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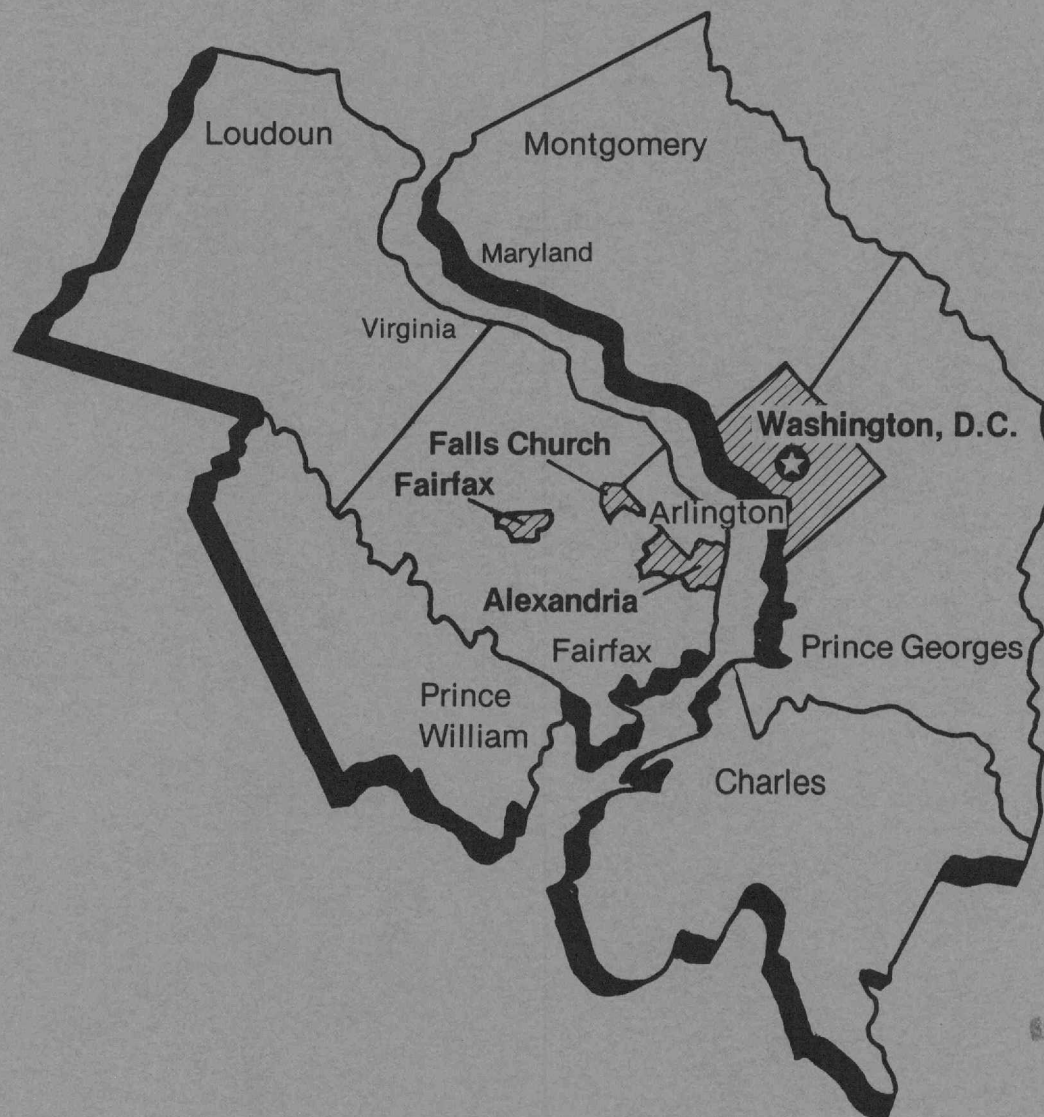
Area Wage Survey

Washington, D.C.—Maryland— Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1980



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3000-4



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1980 survey of occupational earnings in the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Washington area are available for the hospitals (May 1978), auto dealer repair shops (June 1978), and nursing and personal care facilities (June 1978) industries. March 1980 reports on occupational earnings only are available for the laundry and dry cleaning, moving and storage, and refuse hauling industries. Occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Washington. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Washington, D.C.—Maryland— Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1980



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

May 1980

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Contents

Page

Page

Introduction	2
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Tables:

Earnings, all establishments:

A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers	3
A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers	5
A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex	7
A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers	9
A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers	10
A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex	11
A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups	12
A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for office clerical occupations	12
A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for professional and technical occupations	13
A-10. Average pay relationships within establishments for maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations	13

Tables—Continued

A-11. Average pay relationships within establishments for material movement and custodial occupations	14
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Earnings, large establishments:

A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers	15
A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers	17
A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex	19
A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers	20
A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers	21
A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex	22

Appendix A. Scope and method of survey	24
Appendix B. Occupational descriptions	28

