285	39.5	232.50	KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B MANUFACTURING	379 181	39.0 39.5	195.00 213.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A.	66 54	40.0	342.
STENOGRAPHERS: SENIOR: MANUFACTURING	133	39.5	229.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		!		FLECTROMICS TECHNICIANS CLASS B.	116 113	40.0	
STENOGRAPHERS+ GENERAL	240 152		234.50 235.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS): MANUFACTURING	253	39.5	469.50	PROFFSSIONAL AND TECHNICAL DECUPATIONS - WOMEN			
YPISTS: MANUFACTURING	474	39.5	187.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS IBUSINESSIA CLASS A	191	39.0	494.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (RUSINESS):	115	39.5	337.
TYPISTS, CLASS A: MANUFACTURING	227	39.5	205.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (RUSINESS), CLASS B:	143	37.0	304.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS).	6.3	39.0	286.
TYPISTS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING	247	40.0	172.00	MANUFACTURING	92	39.5	430.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS:  MANUFACTURING		39.5	251.
ILE CLERKS: MANUFACTURING	65	39.0	191.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)+	271	39.5	369.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	137		
				CLASS A	173	39.0	402.50 402.50	MANUFACTURING	126	43.0	335•

Table A-13. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

		L	Hourly ea	mingi <sup>4</sup>	NUMBER	OF	MORKE	RS REG	SEIAI	NG ST	AIGHI	-TIMI	HOUR	LY E	ARNINE	S (IN	DOL	LARSI	0F								
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	4.80 AND UNDER 5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00		-	-	~	-	-	-	-	2. AN OV
AINTENANCE CARPENTEPS	186 142	\$9.85 9.93	\$10.30 10.35	\$8.31-\$10.94 9.35-10.90		5	1	-	1 (6	-	1 1 1 0	+	22	2	7	15 12	3	1	14 14	9	25 25	35 34	5 4	18	9	-	1
AINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	1 • 511	10.49	11.11	9.84- 11.29 9.82- 11.29		Ξ	-	-	-	-	38 38	9	29 29	22 21	43 42	29 29	73 73	4 8 4 6	42 36	138 52	18 18	152 149	705 703	21 21	78 78	50 48	1
INTEMANCE PAINTERS	147 125	10.18	10.85	9.73- 10.86 9.73- 10.86		-	=	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	13 13	2	2	_	11 8	8 5	5 5	78 78	1	3 -	2	1	
INTENANCE MACHINISTS	276 274	9.51 9.51	9.17 9.17	8.81- 10.59 8.83- 10.59		-	_	-	-	-	17 17	7	2	6	8	26 26	34 32	64 69	-	6	4 8 4 8	8	12 12	26 26	8	2	
INTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) MANUFACTURING	2:182 2:031	19.37	11.06 11.11	9.79- 11.17 10.03- 11.17		2	-	-	2	2 2	63 63	30 30	53 53	55 54	59 59	35 35	69 65	38 37	221 92	38 25	36 33	259 259		54 54	106	17 17	3
INTENANCE MECHANICS MOTOR VEHICLES) MANUFACTURING NOMMANUFACTURING PUBLIC UTILITIES	543 287 256 214	9.91 10.47 9.29 9.37	9.78 10.94 9.34 9.38	9.08- 10.94 10.18- 10.94 8.00- 9.78 8.00- 9.78		0.00	:	- 1	-	-	6 5 1	-	1 - 1 -	8 6 2	87 24 63 58	2 2	29 3 26 26	89 4 85 53	50 6 44 44	25 25	3 2 1	167 167	19 17 2 2	57 26 31 31	-	- - -	
INTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	660 660	19.18	10.90	9.92- 10.94 9.92- 10.94		9.1	-	-	-	-	45 45	5 5	1	7 7	28 28	5 5	13 13	24 24	34 34	34 34	10 19	401 401	34 34	19 19	-	_	
INTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS MANUFACTURING	229 179	9.88 19.75	10.90	8.99- 10.94 10.90- 10.94		-	_	-	-	_	_	50 -	_	-	1	1	9	-	6	_	-	162 162	_	-	_	-	
LLWRIGHTS		10.56 10.56	10.94	10.90- 10.94	1	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	7	-	21 21	4 2 4 2	21 21	17 17	22 22	46 46	57 57	726 726	20 20	3	_	_	
INTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	206 195	8.39 8.51	8.84	7.32- 9.63 7.55- 9.65		-	=	7	2	10	1 1	8	16 16	14 13	2	3	48 48	19 19	30 30	33 33	2	-	1	1	_	_	
CHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) MANUFACTURING	554 554	10.20	10.99 10.99	9.13- 11.00 9.13- 11.00		-	-	-	-	-	-		4	16 16	25 25	15 15	30 30	67 67	24 24	32 32	23 23	107 107	211 211	-	_	_	
OL AND DIE MAKERS		10.52 10.53	11.13	10.03- 11.17 10.03- 11.17		_	_	-	-	-	-	-	5 5	3 3	27 27	90 90	65 59	29 29	23 23	155 155	32 32	45 45	801 801	3	_	_	
ATIONARY ENGINEERS	165 148	9.70		8.30- 10.90 8.94- 11.00		-	-	-	4	6	4	1 -	3 -	5 3	7 6	16 11	8	5 5	18 18	10 10	9	32 32	15 15	12 12	3	3	
OILER TENDERS	135 135	8.73 8.73	8.84	7.37- 10.18 7.37- 10.18		-	) -£	-		:	22	4	19 19	3	8	6 6	11 11	12 12	12 12	6	-	8	24 24	-	-	~	3

