

L 2.3: 3000-21

# Area Wage Survey

# Atlanta, Georgia, Metropolitan Area May 1980



U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3000-21



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## Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1980 survey of occupational earnings in the Atlanta, Georgia, 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 Atlanta, Ga., under the general direction of Jerry G. Adams, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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### **Note:**

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Atlanta area are available for auto dealer repair shops (June 1978), hospitals (May 1978), machinery manufacturing (January 1978), and nursing and personal care facilities (June 1978). Also available are reports on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits for municipal workers in the city of Atlanta, as well as listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings only is available for the moving and storage industry (May 1980). Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

# Area Wage Survey

# Atlanta, Georgia, Metropolitan Area May 1980



U.S. Department of Labor  
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Janet L. Norwood,  
Commissioner

September 1980

Bulletin 3000-21

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# 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 Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	120 and under 130	130 — 140	140 — 150	150 — 160	160 — 170	170 — 180	180 — 190	190 — 200	200 — 210	210 — 220	220 — 230	230 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 and over
Secretaries.....	3,605	39.5	265.50	252.50	215.50– 305.00	-	-	4	5	66	173	219	211	278	195	282	458	255	459	217	216	156	233	54	74	
Manufacturing.....	962	39.0	263.50	245.00	209.50– 298.00	-	-	1	2	13	19	52	68	90	66	60	121	61	100	39	16	14	135	14	19	
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,643	39.5	266.00	257.00	219.00– 306.50	-	-	3	3	37	47	121	151	121	212	135	210	337	194	359	178	200	142	98	40	
Public utilities.....	509	38.0	321.50	326.50	286.00– 353.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	4	11	25	56	42	70	122	70	54	21	
Secretaries, class A.....	181	39.5	306.50	295.00	240.00– 363.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	10	25	18	17	13	23	5	15	7	12	* 27	
Nonmanufacturing.....	142	39.0	309.00	303.50	257.50– 359.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	11	17	12	23	4	14	6	9	19	
Public utilities.....	53	38.5	364.00	368.00	345.50– 400.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	4	12	5	8	15	
Secretaries, class B.....	813	39.5	277.50	271.50	230.50– 317.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	56	30	57	45	60	108	79	115	96	60	29	38	17	21	
Manufacturing.....	147	39.0	287.00	281.00	246.00– 305.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	11	24	14	42	17	4	2	1	9	7	
Nonmanufacturing.....	666	39.5	275.50	266.00	226.50– 317.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	56	30	48	38	49	84	65	73	79	56	27	37	8	14	
Public utilities.....	176	38.0	321.50	334.00	283.00– 352.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	-	9	17	16	23	47	18	28	3	5		
Secretaries, class C.....	1,222	39.0	262.00	249.50	217.50– 297.50	-	-	3	-	20	15	53	32	60	138	79	113	196	91	127	66	97	49	57	10	
Manufacturing.....	280	39.0	268.50	247.50	223.00– 302.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	32	19	19	31	48	23	16	18	10	10	36	2	3	
Nonmanufacturing.....	942	39.5	260.00	249.50	215.50– 297.50	-	-	3	-	20	11	53	23	28	119	60	82	148	68	111	48	87	39	21	8	
Public utilities.....	248	38.0	312.50	320.50	283.00– 330.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	13	34	24	35	71	30	21	6	2	
Secretaries, class D.....	833	39.5	261.50	249.50	207.00– 284.00	-	-	1	2	10	32	46	61	67	35	28	65	95	50	189	11	6	23	102	7	
Manufacturing.....	407	39.0	256.00	222.00	195.50– 298.00	-	-	1	2	10	15	42	46	57	27	16	16	22	13	38	2	1	1	97	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	426	40.0	267.00	271.00	237.50– 284.00	-	-	-	-	17	4	15	10	8	12	49	73	37	151	9	5	22	5	7	2	
Public utilities.....	26	39.0	324.50	355.00	274.00– 355.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	10	-	4	1	