Introduction

This area is 1 of 71 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-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for 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 through A-11 provide measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area 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.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	110 and under 130	130–150	150–170	170–190	190–210	210–230	230–250	250–270	270–290	290–310	310–330	330–350	350–370	370–390	390–410	410–430	430–450	450–470	470–490	490–510	510–535
Secretaries.....	7,679	38.0	262.00	251.50	221.00– 300.00	–	50	100	222	939	1178	1282	963	793	632	560	307	294	144	71	71	68	2	–	–	3
Manufacturing.....	317	39.5	273.50	270.00	242.00– 301.50	–	–	–	2	17	43	42	54	43	53	30	13	9	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	7,362	38.0	261.50	250.00	221.00– 299.50	–	50	100	220	922	1135	1240	909	750	579	530	294	285	141	67	69	66	2	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	948	39.0	308.50	310.00	268.00– 347.00	–	–	–	–	10	48	79	125	125	86	144	110	119	49	21	15	15	1	–	–	1
Secretaries, class A.....	261	39.0	352.50	344.50	288.50– 416.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	15	50	27	22	15	8	17	12	36	47	2	–	–	3
Nonmanufacturing.....	235	39.0	356.50	352.00	288.50– 423.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	15	41	18	21	14	6	16	12	34	46	2	–	–	3
Public utilities.....	42	39.5	397.00	400.00	356.00– 433.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	8	–	6	6	6	11	1	–	–	1
Secretaries, class B.....	1,173	38.5	305.00	301.00	256.00– 351.50	–	–	–	18	4	72	155	130	133	105	102	128	172	89	34	17	14	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	65	39.5	303.00	314.00	260.00– 339.00	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	11	2	3	13	9	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,108	38.5	305.00	300.00	256.00– 351.50	–	–	–	18	4	67	146	119	131	102	89	119	166	87	30	17	13	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	165	39.0	360.00	363.50	341.50– 384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3	17	46	39	29	13	9	4	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, class C.....	2,177	38.0	270.50	265.00	231.00– 304.00	–	–	6	26	202	300	303	327	312	224	256	72	62	38	24	18	7	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	118	39.5	275.00	281.00	261.50– 304.00	–	–	–	–	9	14	3	16	24	32	16	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,059	38.0	270.00	263.50	230.50– 304.00	–	–	6	26	193	286	300	311	288	192	240	69	61	38	24	18	7	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	242	39.5	316.00	315.00	292.50– 344.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	18	10	47	56	37	37	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, class D.....	2,679	38.0	250.00	244.00	221.00– 280.50	–	–	62	60	326	571	520	351	233	237	176	90	52	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	102	40.0	243.00	244.50	226.50– 260.00	–	–	–	2	7	24	30	25	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,577	38.0	250.50	244.00	221.00– 283.00	–	–	62	58	319	547	490	326	227	229	176	90	52	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	371	39.0	296.00	284.00	269.00– 317.00	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	85	107	34	70	19	43	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, class E.....	1,104	38.5	215.50	211.00	192.00– 239.00	–	46	25	109	365	189	209	88	38	30	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,098	38.5	215.00	210.50	192.00– 238.00	–	46	25	109	364	189	209	86	36	29	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers.....	699	37.0	259.00	274.50	210.00– 293.00	–	–	100	40	35	51	66	42	148	72	38	63	38	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	683	37.0	259.50	275.00	210.50– 293.00	–	–	100	38	31	49	66	34	148	72	38	63	38	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers, senior.....	532	37.0	257.50	276.50	189.00– 293.00	–	–	100	35	15	18	38	32	114	61	38	63	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	524	37.0	258.50	278.00	189.00– 293.00	–	–	100	33	11	16	38	32	114	61	38	63	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers, general.....	167	38.5	262.50	247.50	222.00– 287.50	–	–	–	5	20	33	28	10	34	11	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	159	38.0	263.00	247.50	222.00– 288.00	–	–	–	5	20	33	28	2	34	11	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	84	39.5	297.50	287.50	274.50– 353.00	–	–	–	1	6	3	1	2	34	11	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transcribing-machine typists.....	401	37.0	237.00	234.00	211.00– 259.00	–	–	1	43	55	77	93	55	9	36	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	376	37.0	235.00	234.00	209.50– 259.00	–	–	1	43	54	73	91	48	2	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists.....	2,334	38.0	199.50	198.50	173.00– 225.50	5	59	471	491	491	315	314	104	77	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	230	39.5	201.50	196.50	168.00– 237.50	–	1	68	35	39	23	31	29	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,104	38.0	199.50	198.50	173.00– 225.00	5	58	403	456	452	292	283	75	73	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	269	39.0	228.50	217.00	211.50– 268.50	–	–	3	26	38	108	15	14	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists, class A.....	943	39.0	210.00	207.50	180.50– 236.50	–	14	81	193	228	127	215	64	14	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	117	39.5	220.50	225.00	193.00– 249.00	–	–	9	15	23	16	25	26	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	826	39.0	208.50	207.50	180.00– 236.50	–	14	72	178	205	111	190	38	11	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists, class B.....	1,391	38.0	192.50	183.00	163.00– 217.00	5	45	390	298	263	188	99	40	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,278	37.5	193.50	185.00	163.50– 217.00	5	44	331	278	247	181	93	37	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	255	39.0	228.00	217.00	214.50– 265.00	–	–	3	26	30	108	15	11	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks.....	1,036	37.5	180.00	175.00	152.50– 211.50	10	220	235	194	101	240	8	9	12	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	938	37.0	181.50	180.50	155.00– 211.50	10	185	191	184	99	239	8	8	7	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	56	39.5	235.50	221.00	202.00– 259.50	–	–	–	10	9	15	4	4	7	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks, class A.....	117	37.5	197.00	186.00	175.00– 206.00	4	9	12	45	25	7	1	4	3	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	115	37.5	197.00	186.00	175.00– 206.00	4	9	12	44	25	6	1	4	3	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	110 and under 130	130 — 150	150 — 170	170 — 190	190 — 210	210 — 230	230 — 250	250 — 270	270 — 290	290 — 310	310 — 330	330 — 350	350 — 370	370 — 390	390 — 410	410 — 430	430 — 450	450 — 470	470 — 490	490 — 510	510 — 535		
File clerks, class B	510	38.0	173.50	167.00	152.50– 187.00	–	109	154	133	25	76	4	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	427	37.5	176.00	171.00	156.00– 193.00	–	82	112	124	24	76	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
File clerks, class C	409	37.0	183.00	202.50	149.50– 211.50	6	102	69	16	51	157	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	396	36.5	183.50	202.50	149.50– 211.50	6	94	67	16	50	157	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Messengers	690	37.5	187.50	178.00	151.50– 205.50	9	153	86	177	108	44	44	6	42	18	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	684	37.5	187.50	178.00	151.00– 205.00	9	153	86	176	104	43	44	6	42	18	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switchboard operators	685	39.5	175.50	172.50	140.00– 198.50	157	38	65	185	153	50	3	7	1	4	7	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	671	39.5	173.50	172.50	137.00– 198.00	157	37	65	183	152	50	1	6	1	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Public utilities	41	40.0	272.50	256.50	195.00– 347.00	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	6	1	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	721	39.0	175.00	169.00	142.00– 197.50	139	60	176	113	108	40	29	44	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	68	39.5	201.50	187.00	160.00– 232.00	–	–	26	9	1	10	11	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	653	38.5	172.00	160.50	140.00– 196.00	139	60	150	104	107	30	18	37	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Order clerks	856	39.0	203.50	201.00	180.00– 219.00	–	31	75	209	199	206	36	45	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	801	39.0	200.00	201.00	180.00– 218.50	–	31	73	206	195	200	31	45	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Order clerks, class A	523	39.5	201.00	201.00	185.00– 219.00	–	28	69	97	132	126	6	45	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	506	39.5	200.50	201.00	185.00– 219.00	–	28	69	95	128	120	1	45	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Order clerks, class B	333	38.5	207.00	203.00	180.00– 218.50	–	3	6	112	67	80	30	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	295	38.0	198.50	203.00	180.00– 215.00	–	3	4	111	67	80	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Accounting clerks.....	3,665	38.5	209.00	197.00	168.50– 235.00	47	346	597	509	571	511	351	143	256	121	122	23	26	25	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	292	39.5	247.50	249.50	195.00– 281.00	–	–	15	49	31	19	35	21	67	16	16	15	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	3,373	38.5	205.50	195.00	166.00– 230.50	47	346	582	460	540	492	316	122	189	105	106	8	20	25	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Public utilities	706	39.0	250.00	229.50	208.00– 287.50	–	–	4	16	159	174	51	44	108	62	41	4	7	21	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Accounting clerks, class A	1,337	38.5	241.50	228.50	197.00– 286.00	–	26	97	114	192	243	99	80	222	112	87	21	25	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	121	39.0	274.50	281.00	245.00– 304.00	–	–	–	11	17	2	1	–	55	10	4	13	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	1,216	38.0	238.50	222.00	194.50– 286.00	–	26	97	103	175	241	98	80	167	102	83	8	19	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Public utilities	392	38.5	269.00	279.50	217.00– 298.00	–	–	–	–	13	126	16	24	86	62	39	4	7	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Accounting clerks, class B	2,328	38.5	190.00	182.50	159.00– 214.50	47	320	500	395	379	268	252	63	34	9	35	2	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	171	39.5	228.50	235.00	185.00– 266.00	–	–	15	38	14	17	34	21	12	6	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	2,157	38.5	187.00	176.50	157.00– 211.00	47	320	485	357	365	251	218	42	22	3	23	–	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Public utilities	314	39.5	226.50	202.50	195.00– 239.00	–	–	4	16	146	48	35	20	22	–	2	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Payroll clerks	557	38.5	215.50	217.00	181.00– 240.00	–	8	92	83	43	157	76	29	37	4	21	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	512	38.5	211.50	215.00	177.50– 234.00	–	8	92	82	35	150	69	23	34	3	12	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Key entry operators	3,176	39.5	179.00	171.00	150.00– 194.00	139	446	963	657	459	204	90	108	46	28	11	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	71	39.0	225.50	210.00	177.00– 281.50	–	–	10	18	7	7	3	7	5	6	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	3,105	39.5	177.50	170.00	150.00– 193.50	139	446	953	639	452	197	87	101	41	22	4	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Public utilities	102	38.5	278.50	273.50	246.50– 301.50	–	–	–	3	7	8	11	19	19	11	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Key entry operators, class A	520	39.0	215.00	213.50	184.50– 244.00	3	18	42	89	76	129	45	73	23	15	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	510	39.0	213.50	213.50	184.50– 240.00	3	18	42	89	76	128	44	73	20	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Key entry operators, class B:																												
Manufacturing	61	39.0	216.00	197.50	173.00– 256.00	–	–	10	18	7	6	2	7	2	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing:																												
Public utilities	85	38.5	276.00	269.00	242.00– 353.00	–	–	–	3	7	8	11	15	17	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 and under 130	130 — 140	140 — 150	150 — 160	160 — 170	170 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 300	300 — 340	340 — 380	380 — 420	420 — 460	460 — 500	500 — 540	540 — 580	580 — 620	620 — 660	660 — 700							
Computer systems analysts (business).....	1,262	38.0	431.00	422.00	368.50– 508.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	25	99	99	167	216	142	158	129	100	88	20	5							
Manufacturing.....	52	39.0	558.50	578.00	534.00– 611.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6	1	14	17	6	2							
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,210	38.0	425.50	415.50	365.00– 499.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	25	99	98	167	215	138	152	128	86	71	14	3							
Public utilities.....	181	38.5	443.50	423.00	389.00– 501.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	30	41	30	22	28	7	9	2	—							
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	432	38.0	512.00	508.00	463.50– 567.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	64	107	102	34	74	18	4							
Nonmanufacturing.....	405	38.0	506.50	501.50	462.50– 548.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	63	106	102	27	62	13	3							
Public utilities.....	59	39.0	493.50	495.50	456.50– 526.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	16	23	—	3	1	—							
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	643	37.5	416.00	393.50	372.50– 460.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	53	151	174	78	51	27	66	14	2	1							
Nonmanufacturing.....	618	37.5	412.00	393.50	372.50– 448.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	52	151	173	75	46	26	59	9	1	—							
Public utilities.....	97	38.5	436.00	414.50	390.00– 463.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	35	15	6	5	7	6	1	—							