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

			Hourly ear	mings ?		NUMBER	OF I	ORKE	RS REC	EIVI	NG ST	RAIGH	T-TIM	E HOU	RLY E	ARNING	S (I	N DOL	LARS	0F								
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle rang	e <sup>2</sup>	2.80 AND UNDER 3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AN
CKDRIVERS MANUFACTURING	1+162 373 789	\$9.22 8.81 9.42	\$9.41 9.04 10.28	\$8.22-\$ 8.13- 8.22-	9.43	=	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5 3 2	7 5 2	21 20 1	. 6	37 2 35	33 7 26	21 5 16	18	193 59 134	30 3 27	72 68 4	157 95 62	27	518 45 473	
RUCKORIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	115	7.85	8.13	7.78-	8.28	-	_	-	2	-	-	-	_	5	1	1	3	5	3	1	9	64	11	3	7	_	-	
RUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK:	58	8.60	8.89	8.18-	9.37	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	3		1		2	3	1	7		18	23			
RUCKDRIVERS. HEAVY TRUCK	94	8.80	9.32	8.18-		_	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	_	2	1	_	1	-	-	1	35	_	1	48	1	3	
RUCKORIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	413 166	9.58 9.14	10.12	9.01- 8.95-		-	_	-	-	_	_	-	1	-	1	19	2	1	-	1	7	12	18	50 46	62	26 26	200	
PPERS	111 100	7.74 7.82	8.68	5.71- 5.71-	9.22	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2 2	6	14	4 3	1	6	1	5	-	5	13	20	29	2	-	
EIVERS	169	7.12	7.12	5.70-	8.88	_	1	_	2	8	_	9	2	7	13	5	20	8	13	6	2	6	13	20 15	29 37	1	_	
MANUFACTURING	113 56	7.95 5.46	8.73 5.71	6.89- 4.00-	9.22 6.25	-	1 -	-	2	8	-	9	2	6	11	5	7 13	4	11 2	5	2	3	14	15	37	1	_	
PPERS AND RECEIVERS	67	8.57	8.85	7.71-	9.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	_	-	3	12	2	11	1	10	4	22	-	
HOUSEMEN	357 170 187	7.06 7.16 6.97	7.18 7.23 6.25	6.25- 6.82- 6.25-	7.92 7.80 7.92	-	6	4	6	-	-	-	12	-	2 2	12	87	14	45	58 56	43 20	19	-	7	12	30	_	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	57	8.89	9.67	7.92-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	87	11	2	2	23	13	-	-	2	30 30	-	
ANUFACTURING	735 434 301	7.85 7.54 8.29	8.69 8.56 8.70	7.32- 5.95- 7.62-	8.81 8.83 8.70	=	1	_	-	1	1	4	8	11	77 74	14	42 32	23 7	1	62 62	61	29	189 74	134 131	60 5	8	4	
PING PACKERS	324	7.29	7.51	6.35-	9.05	2	2	3	5	2	5	6	17	1	3	7	10	16	2	51	61	26	115	88	13	7	_	
AMUFACTURING	226 98	7.68 6.39	8.49	6.35-	9.05 7.57	2	2	3	5	2	2	6 -	17	1	1	2 5	25 19	25 19	2	22 29	5	-	11	88	13	5	_	
RIAL HANDLING LABORERS		8.22 8.35	8.81	8.07- 8.18-	9.13 9.13	_	1	1	4	1	1	4 2	3	99	16	25 15	21 5	75 41	18 14	38 8	44	90 68	238 89	704 700	8	_	_	
ONMANUFACTURING	311	7.73 8.23	8.22	7.62-	9.13		1	_	3	_	1	2	98	168	7	10	16	34 30	79	30 59	90	123	149	991	-	- 7	- 3	
ANUFACTURING	1,810	8.24 8.21	9.13 8.51	7.55- 7.62-	9.19 8.70	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	98	168	5	12	32 32 -	14	78	52 7	33 57	92	50 137	984	141	3	3	
R-TRUCK OPERATORS HER THAN FORKLIFT)ANUFACTURING	287 272	9.18 9.33	8.87	8.62- 8.62-		_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 2	15	1 1	-	19	16	90 90	60	12	2 2	12	