Secretaries, class E.....	349	40.0	207.00	201.50	186.00– 223.50	-	-	-	3	19	19	72	61	39	41	27	19	29	12	3	5	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	89	40.0	230.50	233.00	210.50– 251.50	-	-	-	3	-	3	10	7	1	8	12	12	20	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	260	40.0	199.00	196.00	184.00– 212.50	-	-	3	16	19	62	54	38	33	15	7	9	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers.....	1,018	38.5	268.50	267.50	217.00– 332.50	-	-	-	2	23	28	48	81	44	64	40	81	80	87	131	24	147	6	131	1	
Nonmanufacturing.....	807	38.0	249.00	241.50	203.00– 286.50	-	-	-	2	23	28	48	73	44	61	40	80	79	85	109	23	104	2	5	1	
Public utilities.....	626	38.0	253.50	249.00	216.00– 286.50	-	-	-	-	18	25	45	16	43	57	34	44	54	77	97	10	102	1	3	-	
Stenographers, senior.....	581	38.5	286.50	286.50	231.50– 336.50	-	-	-	-	7	14	11	25	50	33	35	37	40	115	7	71	5	130	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	382	37.5	256.00	249.00	219.50– 286.50	-	-	-	-	7	14	3	25	47	33	35	37	40	100	7	28	1	4	1	-	
Public utilities.....	354	37.5	253.00	249.00	218.50– 286.50	-	-	-	-	7	14	3	25	47	29	35	35	37	93	1	26	-	2	-	-	
Stenographers, general.....	437	39.0	244.00	234.00	198.00– 282.00	-	-	-	2	23	21	34	70	19	14	7	46	43	47	16	17	76	1	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	425	39.0	243.00	234.00	198.00– 270.50	-	-	-	2	23	21	34	70	19	14	7	45	42	45	9	16	76	1	1	-	
Public utilities.....	272	38.5	254.50	251.50	190.00– 333.00	-	-	-	-	18	18	31	13	18	10	5	9	19	40	4	9	76	1	1	-	
Transcribing-machine typists.....	293	38.5	189.00	196.00	159.00– 207.50	-	-	-	84	14	20	19	59	42	26	20	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	246	38.0	187.00	195.00	159.00– 206.00	-	-	-	84	8	17	13	51	33	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Typists.....	886	38.5	186.50	173.00	152.00– 211.50	27	97	38	174	82	97	58	47	36	25	24	15	70	53	14	17	5	-	7	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	785	38.5	184.50	169.00	150.50– 211.50	27	90	38	174	68	84	45	35	23	17	18	13	67	52	14	17	-	-	3	-	
Public utilities.....	74	38.5	220.00	208.00	164.00– 261.50	-	3	6	7	3	6	7	3	3	2	6	3	5	2	-	15	-	-	3	-	
Typists, class A.....	175	39.5	238.50	236.00	198.00– 267.00	-	-	-	3	6	6	18	14	9	10	13	10	24	29	7	17	5	-	4	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	154	39.5	235.50	236.50	198.00– 265.50	-	-	-	3	2	6	18	14	8	6	11	10	24	28	7	17	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	34	38.0	252.50	246.00	222.00– 300.50	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	2	-	5	1	4	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B.....	711	38.5	173.50	160.00	150.00– 188.00	27	97	38	171	76	91	40	33	27	15	11	5	46	24	7	-	-	-	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	631	38.5	172.00	156.00	150.00– 182.00	27	90	38	171	66	78	27	21	15	11	7	3	43	24	7	-	-	-	3	-	
Public utilities.....	40	39.0	192.00	172.00	154.50– 208.50	-	3	6	5	3	6	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	
File clerks.....	1,019	38.5	161.00	153.00	133.00– 179.00	209	189	90	123	57	102	73	70	19	23	19	9	13	2	2	12	1	2	2	2	
Nonmanufacturing.....	970	38.5	160.50	153.00	134.50– 179.00	206	171	84	115	57	99	70	70	19	23	19	9	11	2	2	10	-	-	1	-	
Public utilities.....	58	38.5	205.00	162.00	137.00– 286.50	-	16	3	8	4	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	10	-	-	1	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>					Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	120 and under 130	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400 and over	
							140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400		
File clerks, class B	335	39.0	165.50	156.00	143.00- 172.00	35	30	42	81	45	32	22	6	-	14	-	9	13	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	322	39.0	164.00	156.00	142.00- 172.00	35	30	42	73	45	32	22	6	-	14	-	9	11	2	-	-	-	1	-	-		
File clerks, class C	646	38.5	153.00	139.00	129.50- 178.00	174	159	48	42	12	67	51	64	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Nonmanufacturing	613	38.5	154.00	139.00	129.00- 178.00	171	141	42	42	12	64	48	64	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Messengers	231	38.5	185.50	160.00	138.00- 241.00	24	36	23	33	18	11	6	4	4	1	1	9	36	13	4	2	4	1	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	207	38.5	188.00	160.00	141.50- 246.00	24	28	21	31	15	10	3	2	2	1	1	8	36	13	4	2	4	1	1	-	-	
Public utilities	65	37.0	209.00	181.00	159.00- 269.00	-	-	1	16	8	7	3	2	2	-	-	-	9	11	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	
Switchboard operators	225	39.0	196.00	176.00	152.00- 215.00	-	30	14	29	30	17	5	30	9	14	1	-	10	13	4	11	-	-	4	-	4	