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	187	38.5	295.50	288.50	269.00– 316.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	23	75	46	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	187	38.5	295.50	288.50	269.00– 316.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	23	75	46	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Computer programmers (business).....	1,015	37.5	350.50	347.50	304.50– 392.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	34	23	128	197	260	154	84	46	31	6	—	—	—							
Manufacturing.....	93	39.5	387.50	395.00	367.00– 433.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	10	6	12	29	22	8	2	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	922	37.5	346.50	346.50	304.50– 387.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	34	21	118	191	248	125	62	38	29	6	—	—	—							
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	293	39.5	397.00	395.00	369.00– 425.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	54	106	58	20	9	1	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	240	39.5	394.50	392.50	359.50– 424.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	44	83	43	15	9	1	—	—	—							
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	422	37.5	356.00	347.50	312.00– 377.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	72	97	154	21	23	20	17	5	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	395	37.5	354.00	347.50	312.00– 374.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	65	92	153	19	16	17	15	5	—	—	—							
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	294	36.0	298.50	300.50	229.50– 346.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	32	13	54	55	52	27	3	6	5	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	281	36.0	298.00	300.50	229.00– 346.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	32	11	51	54	51	23	3	6	5	—	—	—	—							
Computer operators.....	1,577	38.0	254.50	252.00	212.00– 287.50	3	—	1	3	71	73	160	162	174	262	394	134	96	28	15	1	—	—	—	—	—							
Manufacturing.....	60	39.0	313.50	318.00	276.00– 342.00	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	16	19	7	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,517	38.0	252.00	251.00	208.50– 287.50	3	—	1	3	71	71	160	156	174	261	378	115	89	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Computer operators, class A.....	317	39.0	295.50	292.00	255.50– 327.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	28	35	86	83	39	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	300	39.0	293.50	288.00	253.00– 327.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	28	35	84	74	36	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Computer operators, class B.....	608	38.0	262.50	254.00	222.00– 288.00	—	—	—	—	3	19	18	77	106	124	147	42	55	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	586	38.0	261.50	252.00	222.00– 284.00	—	—	—	—	3	19	18	75	106	124	136	35	53	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Public utilities.....	42	40.0	357.00	357.50	329.50– 407.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Computer operators, class C.....	652	37.5	226.50	215.50	187.00– 263.00	3	—	1	3	68	54	136	66	40	103	161	9	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	631	37.5	223.50	211.00	187.00– 263.00	3	—	1	3	68	52	136	62	40	102	158	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Peripheral equipment operators.....	100	38.5	193.00	181.00	163.00– 215.00	—	—	—	16	24	7	19	24	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	100	38.5	193.00	181.00	163.00– 215.00	—	—	—	16	24	7	19	24	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Computer data librarians.....	75	38.0	261.50	267.00	249.00– 272.00	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	9	10	39	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	74	38.0	261.00	267.00	248.50– 271.50	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	9	10	39	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Drafters.....	689	40.0	277.50	271.00	215.00– 315.00	—	—	2	6	19	27	55	65	77	60	133	107	52	46	32	8	—	—	—	—	—							
Manufacturing.....	276	40.0	289.00	289.00	224.50– 336.00	—	—	—	—	—	25	17	17	22	24	61	41	26	27	8	8	—	—	—	—	—							
Nonmanufacturing.....	413	40.0	269.50	260.00	213.00– 307.00	—	—	2	6	19	2	38	48	55	36	72	66	26	19	24	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Public utilities.....	103	39.0	318.50	308.50	281.50– 388.00	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	3	6	4	21	28	3	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—							
See footnotes at end of tables.																																	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 and under 130	130	140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660							
							140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	700							
Drafters, class A	179	40.0	369.00	360.00	326.00– 416.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	23	32	45	35	32	8	–	–	–	–	–						
Manufacturing	89	40.0	380.00	372.50	350.00– 416.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	18	24	27	8	8	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	90	39.5	358.00	340.00	300.00– 425.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	14	21	8	24	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Drafters, class B	299	40.0	263.50	260.00	230.00– 291.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	41	47	43	86	49	7	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Manufacturing	114	40.0	276.00	286.00	256.50– 292.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	11	13	59	23	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	185	40.0	255.50	246.00	215.00– 282.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	37	36	30	27	26	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Drafters, class C	172	40.0	224.50	214.00	185.00– 240.00	–	–	2	2	–	26	36	23	30	13	14	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Manufacturing	73	40.0	198.50	194.00	176.00– 220.50	–	–	–	–	–	25	15	13	11	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	99	39.5	244.00	231.00	199.50– 301.50	–	–	2	2	–	1	21	10	19	4	14	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Public utilities	46	39.5	283.00	301.50	272.50– 315.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Electronics technicians.....	1,210	40.0	340.50	328.00	280.00– 414.50	–	–	–	–	–	9	19	22	39	90	256	217	107	176	247	4	24	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	914	40.0	362.50	380.00	308.00– 423.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	11	62	127	153	94	176	247	4	24	–	–	–	–	–						
Electronics technicians, class A	484	40.0	363.00	366.50	308.50– 414.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	91	97	84	158	15	4	24	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	309	39.5	400.00	414.50	370.00– 414.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	35	71	158	15	4	24	–	–	–	–	–						
Electronics technicians, class B	663	40.0	332.50	309.00	275.00– 423.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	32	74	163	104	17	18	232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	560	40.0	348.50	327.00	287.50– 423.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	56	123	102	17	18	232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Public utilities	78	40.0	317.50	294.00	275.00– 377.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	5	30	–	17	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Registered industrial nurses	57	37.5	313.00	309.00	269.00– 351.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	11	16	6	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Sex, ¹ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ¹ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹
Office occupations – men				Stenographers, general.....	166	38.5	263.00	Accounting clerks, class B.....	2,022	38.5	190.50
File clerks.....	63	36.5	215.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	158	38.0	263.50	Manufacturing.....	143	39.5	220.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	60	36.5	218.00	Public utilities.....	84	39.5	297.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,879	38.5	188.50
Messengers.....	501	38.0	178.50	Transcribing-machine typists.....	302	37.0	222.50	Public utilities.....	282	39.5	228.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	495	38.0	178.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	278	37.0	219.50	Payroll clerks.....	481	38.5	212.50
Public utilities.....	27	38.0	236.50	Typists.....	2,299	38.0	199.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	445	38.5	209.50
Accounting clerks.....	518	38.0	220.50	Manufacturing.....	220	39.5	199.50	Key entry operators.....	2,727	39.5	179.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	478	38.0	214.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,079	38.0	199.00	Manufacturing.....	71	39.0	225.50
Public utilities.....	72	38.5	274.50	Public utilities.....	260	39.0	229.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,656	39.5	177.50
Accounting clerks, class A:				Typists, class A.....	923	39.0	209.50	Public utilities.....	75	38.5	272.00
Nonmanufacturing:				Manufacturing.....	107	39.5	218.50	Key entry operators, class A.....	484	39.0	215.00
Public utilities.....	40	38.0	323.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	816	39.0	208.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	474	39.0	213.50
Accounting clerks, class B.....	293	39.0	186.50	Typists, class B.....	1,376	38.0	192.50	Key entry operators, class B:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	265	39.5	177.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,263	37.5	193.00	Manufacturing.....	61	39.0	216.00
Public utilities.....	32	39.5	213.00	Public utilities.....	246	39.0	228.50	Nonmanufacturing:			
Key entry operators:				File clerks.....	973	37.5	177.50	Public utilities.....	61	38.0	266.50
Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	878	37.0	179.50	Professional and technical			
Public utilities.....	27	39.0	296.00	Public utilities.....	44	39.0	224.50	occupations – men			
Office occupations – women				File clerks, class A.....	107	37.5	190.00	Computer systems analysts			
Secretaries.....	7,500	38.0	261.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	106	37.5	190.00	(business):			
Manufacturing.....	316	39.5	273.50	File clerks, class B.....	489	38.0	172.00	Nonmanufacturing:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	7,184	38.0	261.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	408	37.5	174.50	Public utilities.....	116	39.0	444.50
Public utilities.....	946	39.0	308.50	File clerks, class C.....	377	37.0	181.00	Computer systems analysts			
Secretaries, class A.....	260	39.0	352.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	364	37.0	181.50	(business), class A:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	234	39.0	356.00	Switchboard operators.....	662	39.5	176.00	Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities.....	42	39.5	397.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	648	39.5	174.00	Public utilities.....	41	39.5	486.50
Secretaries, class B.....	1,082	39.0	303.00	Public utilities.....	41	40.0	272.50	Computer systems analysts			
Manufacturing.....	65	39.5	303.00	Switchboard operator-				(business), class B:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,017	39.0	303.00	receptionists.....	721	39.0	175.00	Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities.....	165	39.0	360.00	Manufacturing.....	68	39.5	201.50	Public utilities.....	57	38.5	440.00
Secretaries, class C.....	2,173	38.0	270.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	653	38.5	172.00	Computer programmers (business).....	609	38.0	358.00
Manufacturing.....	117	39.5	275.00	Order clerks.....	462	38.5	208.50	Manufacturing.....	57	39.0	396.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,056	38.0	270.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	414	38.5	203.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	552	38.0	354.00
Public utilities.....	242	39.5	316.00	Order clerks, class A.....	183	39.0	205.50	Computer programmers			
Secretaries, class D.....	2,662	38.0	250.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	173	39.0	205.50	(business), class B.....	305	37.5	360.00
Manufacturing.....	102	40.0	243.00	Order clerks, class B.....	279	38.0	210.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	284	37.5	357.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,560	38.0	250.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	241	38.0	200.50	Computer programmers			
Public utilities.....	370	39.0	295.50	Accounting clerks.....	3,085	38.5	207.00	(business), class C.....	137	37.0	309.50
Secretaries, class E.....	1,094	38.5	215.50	Manufacturing.....	252	39.5	240.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	130	37.0	307.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,088	38.5	215.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,833	38.5	204.00	Computer operators.....	1,012	37.5	257.00
Stenographers.....	688	37.0	260.50	Public utilities.....	634	39.0	247.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	974	37.5	254.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	672	37.0	261.50	Accounting clerks, class A.....	1,063	38.5	238.50	Public utilities.....	96	39.0	300.00
Stenographers, senior.....	522	37.0	259.50	Manufacturing.....	109	39.5	267.00	Computer operators, class A.....	209	39.0	299.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	514	36.5	260.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	954	38.5	235.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	196	39.0	297.50
				Public utilities.....	352	39.0	263.00	Computer operators, class B.....	409	38.0	268.00
								Nonmanufacturing.....	398	38.0	267.50
								Public utilities.....	41	40.0	357.00
								Computer operators, class C.....	394	36.5	223.50
								Nonmanufacturing.....	380	36.5	219.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980 —Continued

Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹
Peripheral equipment operators.....	59	39.0	182.00	Electronics technicians, class A.....	455	40.0	361.00	Computer programmers (business), class B.....	117	38.5	345.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	59	39.0	182.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	280	39.5	400.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	111	38.5	345.00
Drafters.....	515	40.0	292.00	Electronics technicians, class B.....	634	40.0	334.50	Computer programmers (business), class C.....	157	35.0	288.50
Manufacturing.....	235	40.0	298.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	542	40.0	349.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	151	35.0	290.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	280	39.5	287.00	Public utilities.....	71	40.0	323.00	Computer data librarians.....	69	38.0	263.50
Public utilities.....	97	39.0	322.00	Professional and technical occupations – women				Nonmanufacturing.....	68	38.0	262.50
Drafters, class A.....	153	40.0	378.50	Computer systems analysts (business):				Drafters.....	174	40.0	234.00
Manufacturing.....	85	40.0	384.50	Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	133	40.0	232.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	68	39.5	371.50	Public utilities.....	65	38.0	441.50	Drafters, class B.....	88	40.0	235.00
Drafters, class B.....	211	40.0	275.50	Computer systems analysts (business), class B:				Electronics technicians.....	60	40.0	343.50
Manufacturing.....	92	40.0	281.00	Nonmanufacturing:				Registered industrial nurses.....	57	37.5	313.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	119	40.0	271.00	Public utilities.....	40	38.0	430.50				
Drafters, class C.....	132	40.0	227.00	Computer programmers (business).....	352	37.0	331.00				
Manufacturing.....	58	40.0	198.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	316	37.0	326.50				
Nonmanufacturing.....	74	39.5	250.00								
Public utilities.....	43	39.0	284.50								
Electronics technicians.....	1,150	40.0	340.50								
Nonmanufacturing.....	865	40.0	362.00								
Public utilities.....	265	39.5	394.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	4.40 and under 4.50	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.70	11.10	11.50	11.90	12.30	12.70	
						4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.70	11.10	11.50	11.90	12.30	12.70	13.10	
Maintenance carpenters.....	84	10.03	11.28	8.85–11.28	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	7	4	3	5	–	6	1	5	1	46	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing.....	75	10.21	11.28	8.90–11.28	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	7	2	3	4	–	3	1	5	–	46	–	–	–	–	
Maintenance electricians.....	62	10.75	11.55	9.35–11.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	3	7	1	1	–	–	12	29	2	–	–	
Maintenance painters.....	121	7.65	7.95	5.50– 9.46	–	12	16	1	19	1	5	2	–	1	7	–	8	30	3	–	1	–	3	11	1	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing.....	117	7.59	7.95	5.50– 9.46	–	12	16	1	19	1	5	2	–	1	6	–	8	30	–	–	1	–	3	11	1	–	–	
Maintenance machinists.....	93	10.57	10.29	9.70–11.96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	8	5	7	26	–	–	–	14	27	–	–	
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	273	9.15	9.61	8.50– 9.75	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	40	4	6	16	9	2	48	109	1	–	35	–	1	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	113	8.58	8.00	7.02–10.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	4	5	16	9	2	–	–	1	–	35	–	1	–	–	–	
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	363	9.38	9.45	8.70–10.45	–	–	–	–	8	3	9	–	30	4	12	16	30	71	34	42	51	42	–	–	8	3	–	
Manufacturing	121	8.38	8.70	7.39– 9.27	–	–	–	–	6	2	3	–	22	4	12	11	18	28	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing	242	9.88	9.96	9.34–10.59	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	8	–	–	5	12	43	34	27	51	42	–	–	8	3	–	
Public utilities	167	9.73	9.89	9.34–10.45	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	5	–	–	1	12	36	30	27	20	16	–	–	8	3	–	
Stationary engineers.....	378	9.08	8.76	7.44–10.20	1	2	2	4	2	3	20	2	64	13	14	49	20	30	42	35	4	3	25	15	–	26	2	
Nonmanufacturing.....	336	9.16	8.76	7.88–10.21	1	2	2	4	2	3	–	2	64	13	14	49	19	30	25	35	4	3	21	15	–	26	2	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	3.10 and under 3.20	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00 and over				
						— 3.30	— 3.40	— 3.80	— 4.20	— 4.60	— 5.00	— 5.40	— 5.80	— 6.20	— 6.60	— 7.00	— 7.40	— 7.80	— 8.20	— 8.60	— 9.00	— 9.40	— 9.80	— 10.20	— 10.60	— 11.00						
Truckdrivers	3,768	7.87	7.47	5.76–10.45	—	28	1	33	63	180	83	127	665	175	117	170	199	68	23	149	214	38	317	151	82	879	6					
Manufacturing	676	8.69	8.70	8.50– 9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	4	31	19	44	5	52	200	—	294	—	—	—	—	—				
Nonmanufacturing	3,092	7.68	6.98	5.76–10.67	—	28	1	33	63	180	83	127	638	175	113	139	180	24	18	97	14	38	23	151	82	879	6					
Truckdrivers, light truck	447	5.97	6.58	4.50– 7.13	—	28	1	33	11	46	3	32	34	30	70	37	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	441	5.96	6.58	4.50– 7.13	—	28	1	33	11	46	3	32	34	30	70	37	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—					
Truckdrivers, medium truck	931	7.48	5.76	5.76–10.67	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	480	2	—	31	56	20	5	79	—	—	—	—	12	230	6					
Nonmanufacturing	890	7.49	5.76	5.76–10.67	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	480	2	—	—	54	20	5	71	—	—	—	—	12	230	6					
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	1,181	8.18	8.70	6.25– 9.50	—	—	—	—	46	46	—	6	56	138	28	40	44	38	12	46	212	—	245	—	—	224	—					
Manufacturing	522	8.93	8.70	8.70– 9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	38	—	25	200	—	245	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	659	7.59	6.98	6.00–10.67	—	—	—	—	46	46	—	6	53	138	28	40	33	—	12	21	12	—	—	—	—	224	—					
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	814	9.63	10.77	9.45–10.90	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	2	36	2	15	62	3	10	6	24	2	4	72	125	—	425	—					
Manufacturing	107	8.19	8.50	6.56– 9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	4	—	—	6	5	19	—	—	49	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	707	9.85	10.77	10.19–10.90	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	2	12	2	11	62	3	4	1	5	2	4	23	125	—	425	—					
Shippers	232	6.38	7.99	4.32– 7.99	—	—	—	—	8	24	30	28	8	2	—	1	—	11	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	219	6.49	7.99	4.63– 7.99	—	—	—	—	4	20	30	28	4	2	—	1	—	10	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Receivers	542	6.80	7.99	5.87– 7.99	—	—	—	—	21	10	52	16	12	6	69	23	39	—	11	280	1	2	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	520	6.85	7.99	5.87– 7.99	—	—	—	—	15	10	48	16	8	6	69	23	36	—	9	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Shippers and receivers	533	5.27	4.40	4.00– 5.76	12	1	—	69	179	13	38	66	27	14	12	11	3	25	1	14	—	—	—	—	48	—	—					
Manufacturing	69	6.30	6.20	5.39– 7.48	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	9	5	7	7	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	464	5.12	4.00	4.00– 5.39	12	1	—	69	179	12	29	57	18	9	5	4	3	3	1	14	—	—	—	—	48	—	—					
Warehousemen	926	6.44	5.77	4.60– 9.20	—	—	—	2	30	23	160	176	34	48	32	32	36	38	9	7	1	4	288	—	6	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	884	6.50	5.79	4.60– 9.20	—	—	2	18	19	160	163	33	48	31	30	36	36	9	—	1	4	288	—	6	—	—						
Order fillers	1,568	7.67	7.99	6.58–10.06	—	—	—	116	10	12	94	10	56	40	110	20	150	—	459	65	5	12	6	158	245	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	1,406	7.63	7.99	6.58–10.06	—	—	—	116	10	12	94	10	56	40	110	20	150	—	361	1	5	12	6	158	245	—	—					
Shipping packers	897	5.96	5.08	3.85– 7.99	—	—	—	158	198	61	31	5	—	1	—	—	3	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	894	5.96	4.98	3.85– 7.99	—	—	—	158	198	61	31	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Material handling laborers	1,396	5.80	5.65	4.21– 7.15	24	7	27	175	113	167	92	53	158	21	145	55	14	53	—	161	27	—	67	37	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	266	6.32	5.65	5.65– 7.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	120	12	1	22	14	52	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	1,130	5.68	4.70	3.98– 6.88	24	7	27	175	113	167	89	27	38	9	144	33	—	1	—	145	27	—	67	37	—	—	—					
Forklift operators	596	7.07	6.25	5.71– 8.07	—	—	—	1	—	39	11	37	77	15	160	46	16	1	44	14	—	—	—	133	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	232	6.99	6.67	5.71– 8.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	66	11	—	44	16	—	44	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	364	7.12	6.25	6.25–10.11	—	—	—	1	—	39	9	19	11	4	160	2	2	1	—	14	—	—	—	102	—	—	—					
Guards	6,074	3.65	3.10	3.10– 3.94	3381	560	179	313	347	131	728	113	100	104	12	8	15	28	3	7	29	16	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	88	4.81	3.82	3.15– 6.76	24	—	17	3	6	3	—	—	1	1	9	5	10	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	5,986	3.63	3.10	3.10– 3.94	3357	560	162	310	341	128	728	113	99	103	3	3	5	21	1	7	29	16	—	—	—	—	—					
Guards, class A	494	5.47	4.93	4.72– 5.66	—	—	1	15	4	17	236	40	64	43	2	2	2	19	1	3	29	16	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	484	5.50	4.93	4.72– 5.72	—	—	—	12	1	14	236	40	64	43	2	2	2	19	1	3	29	16	—	—	—	—	—					
Guards, class B	5,580	3.49	3.10	3.10– 3.50	3381	560	178	298	343	114	492	73	36	61	10	6	13	9	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	78	4.92	3.33	3.15– 6.78	24	—	16	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	9	5	10	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	5,502	3.47	3.10	3.10– 3.50	3357	560	162	298	340	114	492	73	35	60	1	1	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	3.10 and under 3.20	3.20 — 3.30	3.30 — 3.40	3.40 — 3.80	3.80 — 4.20	4.20 — 4.60	4.60 — 5.00	5.00 — 5.40	5.40 — 5.80	5.80 — 6.20	6.20 — 6.60	6.60 — 7.00	7.00 — 7.40	7.40 — 7.80	7.80 — 8.20	8.20 — 8.60	8.60 — 9.00	9.00 — 9.40	9.40 — 9.80	9.80 — 10.20	10.20 — 10.60	10.60 — 11.00	11.00 and over
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	12,075	3.49	3.10	3.10– 3.35	8337	482	463	853	465	482	181	151	67	81	186	175	32	–	27	32	17	27	6	10	1	–	–
Manufacturing.....	192	5.83	6.36	5.05– 6.85	2	4	2	16	9	6	8	7	26	–	24	65	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	11,883	3.45	3.10	3.10– 3.30	8335	478	461	837	456	476	173	144	41	81	162	110	9	–	27	32	17	27	6	10	1	–	–
Public utilities.....	290	6.46	6.26	5.95– 6.46	–	–	–	–	1	3	14	10	12	71	119	–	1	–	27	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b) hourly earnings (in dollars)*	Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b) hourly earnings (in dollars)*	Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b) hourly earnings (in dollars)*
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men			Truckdrivers, medium truck.....	931	7.48	Forklift operators.....	563	7.20
Maintenance carpenters.....	83	10.02	Nonmanufacturing.....	890	7.49	Manufacturing.....	230	6.97
Nonmanufacturing.....	74	10.20	Truckdrivers, heavy truck.....	1,151	8.12	Nonmanufacturing.....	333	7.36
Maintenance electricians.....	61	10.73	Manufacturing.....	520	8.93	Guards.....	5,227	3.62
Maintenance painters.....	120	7.61	Nonmanufacturing.....	631	7.46	Manufacturing.....	84	4.78
Nonmanufacturing.....	116	7.55	Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	805	9.62	Nonmanufacturing.....	5,143	3.60
Maintenance machinists.....	93	10.57	Manufacturing.....	107	8.19	Public utilities.....	132	7.15
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	273	9.15	Nonmanufacturing.....	698	9.84	Guards, class A.....	362	5.71
Manufacturing.....	113	8.58	Shippers.....	229	6.39	Nonmanufacturing.....	354	5.75
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	360	9.39	Nonmanufacturing.....	216	6.50	Public utilities.....	132	7.15
Manufacturing.....	121	8.38	Receivers.....	518	6.86	Guards, class B.....	4,865	3.46
Nonmanufacturing.....	239	9.89	Nonmanufacturing.....	496	6.91	Manufacturing.....	76	4.88
Public utilities.....	166	9.75	Shippers and receivers:.....			Nonmanufacturing.....	4,789	3.44
Stationary engineers.....	377	9.09	Manufacturing.....	69	6.30	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	6,406	3.65
Nonmanufacturing.....	335	9.17	Warehousemen.....	853	6.50	Manufacturing.....	169	5.80
Material movement and custodial occupations - men			Nonmanufacturing.....	818	6.55	Nonmanufacturing.....	6,237	3.59
Truckdrivers.....	3,719	7.84	Public utilities.....	41	8.00	Public utilities.....	163	6.54
Manufacturing.....	674	8.70	Order fillers.....	1,485	7.76	Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,045	7.65	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,333	7.73	Guards.....	828	3.83
Truckdrivers, light truck.....	437	5.96	Material handling laborers.....	1,197	6.06	Nonmanufacturing.....	824	3.82
Nonmanufacturing.....	431	5.94	Manufacturing.....	262	6.34	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	5,642	3.30
			Nonmanufacturing.....	935	5.98	Nonmanufacturing.....	5,619	3.29
			Public utilities.....	206	7.29	Public utilities.....	127	6.35