<sup>\*</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at \$10.40 to \$10.80; 11 at \$10.80 to \$11.20; 35 at \$11.20 to \$11.60; and 4 at \$12.80 and over.

Table A-14. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers, large establishments, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979—Continued

			Hourly ear	nings 4		NUMBER	OF W	ORKER	S REC	EIVIN	6 STR	AIGHT	-TIME	HOUR	LY EA	RNING	S (IN	DOLL	ARSI	0F							
Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Mean 2	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle rang	e <sup>2</sup>	UNDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.20	-	- 0010.4 - ANG OVE
JARDS	1+288	\$5.55	\$5.10	\$3.10-	<b>5</b> 7.84	204	185	59	25	16	3	39	73	69	h O	A.F.	n.a	40	59	29	25	1	70	130	107		_
MANUFACTURING	569	7.79		6 - 64-		-	-	_	2	1	-[	-	22	35	33	13	23	28	54	25	25	1	70		107	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS A	436	6.16	6-13	4.50-	7.84	_	_	5	19	13	3	33	63	37	18	23	50	42	7	4	17	1	54	43	4	-	-
MANUFACTURING	176	7.79	8 - 64	6.73-	9.02	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	13	5	3	-	1.3	21	2	_	17	1	54	43	4	+	+
NONMANUFACTURING	260	5.05	4.80	4 - 25 -	6.13	-	-	5	19	13	3	33	50	32	15	23	37	21	5	fl.	-	-	-	-	+ 1	-	-
GUARDS+ CLASS B	852	5.23	3 - 25	3.00-	7.81	204	105	54	6	3	_	6	10	32	31	13	10	7	52	25	8	_	16	87	103	-	-
MANUFACTURING	393	7.79	8 - 63	6.63-	9.29	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	9	30	30	13	10	7	52	25	8	-	16	87	103	+	-
NITORS PORTERS AND CLEANERS	3+171	5.62	4.57	4.54-	6.99	16	69	62	21	51	69	34	1544	138	63	150	33	118	31	80	60	81	420	131	-	-	1.0
MANUFACTURING	1,122	7.50	8.33	6-45-	8.77	1	7	2	-	2	5	1.1	27	109	26	63	14	96	31	66	51	72	420	119	-	+	-

Table A-15. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

Occupation, sex, 3 and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings	Occupation, sex, <sup>3</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>	Occupation, sex, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MAINTENANCE. TOOLROOM. AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MENCONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	183 142		STATIONARY ENGINEERS	155	\$9.72		251	\$8.5
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	1 - 481	10-49	PAROF ROLDRING			SHIPPING PACKEOS	189	7.7
MANUFACTURING	1+377		BOILER TENDERS	131	8.70		156	7 - 80
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	142	10.16	- 200-c 2- c-2-2-2-			MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	1.269	8-23
MANUFACTURING	122	19.15	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING	972 297	7.8
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	276	9.51						
MANUFACTURING	274	9.51	TRUCKDRIVERS	1.126		FORKLIFT OPERATORS	* * * * * * *	8.2
			MANUFACTURING	368	9.81		1,748	8.2
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)		10.37	NONMANUFACTURING	758	9.40	NONMANUFACTURING	215	8.2
MANUFACTURING	2,000	10.42				POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS		
MAINTEMANCE MECHANICS			TRUCKORIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	112	7.89	(OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	287	9.1
(MOTOR VEHICLES)	534	9-91	TRUCKORIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK:			MANUFACTURING.	272	9.3
MANUFACTURING	278	10.48	MANUFACTURING	54	8.59	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	21.0	7.0
NONMANUFACTURING	256	9.29	MANUFACTURA 100	24	0.07	GUARDS	1.117	5.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	214	9.37	TRUCKTRIVERS+ HEAVY TRUCK	94	8.80	HE PARTE DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PARTE OF THE PAR	524	7.7
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS	660	10.18	TRUCKDRIVERS. TRACTOR-TRAILER	412	9.58	GUARDS CLASS A	372	6.2
MANUFACTURING	660	19.13	MANUFACTURING	166			155	7.6
7 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	000	13013	HANDE AL TORING	100	/ * 1 4	NONPANUFACTURING	217	5.1
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS	229	9.88	SHIPPERS	89	7.74		1 37	_
MANUFACTURING	179		MANUFACTURING	8.2	7.78	GUARDS - CLASS R	745	5.4
						MANUFACTURING	369	7.8
MILLWRIGHTS	960	10.57	RECEIVERS	134	7.29			ĺ
MANUFACTURING	960	10.57	MANUFACTURING	96	8.07	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	1 • 689	6.1 7.8
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS	205		SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	5.8	8.55			
MANUFACTURING	194	8.51		100	777	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL		
	1000	12000	WAREHOUSE MEN	290				
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	543	10.20	MANUFACTURING	157	7.13			l .
MANUFACTURING	543	10.20	NONMANUFACTURING.	133		WAREHOUSEMEN	66	6.3
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	1+262	10.51	112750 -11721112	1	, ,,,,,	SHIPPING PACKERS	118	6.3
MANUFACTURING	1.256	17.52						1