Nonmanufacturing	206	39.0	192.00	171.00	152.00- 210.00	-	30	14	28	30	14	4	28	4	14	1	-	8	13	3	11	-	-	-	-	4	
Public utilities	43	39.0	263.50	258.50	215.00- 312.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	12	-	-	3	6	2	9	-	-	-	-	4	
Switchboard operator-receptionists	635	39.5	185.50	167.50	153.00- 213.00	-	11	120	56	133	64	46	15	16	63	12	12	27	46	1	-	10	-	-	-	3	
Manufacturing	131	40.0	182.00	170.00	155.00- 210.00	-	3	24	12	25	2	12	6	10	17	10	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	504	39.0	186.00	166.00	153.00- 213.00	-	8	96	44	108	62	34	9	6	46	2	4	26	45	1	-	10	-	-	-	3	
Order clerks	484	40.0	203.50	187.50	171.00- 222.50	-	9	20	27	64	37	86	41	7	36	60	28	18	18	4	7	1	7	14	-	-	
Manufacturing	192	40.0	202.00	201.50	166.00- 230.00	-	6	9	27	7	15	10	22	7	36	3	9	18	18	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	292	40.0	204.50	185.00	172.50- 222.50	-	3	11	-	57	22	76	19	-	-	57	19	-	-	7	-	7	14	-	-	-	
Order clerks, class B	444	40.0	196.00	185.00	166.00- 222.50	-	9	20	27	64	37	86	41	7	30	57	22	18	9	3	7	-	7	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	166	40.0	195.00	195.00	158.00- 215.00	-	6	9	27	7	15	10	22	7	30	-	3	18	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	278	40.0	196.50	185.00	166.00- 222.50	-	3	11	-	57	22	76	19	-	-	57	19	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Accounting clerks	3,594	39.5	209.50	195.00	173.00- 240.00	16	40	173	245	352	423	428	228	328	126	203	127	233	246	248	64	30	19	25	34	6	
Manufacturing	501	40.0	209.00	188.00	164.50- 237.50	-	-	29	62	49	52	62	42	30	14	24	35	16	36	8	3	1	6	5	21	6	
Nonmanufacturing	3,093	39.0	209.50	198.00	174.00- 240.00	16	40	144	183	303	371	366	186	298	112	179	92	217	210	240	61	29	13	20	13	-	
Public utilities	806	38.5	250.00	256.00	207.50- 294.50	-	12	21	20	28	17	59	22	32	30	50	23	97	117	190	37	20	3	15	13	-	
Accounting clerks, class A	1,409	39.5	232.50	222.00	187.50- 271.00	-	11	30	56	54	77	149	56	155	61	124	74	130	105	188	50	30	19	12	22	6	
Manufacturing	130	39.5	259.50	227.00	187.50- 352.00	-	-	-	6	12	3	14	5	11	5	10	6	9	5	4	3	1	6	3	21	6	
Nonmanufacturing	1,279	39.5	230.00	222.00	186.50- 269.00	-	11	30	50	42	74	135	51	144	56	114	68	121	100	184	47	29	13	9	1	-	
Public utilities	385	38.5	268.00	294.50	246.00- 294.50	-	3	18	9	6	3	6	4	-	4	17	6	52	40	154	35	20	3	4	1	-	
Accounting clerks, class B	2,185	39.0	194.50	183.00	164.00- 208.50	16	29	143	189	298	346	279	172	173	65	79	53	103	141	60	14	-	-	13	12	-	
Manufacturing	371	40.0	191.00	180.00	161.00- 210.00	-	-	29	56	37	49	48	37	19	9	14	29	7	31	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,814	39.0	195.00	183.50	165.00- 208.00	16	29	114	133	261	297	231	135	154	56	65	24	96	110	56	14	-	-	11	12	-	
Public utilities	421	38.0	233.00	226.50	189.00- 270.50	-	9	3	11	22	14	53	18	32	26	33	17	45	77	36	2	-	-	11	12	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators	129	38.0	205.50	194.00	158.00- 253.00	-	-	-	38	-	3	1	33	-	-	3	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	107	37.5	200.00	194.00	158.00- 253.00	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payroll clerks	347	39.5	220.00	190.00	172.50- 259.50	-	-	1	15	64	33	48	45	8	6	16	9	15	26	10	13	11	10	10	-	7	
Manufacturing	120	40.0	194.50	184.00	174.50- 203.50	-	-	-	11	12	27	31	6	5	6	4	1	6	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	227	39.5	233.50	196.50	170.50- 279.00	-	-	1	4	52	6	17	39	3	-	12	8	9	21	6	11	11	10	10	-	7	
Public utilities	49	38.5	304.50	279.00	279.00- 338.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	17	4	3	10	-	-	-	**7	
Key entry operators	2,595	39.5	209.50	192.00	165.00- 232.00	3	10	96	189	457	260	233	197	197	199	97	57	174	79	83	87	68	8	27	3	71	
Manufacturing	387	39.5	202.50	185.00	163.50- 203.00	3	8	16	42	50	38	50	69	20	12	8	8	17	8	2	-	8	1	16	2	9	
Nonmanufacturing	2,208	39.5	211.00	193.50	166.00- 237.00	-	2	80	147	407	222	183	128	177	187	89	49	157	71	81	87	60	7	11	1	62	
Public utilities	258	38.5	274.50	269.00	220.00- 333.50	-	-	-	4	11	13	12	3	11	11	11	9	22	43	21	9	43	-	11	-	24	
Key entry operators, class A	964	39.0	245.50	218.00	201.50- 287.00	-	2	3	17	19	32	59	89	129	159	55	42	67	36	53	43	59	8	23	2	67	
Manufacturing	104	40.0	248.00	195.50	185.00- 329.50	-	-	-	-	9	6	18	21	8	3	-	-	6	1	2	-	6	1	12	2	9	
Nonmanufacturing	860	39.0	245.50	218.00	203.00- 285.00	-	2	3	17	10	26	41	68	121	156	55	42	61	35	51	43	53	7	11	-	58	
Public utilities	156	39.0	307.50	316.50	267.50- 335.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	4	3	7	18	21	15	9	43	-	11	-	#20	