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., selected periods

Period ^a	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (March 1977 = 100):														
March 1979.....	114.6	113.0	116.1	114.2	112.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	114.9	114.7	113.0	(*)	112.7
March 1980.....	124.6	121.4	122.1	123.5	121.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	123.3	124.7	121.2	(*)	121.3
Percent increases:														
March 1972 to March 1973.....	5.4	(*)	7.3	6.7	5.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.9	5.3	(*)	(*)	5.6
March 1973 to March 1974.....	6.4	(*)	5.2	8.9	4.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	10.4	10.9	6.4	(*)	(*)	3.7
March 1974 to March 1975.....	7.8	7.9	6.6	9.5	7.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.3	15.2	7.7	7.9	(*)	7.1
March 1975 to March 1976.....	7.0	6.3	8.1	7.8	10.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.5	3.9	7.0	6.4	(*)	10.6
March 1976 to March 1977.....	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.6	4.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.1	10.2	7.1	6.7	(*)	4.2
March 1977 to March 1978.....	7.9	5.5	8.7	7.9	4.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.5	(*)	4.6
March 1978 to March 1979.....	6.2	7.1	6.8	5.8	7.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.2	6.1	7.1	6.3	7.7
March 1979 to March 1980.....	8.7	7.4	5.2	8.1	7.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.3	8.7	7.3	4.6	7.6

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for office clerical occupations, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared																					
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		
Secretaries, class A	100																					
Secretaries, class B	116	100																				
Secretaries, class C	137	118	100																			
Secretaries, class D	152	133	118	100																		
Secretaries, class E	154	144	127	114	100																	
Stenographers, senior.....	(*)	(*)	115	(*)	(*)	100																
Stenographers, general.....	162	136	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100															
Transcribing-machine typists	200	150	132	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	100														
Typists, class A.....	173	139	126	108	103	(*)	106	109	100													
Typists, class B.....	177	158	149	132	119	(*)	106	104	120	100												
File clerks, class A	167	147	130	136	118	(*)	(*)	104	113	95	100											
File clerks, class B	200	167	148	134	127	126	(*)	113	116	102	112	100										
File clerks, class C	203	165	148	135	132	(*)	(*)	113	121	104	(*)	107	100									
Messengers.....	195	167	158	141	127	(*)	106	125	122	105	111	108	100	100								
Switchboard operators.....	151	153	152	124	122	169	95	(*)	112	108	99	86	(*)	91	100							
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	167	153	129	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	103	117	94	(*)	85	(*)	94	91	100						
Order clerks, class A.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	105	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	82	100					
Order clerks, class B.....	179	156	134	115	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	119	(*)	(*)	86	(*)	99	99	116	100					
Accounting clerks, class A	143	132	115	103	102	86	86	99	94	82	86	76	83	77	76	85	(*)	93	100			
Accounting clerks, class B	166	151	134	121	116	100	95	116	109	95	92	87	91	89	97	99	114	102	121	100		
Payroll clerks.....	140	130	116	104	105	92	100	101	104	85	75	78	79	72	86	89	94	91	101	90	100	
Key entry operators, class A.....	151	130	118	106	94	(*)	(*)	88	89	80	76	78	77	76	88	82	(*)	(*)	105	87	107	100

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings within establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the column heading are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the table stub at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. 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.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for professional and technical occupations, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Professional and technical occupation being compared																
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Peripheral equipment operators	Computer data librarians	Drafters			Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C			Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	100																
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	127	100															
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	157	127	100														
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	145	123	(*)	100													
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	165	132	(*)	126	100												
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	219	170	(*)	143	133	100											
Computer operators, class A.....	167	131	102	130	104	83	100										
Computer operators, class B.....	199	160	119	158	131	108	120	100									
Computer operators, class C.....	256	195	143	167	165	(*)	143	124	100								
Peripheral equipment operators.....	(*)	176	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	147	130	104	100							
Computer data librarians.....	183	160	116	(*)	131	(*)	129	102	90	(*)	100						
Drafters, class A.....	148	118	85	(*)	98	(*)	(*)	67	57	(*)	68	100					
Drafters, class B.....	194	152	101	145	127	98	(*)	88	79	(*)	85	139	100				
Drafters, class C.....	216	176	125	(*)	(*)	119	122	110	102	(*)	105	171	129	100			
Electronics technicians, class A.....	(*)	(*)	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	115	(*)	(*)	100		
Electronics technicians, class B.....	176	166	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78	(*)	64	109	147	110	89	126	100	
Registered industrial nurses.....	154	128	107	123	119	(*)	103	87	80	67	(*)	113	97	79	(*)	(*)	100
See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation																	