#### **Footnotes**

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends,

holidays, and late shifts.

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

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

# Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 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.

#### 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,

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 Digits under in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. http://idser.silouisfed.org/

and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

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

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

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

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

#### Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are also shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

#### Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers, senior
Stenographers, general
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A,
B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, classes
A and B
Accounting clerks,
classes A and B
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators,
classes A and B

#### Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers,
Digitized for FRASTASSES A, B, and C
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

### Electronic data processing— Continued

Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

#### Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

#### Skilled maintenance

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

#### Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners Material handling laborers Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

- Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
- Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
- 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. ( $\$5 \div \$4 = 1.25, \times 100 = 125$ .) 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

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

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# Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1979

	Minimum	Number of es	tablishments	Worl	kers in establishme	ents
Industry division <sup>2</sup>	employment in establish-	Within scope		Within scope	e of study 4	
	ments in scope of study	of study	Studied	Number	Percent	Studied
ALL ESTAPLISHMENTS						
ALL INBUSTRY DIVISIONS		1+158	302	388 - 012	100	242,591
ANUFACTURING	100	434	146	202:279	52	136.114
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND	-	724	156	185,733	4.8	136,477
OTHER PUPLIC UTILITIES 5	199	40	15	32:541	8	27:484
WHOLESALE TRADE 6	5)	212	33	26,929	7 16	7:649 44:627
RETAIL TRADE 6 FIMANCE, INSUPANCE, AND REAL ESTATE 6	1 7U 50	117	37 26	62,878	7	15,960
SERVICES 6 7	50	218	45	34 • 507	9	10,757
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL INDUSTRY DIVISIONS	-	136	112	222+809	100	203+346
ANUFACTURING	5110	7.8	64	127,783	57	115,822
ONMANUFACTURING	=	5 8	4.8	95+926	4.3	B7.524
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES 5	590	8	7	26+296	12	25,609
WHOLESALE TRADE 6	500	6	6	4 • 1 4 3	2	4+143
RETAIL TRADE 6	590	29	21	45 • 983	21	40+068
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE 5	5 0 0 5 3 0	8 7	8 6	12+911 5+693	3	12.911

The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, and Medina Counties. 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.

The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

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

<sup>5</sup> Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Local-transit operations and an electric utility (supplying less than half the electricity consumed in the Cleveland area) are municipally owned and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

<sup>b</sup> Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-series tables,

b Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-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.

# 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 parttime, 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 descriptions, 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:

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

#### 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

#### SECRETARY---Continued

#### Classification by Level-Continued

- 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.)
- 1.5-2 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 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.

#### Classification by Level-Continued

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

# SECRETARY-Continued

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR-2)—Continued

- 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 followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

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.

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

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

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

# MESSENGER

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

## SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

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

# SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

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

#### ORDER CLERK

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

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

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

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

#### ORDER CLERK-Continued

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

#### ACCOUNTING CLERK

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

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

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

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

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

## BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

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

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under machine biller),

# BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR-Continued

cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

#### MACHINE BILLER

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

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

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

#### PAYROLL CLERK

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

# KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

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

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

# KEY ENTRY OPERATOR-Continued

<u>Class B.</u> Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

# **Professional and Technical**

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

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

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

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

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

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

accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

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

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

# COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

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

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

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

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

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of

linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

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

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

OR

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

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

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

# COMPUTER OPERATOR

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

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

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

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs

# COMPUTER OPERATOR-Continued

required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

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

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

# DRAFTER

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

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

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

# DRAFTER-TRACER

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

# AND/OR

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

## ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

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

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

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

# REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES

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

# Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

# MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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

# MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

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

# MAINTENANCE PAINTER

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

# MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

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

# MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

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

# MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)—Continued

acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose <u>primary duties</u> involve setting up or adjusting machines.

# MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor Vehicles)

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

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

#### MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

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

# MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

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

#### MILLWRIGHT

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

## MILLWRIGHT-Continued

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

# MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

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

# MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

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

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

# TOOL AND DIE MAKER

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

# TOOL AND DIE MAKER-Continued

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

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

## STATIONARY ENGINEER

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

# BOILER TENDER

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

# **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 1½ tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1½ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

#### SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

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

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

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

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper Receiver Shipper and receiver

#### WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a <u>variety</u> of <u>warehousing</u> duties which require an <u>understanding of the establishment's storage plan</u>. Work involves <u>most of the following</u>: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose <u>primary</u> duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

# ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

#### SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

# MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

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

## POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

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

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

Forklift operator Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

# **GUARD**

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on

# GUARD-Continued

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.

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

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

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

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

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

# Service Contract Act Surveys

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

Alaska (statewide) Albany, Ga. 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.

Fayetteville, N.C. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla. Fort Smith, Ark,-Okla. Fort Wavne, 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.

El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces,

Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.

Tex.-N. Mex.

# **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. 1979	2050-46,	
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove,		
Calif., Oct. 1978 1	2025-65.	\$1.30
Atlanta, Ga., May 1979	2050-20,	\$1.30
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1979	2050-42,	\$1.75
Billings, Mont., July 1979	2050-43,	\$1.50
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978 Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978¹ Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978¹	2025-15,	80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1978	2025-43,	\$1.50
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1978 1	2025-71,	\$1.30
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22,	70 cents
Chattanooga, TennGa., Sept. 1979	2050-39,	\$1.50
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21,	\$1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio-KyInd., July 1979 1	2050-28,	\$2.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1979	2050-47,	\$1.75
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1978 Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1979	2025-59,	\$1.50
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1979 1	2050-33,	
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1978 1	2025-52,	\$1.50
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10.	
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-66,	\$1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1979 1	2050-41,	\$1.50
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. 1979	2050-45,	\$1.50
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., Oct. 1979	(To be sur	reyed)
Green Bay, Wis., July 1979	2050-31,	\$1.50
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point,		
N.C., Aug. 1978Greenville_Spartanburg, S.C., June 1979 1	2025-46,	\$1.00
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1979 1	2050-29,	\$1.75
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	2050-9,	\$1.20
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67,	
Kansas City, MoKans., Sept. 1978	2025-53,	\$1.30
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 19781	2025-61,	
Louisville, KyInd., Nov. 1978	2025-69,	\$1.00
10 11 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3035 (3	41.00

Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.—Miss., Nov. 1978 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2025-62, \$1.00

Area	Bulletin number and price *	
Minut 71 Oct 10701	2025 (0	£ 1 20
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1978 1	2025-60,	
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050-8,	\$1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MinnWis., Jan. 1979	2050-1,	\$1.30
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1979	2050-36,	
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050-5,	\$1.30
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1979 1	2050-2,	\$1.30
New York, N.YN.J., May 1979	2050-30,	\$1.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va N.C., May 1979 1	2050 22	¢ 1 7 5
N.C., May 1979	2050-22,	\$ 1.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and	2025 21	00
Newport News-Hampton, VaN.C., May 1978	2025-21,	
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1979 1	2050-32,	
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1979	2050-37,	
Omaha, NebrIowa, Oct. 1978	2025-56,	
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1979	2050-26,	
Philadelphia, PaN.J., Nov. 1978	2025-54,	\$1.30
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1979	2050-11,	\$1.50
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1978 1	2025-70,	\$1.20
Portland, OregWash., May 1979	2050-27,	\$1.75
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1979	2050-34,	\$1.50
Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1979	2050-35,	
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I		T
Mass., June 1979 1	2050-38,	\$1.75
Richmond, Va., June 1979	2050-24,	
St. Louis, MoIll., Mar. 1979 1	2050-13.	
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75.	4
Saginaw Mich Nov 1978	2025-64,	
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1978Salt Lake City—Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1978	2025-72.	
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17,	
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73,	*
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14.	
	2050-14,	
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979		
Seattle-Everett, Wash., Dec. 1978	2025-74, 2050-44.	
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1979 1	,	T -
Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1979	2050-16,	
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1979	2050-40,	
Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34,	•
Washington, D.CMdVa., Mar. 1979	2050-4,	\$1.20
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18,	
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23,	
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050-6,	\$1.00

Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
 Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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