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	120 and under 130	130-140	140-150	150-160	160-170	170-180	180-190	190-200	200-210	210-220	220-230	230-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320	320-340	340-360	360-380	380-400	400 and over
Key entry operators, class B.....	1,631	39.5	188.00	173.00	160.00- 199.00	3	8	93	172	438	228	174	108	68	40	42	15	107	43	30	44	9	-	4	1	4
Manufacturing.....	283	39.5	185.50	179.50	160.00- 198.00	3	8	16	42	41	32	32	48	12	9	8	8	11	7	-	-	2	-	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,348	39.5	188.50	172.50	160.00- 200.00	-	-	77	130	397	196	142	60	56	31	34	7	96	36	30	44	7	-	-	1	4
Public utilities.....	102	38.0	224.00	217.50	176.00- 264.00	-	-	-	4	11	13	10	3	8	7	8	2	4	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	4

\* Workers were distributed as follows: 18 at \$400.00 to \$420.00; 1 at \$420.00 to \$440.00; 3 at \$440.00 to \$460.00; 2 at \$460.00 to \$480.00; 1 at \$480.00 to \$500.00; and 2 at \$520.00 and over.

# All workers were at \$400.00 to \$420.00.

\*\* Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$400.00 to \$420.00; and 3 at \$440.00 to \$460.00.