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Average pay relationships within establishments for maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980						
	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared						
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Stationary engineers
Machinery					Motor vehicles		
Maintenance carpenters	100						
Maintenance electricians	85	100					
Maintenance painters	115	114	100				
Maintenance machinists	(*)	100	(*)	100			
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	96	(*)	(*)	100	100		
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	101	104	101	99	(*)	100	
Stationary engineers	95	112	94	(*)	(*)	96	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Average pay relationships within establishments for material movement and custodial occupations, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared														
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									Class A	Class B	
Truckdrivers, light truck.....	100														
Truckdrivers, medium truck.....	(*)	100													
Truckdrivers, heavy truck.....	(*)	(*)	100												
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	(*)	(*)	100	100											
Shippers.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100										
Receivers.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100									
Shippers and receivers.....	(*)	106	(*)	128	(*)	(*)	100								
Warehousemen.....	(*)	143	135	(*)	(*)	(*)	90	100							
Order fillers.....	(*)	(*)	111	119	89	103	(*)	(*)	100						
Shipping packers.....	106	(*)	(*)	(*)	106	111	(*)	(*)	108	100					
Material handling laborers.....	(*)	113	116	125	118	126	104	107	113	(*)	100				
Forklift operators.....	(*)	99	(*)	110	(*)	95	98	(*)	89	(*)	88	100			
Guards, class A.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	106	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100		
Guards, class B.....	125	118	(*)	(*)	92	109	173	(*)	158	(*)	146	188	141	100	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	133	126	147	145	112	126	125	109	128	108	114	135	135	98	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	110 and under 130	130 — 150	150 — 170	170 — 190	190 — 210	210 — 230	230 — 250	250 — 270	270 — 290	290 — 310	310 — 330	330 — 350	350 — 370	370 — 390	390 — 410	410 — 430	430 — 450	450 — 470	470 — 490	490 — 510	510 — 535	
Secretaries.....	4,087	39.0	264.50	253.50	222.50– 298.00	—	4	51	120	445	585	738	547	425	316	283	187	156	109	53	31	32	2	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	180	39.5	285.50	281.00	253.00– 311.50	—	—	—	—	5	16	18	32	31	29	25	10	5	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,907	39.0	263.50	251.50	221.00– 297.50	—	4	51	120	440	569	720	515	394	287	258	177	151	106	49	31	30	2	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	779	39.0	309.00	312.50	264.50– 347.00	—	—	—	—	10	48	76	84	86	73	112	107	87	46	21	15	12	1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, class A.....	165	39.5	342.50	320.00	278.00– 408.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	15	34	13	15	14	8	7	12	14	21	2	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	160	39.5	341.50	320.00	277.50– 408.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	15	34	13	14	14	6	6	12	14	20	2	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	39	39.5	399.00	402.00	349.00– 434.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	—	3	6	6	11	1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, class B.....	698	39.0	314.00	320.00	260.00– 362.00	—	—	—	—	4	38	89	78	53	54	66	98	74	82	34	17	11	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	667	39.0	312.50	317.00	259.00– 362.50	—	—	—	—	4	38	89	78	52	51	56	90	72	80	30	17	10	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	140	39.0	358.00	352.00	340.00– 386.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	17	43	20	29	13	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, class C.....	1,172	39.0	270.00	273.50	231.50– 304.00	—	—	6	26	116	130	153	124	175	182	150	53	31	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,096	39.0	268.50	270.00	229.00– 303.50	—	—	6	26	116	128	150	117	153	157	136	51	30	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	218	39.5	314.00	315.00	292.50– 342.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	16	10	47	50	37	24	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, class D.....	1,104	39.5	247.50	241.50	220.00– 264.50	—	—	15	33	102	239	270	204	101	28	48	20	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	63	40.0	245.00	247.00	229.00– 260.50	—	—	—	—	5	14	15	23	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,041	39.5	247.50	241.00	220.00– 265.00	—	—	15	33	97	225	255	181	95	28	48	20	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	254	39.0	300.50	290.50	270.50– 329.50	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	46	68	21	44	19	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, class E.....	669	38.5	225.00	219.50	201.50– 245.00	—	—	23	52	181	132	131	77	38	30	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	664	38.5	224.50	219.50	201.00– 244.00	—	—	23	52	181	132	131	75	36	29	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stenographers.....	316	39.0	228.00	205.50	159.50– 281.00	—	—	100	39	25	21	14	6	44	20	12	11	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	309	39.0	228.50	206.00	159.50– 281.00	—	—	100	38	21	19	14	6	44	20	12	11	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stenographers, senior.....	243	38.5	216.50	182.00	159.00– 261.00	—	—	100	34	15	18	12	4	10	9	12	11	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	236	38.5	216.50	176.50	159.00– 273.00	—	—	100	33	11	16	12	4	10	9	12	11	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transcribing-machine typists.....	69	38.0	231.50	227.50	209.50– 256.50	—	—	1	6	15	14	13	7	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typists.....	1,019	39.0	201.00	196.50	171.50– 225.00	4	56	184	190	233	126	81	65	77	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	114	39.0	225.00	226.50	205.50– 255.50	—	1	8	3	26	23	21	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	905	39.0	198.00	193.00	168.50– 219.00	4	55	176	187	207	103	60	37	73	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	191	38.5	233.00	228.00	195.00– 273.50	—	—	3	26	38	30	15	14	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typists, class A.....	378	39.5	210.00	205.50	183.00– 231.00	—	14	33	58	116	53	35	52	14	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	288	39.5	204.50	200.50	180.00– 219.00	—	14	28	55	95	37	19	26	11	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typists, class B.....	641	39.0	195.50	188.50	165.00– 217.00	4	42	151	132	117	73	46	13	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	617	39.0	194.50	185.00	164.00– 215.50	4	41	148	132	112	66	41	11	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File clerks.....	478	38.5	176.50	168.50	154.00– 187.50	10	94	136	127	53	25	5	9	12	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	466	38.5	175.00	167.50	153.00– 187.00	10	94	132	127	51	25	5	8	7	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	56	39.5	235.50	221.00	202.00– 259.50	—	—	—	10	9	15	4	4	7	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File clerks, class A.....	112	37.5	197.00	185.50	175.00– 206.00	4	9	12	41	25	6	1	4	3	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	112	37.5	197.00	185.50	175.00– 206.00	4	9	12	41	25	6	1	4	3	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File clerks, class B.....	250	38.5	174.50	171.00	159.50– 181.50	—	41	78	81	25	15	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	241	38.5	173.00	171.00	158.50– 181.50	—	41	74	81	24	15	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File clerks, class C.....	116	39.0	160.00	154.00	138.00– 161.00	6	44	46	5	3	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	113	39.0	158.00	154.00	138.00– 161.00	6	44	46	5	2	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messengers.....	375	38.5	194.50	180.00	164.00– 218.00	6	60	74	86	45	23	12	6	42	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	369	38.5	194.50	179.00	161.50– 218.00	6	60	74	85	41	22	12	6	42	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	110 and under 130	130 – 150	150 – 170	170 – 190	190 – 210	210 – 230	230 – 250	250 – 270	270 – 290	290 – 310	310 – 330	330 – 350	350 – 370	370 – 390	390 – 410	410 – 430	430 – 450	450 – 470	470 – 490	490 – 510	510 – 535	
Switchboard operators	186	39.5	197.50	175.50	163.00– 207.00	1	21	55	36	29	12	1	7	1	1	7	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	177	39.5	192.50	175.50	161.50– 201.00	1	21	55	35	29	12	1	6	1	1	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	69	39.0	214.00	203.00	192.00– 246.00	–	6	3	5	22	13	5	5	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	63	39.0	211.50	200.00	193.00– 229.00	–	6	3	3	22	13	3	5	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks	1,582	39.5	216.50	202.50	166.50– 266.00	47	182	195	233	197	171	107	77	147	81	66	23	14	25	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	97	38.5	290.00	298.00	266.00– 324.00	–	–	1	5	5	3	3	16	10	15	16	15	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,485	39.5	211.50	201.50	165.00– 249.00	47	182	194	228	192	168	104	61	137	66	50	8	8	25	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	464	38.5	271.00	278.50	222.00– 298.00	–	–	4	16	49	57	43	40	108	62	41	4	4	21	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks, class A	616	39.0	256.00	262.00	205.50– 298.00	–	2	25	77	70	63	48	38	118	73	49	21	13	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	573	39.0	252.00	254.00	204.00– 288.00	–	2	25	76	65	63	48	38	115	64	45	8	7	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	262	38.0	292.00	287.50	278.50– 308.00	–	–	–	–	13	9	10	20	86	62	39	4	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks, class B	966	39.5	191.50	180.00	150.00– 216.00	47	180	170	156	127	108	59	39	29	8	17	2	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	54	38.5	273.00	268.50	266.00– 310.50	–	–	1	4	–	3	3	16	7	6	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	912	39.5	186.50	174.50	150.00– 211.50	47	180	169	152	127	105	56	23	22	2	5	–	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	202	39.5	243.50	228.00	202.50– 262.50	–	–	4	16	36	48	33	20	22	–	2	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	165	39.0	230.50	225.00	192.50– 256.00	–	8	9	3	34	37	20	25	8	4	14	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	151	39.0	225.50	221.00	192.00– 252.00	–	8	9	3	34	35	19	21	7	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	823	39.0	203.00	192.00	171.00– 230.00	2	44	135	208	126	102	75	49	44	26	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	780	39.0	200.50	190.00	171.00– 226.50	2	44	135	199	120	99	72	42	41	22	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	60	38.0	255.00	271.00	228.00– 273.50	–	–	–	3	7	6	9	5	19	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators, class A	269	39.5	221.50	219.50	190.00– 252.00	2	14	11	33	49	59	32	28	21	13	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	263	39.5	220.00	216.00	190.00– 249.50	2	14	11	33	49	58	31	28	20	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators, class B	554	39.0	194.00	184.50	167.50– 212.00	–	30	124	175	77	43	43	21	23	13	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	517	39.0	191.00	182.00	164.50– 208.00	–	30	124	166	71	41	41	14	21	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 and under 130	130	140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	700				
							140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	700					
Computer systems analysts (business).....	919	39.0	429.50	428.00	354.00– 501.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	24	70	86	117	119	121	136	90	71	47	20	5					
Manufacturing.....	51	39.0	560.00	578.00	546.50– 611.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	1	14	17	6	2					
Nonmanufacturing.....	868	39.0	421.50	421.50	351.00– 490.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	24	70	85	117	118	117	131	89	57	30	14	3					
Public utilities.....	181	38.5	443.50	423.00	389.00– 501.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	30	41	30	22	28	7	9	2	-					
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	320	39.5	506.50	499.00	458.50– 555.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	62	86	63	34	33	18	4					
Nonmanufacturing.....	294	39.0	499.00	488.00	454.50– 537.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	61	86	63	27	21	13	3					
Public utilities.....	59	39.0	493.50	495.50	456.50– 526.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	16	23	-	3	1	-					
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	447	39.0	418.50	404.00	358.50– 474.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	43	102	86	59	50	27	37	14	2	1					
Nonmanufacturing.....	422	39.0	412.00	399.50	356.00– 461.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	42	102	85	56	45	26	30	9	1	-					
Public utilities.....	97	38.5	436.00	414.50	390.00– 463.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	35	15	6	5	7	6	1	-					
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	152	39.0	299.00	297.50	260.00– 320.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	22	46	43	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	152	39.0	299.00	297.50	260.00– 320.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	22	46	43	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Computer programmers (business).....	650	38.5	371.50	369.00	328.50– 410.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	20	42	125	150	143	72	40	30	6	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	571	38.5	367.50	360.00	327.00– 408.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	18	38	121	138	117	50	33	28	6	-	-	-					
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	251	39.5	402.50	400.50	375.00– 425.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	54	103	53	15	8	1	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	200	39.5	401.00	400.00	373.50– 425.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	44	81	38	11	8	1	-	-	-					
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	243	39.0	363.00	334.50	312.50– 403.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	28	88	44	13	16	19	17	5	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	226	39.0	358.50	334.50	311.50– 383.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	27	85	43	13	9	16	15	5	-	-	-					