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	140 and under 160	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680 and over
						180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680		
Computer systems analysts (business).....	910	38.5	448.50	437.50	383.50- 509.00	-	-	-	1	4	-	24	22	33	24	44	62	83	163	146	103	69	70	37	11	14
Manufacturing.....	171	39.5	452.00	431.50	397.50- 482.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	4	2	11	20	45	36	10	12	11	3	7	2
Nonmanufacturing.....	739	38.5	448.00	440.00	377.00- 513.00	-	-	-	1	4	-	23	20	28	20	42	51	63	118	110	93	57	59	34	4	12
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	314	39.0	499.50	468.50	426.50- 572.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	29	60	72	30	28	26	36	11	14	
Manufacturing.....	95	39.5	465.50	441.00	411.50- 477.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	33	27	9	1	1	3	7	2	
Nonmanufacturing.....	219	38.5	514.50	503.00	441.50- 588.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	17	27	45	21	27	25	33	4	12	
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	310	38.5	451.50	465.00	367.50- 525.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	13	28	36	25	29	32	49	38	44	1	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	72	39.5	440.00	428.00	367.00- 536.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	1	11	6	12	9	1	11	10	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	238	38.5	455.00	477.50	367.50- 521.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	27	25	19	17	23	48	27	34	1	-	-	
Computer programmers (business).....	702	39.5	378.50	362.50	318.50- 442.00	-	-	2	7	9	27	24	59	57	53	102	45	44	89	125	29	15	10	2	3	-
Manufacturing.....	164	39.5	339.00	345.00	290.00- 354.50	-	-	-	-	5	13	13	17	18	12	48	18	3	7	-	3	1	5	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	538	39.5	391.00	393.50	327.50- 452.00	-	-	2	7	4	14	11	42	39	41	54	27	41	82	125	26	14	5	2	2	-
Public utilities.....	365	39.0	416.50	439.00	360.00- 461.50	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	10	30	28	7	11	35	61	121	24	13	5	2	2	-
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	274	40.0	416.50	407.00	351.00- 465.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	12	8	75	15	6	37	65	16	15	10	2	3	-	-
Manufacturing.....	77	39.5	382.00	354.50	351.00- 370.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	41	9	2	6	-	3	1	5	-	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	197	40.0	430.00	442.00	349.50- 469.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	9	6	34	6	4	31	65	13	14	5	2	2	-	-
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	294	39.0	377.00	387.00	318.50- 440.00	-	-	2	3	3	12	3	34	21	21	20	22	31	49	60	13	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	50	39.0	315.00	310.50	286.00- 350.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	7	9	6	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	244	39.0	390.00	399.00	336.00- 443.00	-	-	2	3	3	3	27	12	15	13	15	30	48	60	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	169	38.5	420.50	439.00	392.50- 451.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	6	-	5	28	48	58	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	134	39.0	305.00	311.00	270.50- 333.50	-	-	-	4	6	13	20	18	24	24	7	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	97	39.0	314.00	317.50	279.50- 335.00	-	-	-	4	1	9	11	11	18	20	7	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	86	39.0	322.50	319.50	293.50- 343.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	9	18	20	7	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators.....	1,070	39.0	282.50	266.50	218.00- 319.00	6	51	124	98	104	112	59	233	16	23	11	31	38	112	34	16	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	214	40.0	286.50	241.00	215.00- 401.00	-	22	18	39	23	20	12	5	1	3	2	6	5	48	1	7	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	856	39.0	281.50	286.50	224.50- 296.50	6	29	106	59	81	92	47	228	15	20	9	25	33	64	33	9	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	376	38.0	294.00	286.50	255.00- 291.50	-	3	20	21	37	17	6	190	2	5	2	17	10	36	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators, class A.....	179	40.0	357.00	393.50	274.00- 415.00	-	-	-	4	16	13	15	6	3	7	5	7	25	65	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	107	40.0	342.00	367.00	262.00- 401.50	-	-	-	-	16	8	11	5	3	6	3	4	23	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	31	40.0	345.50	367.00	236.00- 443.00	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators, class B.....	408	39.5	277.00	250.50	224.50- 292.00	-	7	20	56	64	84	31	56	11	16	3	-	12	31	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	93	40.0	250.50	220.00	218.00- 242.50	-	7	5	29	20	15	1	4	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	315	39.5	284.50	262.00	239.50- 299.00	-	-	15	27	44	69	30	52	10	14	3	-	10	31	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	96	38.0	333.50	291.50	291.50- 411.50	-	-	-	-	10	9	4	27	2	3	-	-	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators, class C.....	483	38.5	259.50	261.50	187.50- 286.50	6	44	104	38	24	15	13	171	2	-	3	24	1	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	434	38.5	264.00	286.50	191.50- 286.50	6	29	91	32	21	15	6	171	2	-	3	21	-	16	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters.....	1,157	39.5	287.00	278.00	241.00- 340.00	-	56	72	80	61	151	188	126	49	73	147	44	35	38	25	8	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	301	40.0	263.00	253.00	200.00- 299.00	-	45	28	24	8	55	38	30	15	17	8	5	7	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	856	39.0	295.50	285.00	249.00- 341.50	-	11	44	56	53	96	150	96	34	56	139	39	28	18	24	8	4	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	241	37.5	279.00	278.00	253.00- 286.50	-	-	-	16	20	32	96	35	6	14	11	3	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	140 and under 160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320	320-340	340-360	360-380	380-400	400-440	440-480	480-520	520-560	560-600	600-640	640-680	680 and over	
Drafters, class A.....	329	40.0	339.50	341.50	307.00- 360.00	-	-	-	9	-	6	30	33	20	26	118	19	31	28	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	122	40.0	319.50	310.50	268.00- 345.00	-	-	-	9	-	-	27	22	14	14	7	3	7	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	207	39.5	351.00	341.50	341.50- 362.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	11	6	12	111	16	24	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters, class B.....	446	39.5	276.50	259.00	218.00- 320.00	-	44	26	45	29	91	21	54	15	33	22	24	4	10	16	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	118	40.0	231.50	248.50	178.50- 259.00	-	38	3	9	-	44	7	8	1	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	328	39.5	292.50	287.00	230.00- 340.00	-	6	23	36	29	47	14	46	14	30	21	22	4	8	16	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	64	38.0	276.00	270.50	247.00- 297.50	-	-	-	-	7	23	7	17	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters, class C.....	208	39.0	255.00	259.00	218.00- 285.00	-	5	29	23	20	28	45	22	14	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	51	40.0	216.00	211.50	190.00- 240.00	-	-	24	5	7	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	157	38.5	267.50	276.00	232.00- 291.50	-	5	5	18	13	17	41	22	14	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians.....	581	40.0	358.00	392.00	285.00- 402.00	-	-	1	16	52	48	23	20	13	10	14	17	221	132	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	305	40.0	334.50	313.00	241.00- 433.00	-	-	-	14	49	44	19	17	12	4	8	2	6	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians, class B: Manufacturing.....	66	40.0	273.50	267.00	224.50- 288.50	-	-	-	-	21	4	16	13	4	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses.....	86	39.5	350.50	361.00	299.50- 392.00	-	-	-	2	4	3	7	6	4	8	6	21	4	13	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	51	40.0	363.00	374.00	307.50- 406.00	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	5	3	4	4	9	3	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>3</sup> )		Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>3</sup> )		Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>3</sup> )	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>2</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>
Office occupations - men				Typists.....	868	38.5	185.00	Key entry operators.....	2,371	39.5	205.00
				Nonmanufacturing.....	767	38.5	182.50	Manufacturing.....	382	39.5	202.50
Messengers:				Public utilities.....	73	38.5	220.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,989	39.0	206.00
Nonmanufacturing:				Typists, class A.....	161	39.5	237.00	Public utilities.....	243	38.5	271.50
Public utilities.....	49	37.5	211.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	140	39.0	233.00	Key entry operators, class A.....	876	39.0	242.50
Accounting clerks:				Public utilities.....	33	38.0	254.50	Manufacturing.....	101	40.0	250.00
Nonmanufacturing:				Typists, class B.....	707	38.5	173.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	775	39.0	241.50
Public utilities.....	92	38.5	264.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	627	38.5	171.50	Public utilities.....	146	39.0	303.00
Accounting clerks, class A.....	112	39.0	292.50	Public utilities.....	40	39.0	192.00	Key entry operators, class B.....	1,495	39.5	183.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	93	38.5	286.00	File clerks.....	979	38.5	161.50	Manufacturing.....	281	39.5	185.00
Public utilities.....	49	39.0	298.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	930	38.5	161.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,214	39.5	183.00
Accounting clerks, class B:				Public utilities.....	51	39.0	205.00	Public utilities.....	97	38.0	224.00