Computer operators.....	1,023	39.0	252.50	250.00	208.00– 287.50	8	-	-	2	32	31	119	130	124	137	290	100	38	10	6	1	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	975	39.0	249.00	248.50	208.00– 287.50	3	-	-	2	32	31	119	126	124	136	275	86	31	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Computer operators, class A.....	270	39.5	286.50	287.00	252.50– 317.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	26	30	84	74	21	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	255	39.5	284.00	285.50	250.50– 314.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	26	30	82	65	18	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Computer operators, class B.....	342	39.0	250.00	248.00	221.00– 279.00	-	-	-	-	3	18	16	45	58	84	85	17	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	328	39.0	248.00	246.00	220.00– 278.00	-	-	-	-	3	18	16	45	58	84	75	15	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities.....	26	39.5	326.00	335.50	296.50– 342.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Computer operators, class C.....	411	38.5	232.00	216.00	192.50– 287.50	3	-	-	2	29	13	97	66	40	23	121	9	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	392	38.5	227.00	210.50	191.50– 286.50	3	-	-	2	29	13	97	62	40	22	118	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Peripheral equipment operators.....	100	38.5	193.00	181.00	163.00– 215.00	-	-	-	16	24	7	19	24	2	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	100	38.5	193.00	181.00	163.00– 215.00	-	-	-	16	24	7	19	24	2	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Computer data librarians.....	54	39.0	259.50	264.00	230.50– 291.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	9	10	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	53	39.0	258.50	264.00	229.50– 290.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	9	10	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Drafters.....	295	39.5	286.00	285.00	224.50– 320.50	-	-	2	6	8	2	22	20	33	26	60	51	16	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	257	39.5	286.00	283.50	227.50– 320.00	-	-	2	6	8	2	19	15	27	25	53	44	13	19	24	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities.....	99	39.0	321.50	308.50	283.00– 388.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	3	4	4	19	28	3	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Drafters, class A.....	80	39.5	366.00	364.00	307.00– 431.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	14	9	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	73	39.5	364.50	351.00	297.50– 432.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	14	8	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Drafters, class B.....	87	40.0	285.50	270.00	242.00– 315.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	20	21	11	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	67	39.5	283.50	260.00	242.00– 314.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	19	14	4	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	120 and under 130	130	140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	
							140	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	300	340	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660	700	
Drafters, class C.....	100	39.5	243.00	230.50	201.00– 301.50	–	–	2	2	–	1	18	15	20	4	12	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	89	39.5	247.00	233.00	202.00– 301.50	–	–	2	2	–	1	15	10	17	4	12	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Public utilities.....	42	39.0	286.00	303.50	283.00– 315.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	–	9	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Electronics technicians.....	539	40.0	386.00	414.50	362.50– 423.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	6	13	58	28	22	152	243	4	–	–	–	–	–	
Nonmanufacturing.....	512	40.0	392.00	414.50	390.00– 423.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	12	48	22	20	152	243	4	–	–	–	–	–	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Sex, ¹ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ¹ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ¹ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹
Office occupations – men				Typists, class B	628	39.0	195.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class B: Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	57	38.5	440.00
Messengers	244	38.5	177.50	Nonmanufacturing	604	39.0	194.00	Computer programmers (business)	383	38.5	375.00
Nonmanufacturing	238	38.5	177.00	File clerks	456	38.5	174.50	Nonmanufacturing	336	38.5	370.00
Public utilities	27	38.0	236.50	Nonmanufacturing	446	38.5	173.00	Computer programmers (business)	164	38.5	374.00
Accounting clerks: Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	72	38.5	274.50	Public utilities	44	39.0	224.50	Nonmanufacturing	152	39.0	368.00
Accounting clerks, class A: Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	40	38.0	323.50	File clerks, class A	103	37.5	190.00	Computer operators: Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	80	38.5	278.50
Accounting clerks, class B	87	39.0	213.00	Nonmanufacturing	103	37.5	190.00	Computer operators, class A	175	39.5	290.50
Nonmanufacturing	67	39.5	191.00	File clerks, class B	241	38.5	174.50	Nonmanufacturing	162	39.5	287.50
Public utilities	32	39.5	213.00	Nonmanufacturing	234	38.5	173.00	Computer operators, class B	235	39.0	251.00
Office occupations – women				File clerks, class C	112	39.0	159.00	Nonmanufacturing	227	39.0	249.00
Secretaries	3,921	39.0	263.50	Nonmanufacturing	109	39.0	157.00	Public utilities	25	39.5	325.50
Manufacturing	179	39.5	285.00	Switchboard operators	175	39.5	199.00	Peripheral equipment operators	59	39.0	182.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,742	39.0	262.50	Nonmanufacturing	166	39.5	194.00	Nonmanufacturing	59	39.0	182.00
Public utilities	777	39.0	308.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists	69	39.0	214.00	Drafters	227	39.5	299.50
Secretaries, class A	164	39.5	341.50	Nonmanufacturing	63	39.0	211.50	Nonmanufacturing	198	39.5	301.00
Nonmanufacturing	159	39.5	340.00	Accounting clerks	1,360	39.5	212.50	Public utilities	95	39.0	323.00
Public utilities	39	39.5	399.00	Manufacturing	65	38.5	281.00	Drafters, class A	73	39.5	373.00
Secretaries, class B	607	39.5	311.50	Nonmanufacturing	1,295	39.5	209.00	Nonmanufacturing	66	39.5	371.50
Nonmanufacturing	576	39.5	310.00	Public utilities	392	38.5	270.00	Drafters, class B	59	39.5	296.50
Public utilities	140	39.0	358.00	Accounting clerks, class A	494	39.0	253.50	Drafters, class C	76	39.5	248.50
Secretaries, class C	1,168	39.0	269.50	Nonmanufacturing	463	39.0	250.50	Nonmanufacturing	66	39.5	254.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,093	39.0	268.00	Public utilities	222	38.0	286.00	Public utilities	41	39.0	285.00
Public utilities	218	39.5	314.00	Accounting clerks, class B	866	39.5	189.00	Electronics technicians	490	40.0	387.50
Secretaries, class D	1,097	39.5	247.50	Nonmanufacturing	832	39.5	186.00	Nonmanufacturing	465	40.0	394.00
Manufacturing	63	40.0	245.00	Public utilities	170	39.5	249.00	Professional and technical occupations – women			
Nonmanufacturing	1,034	39.5	247.50	Payroll clerks	137	39.5	221.00	Computer systems analysts (business): Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	65	38.0	441.50
Public utilities	253	39.0	300.00	Nonmanufacturing	125	39.5	215.50	Computer systems analysts (business), class B: Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	40	38.0	430.50
Secretaries, class E	662	38.5	225.00	Key entry operators	655	39.0	202.50	Computer programmers (business):			
Nonmanufacturing	657	38.5	224.50	Nonmanufacturing	612	39.5	199.50	Computer programmers (business), class B: Nonmanufacturing	79	39.0	340.50
Stenographers	305	39.0	230.50	Public utilities	51	38.0	257.50	Nonmanufacturing	74	39.0	339.00
Nonmanufacturing	298	39.0	231.00	Key entry operators, class A	239	39.5	222.00	Drafters	68	40.0	240.00
Stenographers, senior	233	38.5	219.00	Nonmanufacturing	233	39.5	220.50	Nonmanufacturing	59	40.0	236.00
Nonmanufacturing	226	38.5	219.00	Professional and technical occupations – men							
Transcribing-machine typists	66	38.0	231.00	Computer systems analysts (business): Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	116	39.0	444.50				
Typists	989	39.0	200.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class A: Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities	41	39.5	486.50				
Manufacturing	105	39.0	223.00								
Nonmanufacturing	884	39.0	197.50								
Public utilities	182	38.5	233.50								
Typists, class A	361	39.5	209.00								
Nonmanufacturing	280	39.5	204.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																									
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	4.40 and under 4.50	4.50	4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.70	11.10	11.50	11.90	12.30	12.70	13.10		
						4.70	5.10	5.50	5.90	6.30	6.70	7.10	7.50	7.90	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.70	11.10	11.50	11.90	12.30	12.70	13.10			
Maintenance carpenters.....	70	10.47	11.28	9.80-11.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	4	-	6	1	5	-	46	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing.....	67	10.50	11.28	10.45-11.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	4	-	3	1	5	-	46	-	-	-	-	-		
Maintenance electricians.....	54	10.92	11.65	11.41-11.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	12	29	-	-	-	-		
Maintenance painters.....	68	9.38	9.46	8.96- 9.74	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	1	2	-	8	30	3	-	1	-	3	11	1	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing.....	65	9.36	9.46	8.96- 9.46	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	1	2	-	8	30	-	-	1	-	3	11	1	-	-	-		
Maintenance machinists.....	63	11.21	11.72	10.11-11.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	18	-	-	-	14	27	-	-	-		
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	247	9.74	9.89	9.28-10.59	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	6	-	-	5	12	71	34	42	31	26	-	-	8	3	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing.....	204	9.78	9.89	9.34-10.59	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	6	-	-	5	12	43	34	27	31	26	-	-	8	3	-	-		
Public utilities.....	129	9.52	9.89	9.34- 9.96	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	3	-	-	1	12	36	30	27	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-		
Stationary engineers.....	120	9.57	9.74	8.75-11.41	1	2	2	2	2	1	-	2	9	2	3	3	8	11	22	3	2	3	25	15	-	-	-	2		
Nonmanufacturing.....	99	9.48	9.54	8.18-11.42	1	2	2	2	2	1	-	2	9	2	3	3	8	11	5	3	2	3	21	15	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																								
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	3.10 and under 3.20	3.20 — 3.30	3.30 — 3.40	3.40 — 3.60	3.60 — 3.80	3.80 — 4.20	4.20 — 4.60	4.60 — 5.00	5.00 — 5.40	5.40 — 5.80	5.80 — 6.20	6.20 — 6.60	6.60 — 7.00	7.00 — 7.40	7.40 — 7.80	7.80 — 8.20	8.20 — 8.60	8.60 — 9.00	9.00 — 9.40	9.40 — 9.80	9.80 — 10.20	10.20 — 10.60	10.60 — 11.00		
Truckdrivers	1,114	8.44	7.95	6.98–10.77	—	—	—	2	3	11	5	27	16	24	43	101	118	180	24	18	41	14	38	23	31	6	389		
Nonmanufacturing	1,069	8.48	8.08	6.95–10.77	—	—	—	2	3	11	5	27	16	24	43	101	87	180	24	18	27	14	38	23	31	6	389		
Truckdrivers, medium truck	137	7.20	7.13	6.99– 7.45	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	—	2	—	31	54	20	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	98	7.18	7.13	7.13– 7.50	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	54	20	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	—		
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	505	9.98	10.77	10.77–10.90	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	2	12	2	11	10	3	4	1	11	2	4	23	5	—	389		
Nonmanufacturing	499	10.00	10.77	10.77–10.90	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	2	12	2	11	10	3	4	1	5	2	4	23	5	—	389		
Receivers	155	5.79	5.92	4.80– 6.90	—	—	—	9	4	10	10	12	12	6	31	10	37	—	11	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	143	5.73	5.92	4.78– 6.90	—	—	—	9	4	10	8	12	8	6	31	10	36	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Shippers and receivers	347	5.45	4.00	4.00– 6.11	—	—	—	2	5	177	12	16	26	18	7	5	2	3	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	324	5.31	4.00	4.00– 5.41	—	—	—	2	5	177	11	16	26	18	7	5	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	48		
Warehousemen	752	6.65	6.46	4.60– 9.20	—	—	2	15	3	20	130	143	29	19	8	15	36	36	9	—	1	4	276	—	6	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	742	6.67	6.55	4.60– 9.20	—	—	2	15	3	17	130	140	28	19	7	13	36	36	9	—	1	4	276	—	6	—	—		
Public utilities	30	7.56	7.15	6.60– 7.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—		
Order fillers	998	7.84	7.33	6.58–10.09	—	—	—	86	30	10	12	10	10	28	40	110	20	150	—	1	65	5	12	6	158	245	—		
Nonmanufacturing	934	7.81	7.13	6.58–10.36	—	—	—	86	30	10	12	10	10	28	40	110	20	150	—	1	1	5	12	6	158	245	—		
Material handling laborers	658	4.98	4.10	3.50– 5.70	24	7	27	123	52	102	60	67	17	27	5	2	32	14	11	—	21	27	—	3	37	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	593	4.73	4.00	3.50– 4.74	24	7	27	123	52	102	60	67	15	27	5	1	10	—	1	—	5	27	—	3	37	—	—		
Forklift operators	271	8.04	8.07	5.39–10.15	—	—	—	1	—	—	39	9	19	11	5	4	3	2	1	44	—	—	—	—	133	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	194	7.73	10.11	5.00–10.15	—	—	—	1	—	—	39	9	19	11	4	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—		
Guards	576	5.21	5.00	4.26– 5.65	—	—	1	9	25	81	71	100	74	90	51	12	8	9	22	3	7	1	12	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	543	5.17	4.99	4.30– 5.64	—	—	—	7	24	78	68	100	74	89	50	3	3	5	21	1	7	1	12	—	—	—	—		
Guards, class A	202	5.83	5.60	5.10– 6.00	—	—	1	5	4	4	10	25	13	56	42	2	2	2	19	1	3	1	12	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	192	5.93	5.66	5.33– 6.09	—	—	—	3	3	1	7	25	13	56	42	2	2	2	19	1	3	1	12	—	—	—	—		
Guards, class B	374	4.87	4.74	4.19– 5.23	—	—	—	4	21	77	61	75	61	34	9	10	6	7	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	351	4.75	4.68	4.19– 5.17	—	—	—	4	21	77	61	75	61	33	8	1	1	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	6,350	3.50	3.10	3.10– 3.10	4895	133	244	85	111	186	91	92	41	49	81	26	164	32	—	27	32	17	27	6	10	1	—		
Manufacturing	121	6.32	6.75	5.49– 6.85	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	2	19	—	9	54	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	6,229	3.45	3.10	3.10– 3.10	4895	133	244	85	111	179	86	90	39	30	81	17	110	9	—	27	32	17	27	6	10	1	—		
Public utilities	177	6.58	5.95	5.95– 7.93	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	4	12	71	14	—	1	—	27	32	—	—	—	—	—	—		
See footnotes at end of tables																													

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers by sex—large establishments in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., March 1980

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean) ² hourly earnings (in dollars) ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean) ² hourly earnings (in dollars) ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean) ² hourly earnings (in dollars) ⁴
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations – men			Truckdrivers, medium truck.....	137	7.20	Guards, class A.....	168	5.98
			Nonmanufacturing.....	98	7.18	Nonmanufacturing.....	160	6.08
Maintenance carpenters.....	69	10.46	Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	496	9.97			
Nonmanufacturing.....	66	10.49	Nonmanufacturing.....	490	9.98	Guards, class B.....	332	4.91
Maintenance electricians.....	53	10.91	Receivers.....	135	5.78	Nonmanufacturing.....	311	4.78
			Nonmanufacturing.....	123	5.71			
Maintenance painters.....	67	9.34	Warehousemen.....	683	6.73	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	2,698	3.82
Nonmanufacturing.....	64	9.32	Nonmanufacturing.....	676	6.75	Manufacturing.....	100	6.36
Maintenance machinists.....	63	11.21	Public utilities.....	29	7.58	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,598	3.72
						Public utilities.....	96	6.71
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	244	9.75	Order fillers.....	915	8.01			
Nonmanufacturing.....	201	9.79	Nonmanufacturing.....	861	7.99			
Public utilities.....	128	9.55						
Stationary engineers.....	119	9.61	Material handling laborers.....	495	5.25			
Nonmanufacturing.....	98	9.52	Nonmanufacturing.....	432	4.94	Material movement and custodial occupations – women		
Material movement and custodial occupations – men			Forklift operators.....	238	8.48			
			Nonmanufacturing.....	163	8.34			
Truckdrivers.....	1,095	8.43	Guards.....	500	5.27	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	3,625	3.26
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,050	8.48	Nonmanufacturing.....	471	5.22	Nonmanufacturing.....	3,604	3.24
						Public utilities.....	81	6.42

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 71 areas¹ 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, minus establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

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

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material

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

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) data were insufficient to provide meaningful statistical results, 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. Changes in an occupational average over time reflect, in addition to earnings changes, factors such as changes in proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms, or high-wage workers advancing to better jobs and being 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

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases 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.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

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

Electronic data processing

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

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

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

Unskilled plant

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

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) are 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.

The index is computed by adding 100 to the most recent percent increase, multiplying the total by the previous year's index number, and dividing the product by 100 to obtain the current index value.

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

Tables A-8 through A-11 present occupational pay relatives derived from comparisons of job averages within individual establishments. The method of computation is as follows:

1. A pay relative for any two occupations is computed for each establishment in which they are found by dividing the average earnings for one occupation by the average for the other and multiplying by 100 (e.g., \$5 divided by \$4 = 1.25 times 100 = 125).

2. Each pay relative is weighted by the number of workers in the two occupations compared and by the weight assigned to the establishment to represent establishments not included in the survey sample.

3. The weighted pay relatives for all establishments reporting the two occupations are summed and divided by the total of the weights to produce the average pay relatives shown in the tables.

Occupational pay relationships measured in this manner yield considerably different results than those produced by using overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The former measure the average pay relationships found within establishments; the latter measure the relationships among job averages in an area. In

addition, the mix of establishments used in the comparisons may differ between the two methods.

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.

¹ Includes 70 areas surveyed under the Bureau's regular program plus Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., which is surveyed under contract. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.,¹ March 1980

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
All establishments						
All divisions.....	-	1,188	180	397,381	100	190,450
Manufacturing	100	87	29	27,781	7	16,715
Nonmanufacturing	-	1,101	151	369,600	93	173,735
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵	100	62	18	48,514	12	35,848
Wholesale trade ⁶	50	119	10	21,469	5	6,672
Retail trade ⁶	100	154	31	121,463	31	79,720
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁶	50	202	17	45,120	11	11,492
Services ⁷	50	564	75	133,034	33	40,003
Large establishments						
All divisions.....	-	137	77	218,393	100	168,286
Manufacturing	500	12	9	14,300	7	12,350
Nonmanufacturing	-	125	68	204,093	93	155,936
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵	500	14	10	37,606	17	34,006
Wholesale trade ⁶	500	6	3	8,505	4	5,964
Retail trade ⁶	500	43	23	98,394	45	77,837
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁶	500	25	9	21,459	10	10,123
Services ⁷	500	37	23	38,129	17	28,006

¹The Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of the District of Columbia; the counties of Charles, Montgomery, and Prince Georges, Md.; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William, Va.; and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church, Va. 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.

²The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

⁴Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵Abbreviated to 'public utilities' in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local transit system is governmentally operated and excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

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

⁷Hotels 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 part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job 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 an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

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

- a. Positions which do not meet the 'personal' secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;

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

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

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

LS-1

- a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

LS-2

- a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
- b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.

LS-3

- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
- d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
- e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

LS-4

- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term 'corporate officer' used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide 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:

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

LR-2

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

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

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

	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 procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

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

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does *not* involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

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

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

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

FILE CLERK

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

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

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

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

MESSENGER

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

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

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

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

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

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or salespeople. 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.

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), 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 nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for

computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

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

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

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

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

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

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

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

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

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

COMPUTER OPERATOR

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

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

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

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

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

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

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

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

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

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

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

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.

- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

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

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

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

DRAFTER

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

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

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

assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

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

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

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

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission

equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

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

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

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

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

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

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

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

fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

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

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

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

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

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

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

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

STATIONARY ENGINEER

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

BOILER TENDER

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

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

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

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

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

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

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

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

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

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper

Receiver

Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

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

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

ORDER FILLER

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

SHIPPING PACKER

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

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 powertruck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

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

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.
Atlantic City, N.J.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.

Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.
Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frederick-Hagerstown-Chambersburg, Md.-Pa.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Guam, Territory of
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Logansport-Peru, Ind.
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)
Montgomery, Ala.
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.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
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.
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 2045, *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1979*, \$3.00 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the 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 1979, is available on request.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Bulletin number and price*</i>	
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63	\$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1979	2050-46	\$1.50
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-48	\$1.50
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	2025-15	\$0.80
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1979	2050-50	\$1.75
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1979	2050-65	\$2.25
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22	\$0.70
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga., Sept. 1979	2050-39	\$1.50
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21	\$1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979 ¹	2050-28	\$2.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1979	2050-47	\$1.75
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1979	2050-61	\$2.25
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1979 ¹	2050-33	\$1.75
Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 1979	2050-67	\$2.25
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., Feb. 1979	2050-10	\$1.00
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1979	2050-64	\$2.00
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 ¹	2050-60	\$2.25
Green Bay, Wis., July 1979	2050-31	\$1.50
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, N.C., Aug 1979	2050-49	\$1.50
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. 1979	2050-54	\$2.25
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1980	3000- 2	\$1.75
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1978	2025-67	\$1.00
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., Sept. 1979 ¹	2050-58	\$2.75
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-59	\$2.25
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1979	2050-66	\$2.00

<i>Area</i>	<i>Bulletin number and price*</i>	
Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.—Miss., Nov. 1979 ¹	2050-56	\$2.25
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1979 ¹	2050-55	\$2.25
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1979	2050- 8	\$1.30
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., Jan. 1980	3000- 1	\$2.25
Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1979	2050-36	\$1.75
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1979	2050- 5	\$1.30
New Orleans, La., Oct. 1979	2050-53	\$2.25
New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1979	2050-30	\$1.75
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1979 ¹	2050-22	\$1.75
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News— Hampton, Va.—N.C., May 1978	2025-21	\$0.80
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1979 ¹	2050-32	\$1.75
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1979	2050-37	\$1.50
Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa, Oct. 1979	2050-51	\$1.50
Paterson—Clifton—Passaic, N.J., June 1979	2050-26	\$1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J., Nov. 1979 ¹	2050-57	\$3.00
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1980 ¹	3000- 3	\$2.25
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1979	2050-63	\$1.75
Portland, Oreg.—Wash., May 1979	2050-27	\$1.75
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1979	2050-34	\$1.50
Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y., June 1979	2050-35	\$1.50
Providence—Warwick—Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass., June 1979 ¹	2050-38	\$1.75
Richmond, Va., June 1979	2050-24	\$1.50
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., Mar. 1979 ¹	2050-13	\$1.50
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1978	2025-75	\$1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1979 ¹	2050-52	\$1.75
Salt Lake City—Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1979	2050-62	\$2.00
San Antonio, Tex., May 1979	2050-17	\$1.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1978	2025-73	\$1.00
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-14	\$1.20
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1979	2050-19	\$1.10
Seattle—Everett, Wash., Dec. 1979 ¹	2050-68	\$2.25
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	2050-44	\$1.75
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1979	2050-16	\$1.10
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1979	2050-40	\$1.50
Utica—Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34	\$1.00
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., Mar. 1980	3000- 4	\$2.25
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1979	2050-18	\$1.00
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23	\$1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1979	2050- 6	\$1.00

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

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

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