Nonmanufacturing:				File clerks, class B.....	317	39.0	166.00	Professional and technical occupations - men			
Public utilities.....	43	38.0	226.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	304	39.0	164.50	Computer systems analysts (business).....	654	38.5	455.00
Office occupations - women				File clerks, class C.....	626	38.5	153.50	Manufacturing.....	144	39.5	458.00
Secretaries.....	3,332	39.5	263.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	593	38.5	154.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	510	38.0	454.00
Manufacturing.....	960	39.0	263.50	Switchboard operators.....	202	39.0	194.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	246	39.0	506.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,372	39.5	263.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	184	39.0	189.50	Manufacturing.....	84	40.0	466.50
Public utilities.....	507	38.0	322.00	Public utilities.....	43	39.0	263.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	162	38.5	526.50
Secretaries, class A.....	181	39.5	306.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	628	39.5	185.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	228	38.5	449.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	142	39.0	309.00	Manufacturing.....	124	40.0	179.50	Manufacturing.....	58	39.5	450.00
Public utilities.....	53	38.5	364.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	504	39.0	186.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	170	38.5	449.50
Secretaries, class B.....	793	39.5	278.50	Order clerks.....	343	40.0	192.00	Public utilities.....	129	38.0	477.50
Manufacturing.....	147	39.0	287.00	Manufacturing.....	186	40.0	199.50	Computer programmers (business).....	510	39.5	393.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	646	39.5	276.50	Order clerks, class B.....	317	40.0	188.00	Manufacturing.....	95	39.5	350.00
Public utilities.....	176	38.0	321.50	Manufacturing.....	160	40.0	192.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	415	39.5	402.50
Secretaries, class C.....	1,169	39.0	264.50	Accounting clerks.....	3,210	39.5	206.00	Public utilities.....	298	39.5	425.00
Manufacturing.....	279	39.0	268.00	Manufacturing.....	471	40.0	205.00	Computer programmers (business), class A.....	206	40.0	430.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	890	39.5	263.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,739	39.0	206.50	Manufacturing.....	50	39.5	391.50
Public utilities.....	248	38.0	312.50	Public utilities.....	714	38.5	248.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	156	40.0	443.00
Secretaries, class D.....	831	39.5	261.50	Accounting clerks, class A.....	1,289	39.5	227.00	Computer programmers (business), class B.....	222	39.0	385.00
Manufacturing.....	407	39.0	256.00	Manufacturing.....	111	39.5	248.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	194	39.0	395.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	424	40.0	267.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,178	39.5	225.00	Public utilities.....	142	38.5	422.50
Secretaries, class E.....	316	40.0	209.00	Public utilities.....	336	38.5	263.50	Computer programmers (business), class C.....	82	39.5	319.50
Manufacturing.....	88	40.0	230.50	Accounting clerks, class B.....	1,921	39.0	192.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	65	39.5	326.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	228	40.0	201.00	Manufacturing.....	360	40.0	191.50	Public utilities.....	61	39.5	330.50
Stenographers.....	994	38.5	268.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,561	39.0	192.50	Computer operators.....	631	39.5	287.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	783	38.0	249.00	Public utilities.....	378	38.0	234.00	Manufacturing.....	134	40.0	310.50
Public utilities.....	619	38.0	254.00	Bookkeeping-machine operators.....	129	38.0	205.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	497	39.0	280.50
Stenographers, senior.....	579	38.5	286.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	107	37.5	200.00	Public utilities.....	171	38.0	300.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	380	37.5	256.00	Payroll clerks.....	307	39.5	206.00	Computer operators, class A:			
Public utilities.....	352	37.5	253.00	Manufacturing.....	119	40.0	193.50	Nonmanufacturing:			
Stenographers, general.....	415	39.0	243.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	188	39.5	213.50	Public utilities.....	29	40.0	341.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	403	39.0	242.50	Public utilities.....	43	38.5	295.50				
Public utilities.....	267	38.5	255.50	Transcribing-machine typists.....	293	38.5	189.00				
Transcribing-machine typists.....	293	38.5	189.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	246	38.0	187.00				
Nonmanufacturing.....	246	38.0	187.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued**

Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>
Computer operators, class B.....	306	39.5	284.00	Electronics technicians.....	571	40.0	357.50	Computer operators.....	367	38.5	267.00
Manufacturing.....	51	39.5	278.50	Manufacturing.....	300	40.0	334.00	Manufacturing.....	80	40.0	246.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	255	39.5	285.50	Electronics technicians, class B:				Computer operators, class B.....	88	39.0	254.50
Public utilities.....	63	38.5	353.00	Manufacturing.....	65	40.0	271.50	Nonmanufacturing:			
Computer operators, class C.....	207	38.5	253.00	Professional and technical				Public utilities.....	33	37.0	296.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	178	38.5	258.50	occupations - women				Computer operators, class C.....	258	38.5	264.00
Public utilities.....	79	37.0	243.50	Computer programmers (business).....	170	39.0	350.50	Manufacturing.....	62	40.0	247.50
Drafters.....	881	39.5	294.00	Manufacturing.....	69	39.0	323.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	214	38.0	270.00
Manufacturing.....	239	40.0	267.00	Nonmanufacturing:				Drafters.....	276	38.5	265.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	642	39.5	304.00	Public utilities.....	67	38.5	377.50	Manufacturing.....	62	40.0	247.50
Drafters, class A.....	311	40.0	337.50	Computer programmers				Nonmanufacturing.....	214	38.0	270.00
Manufacturing.....	113	40.0	314.50	(business), class B.....	64	38.5	370.00	Drafters, class B.....	75	39.5	261.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	198	39.5	350.50	Nonmanufacturing:				Registered industrial nurses.....	79	39.5	355.50
Drafters, class B.....	371	40.0	279.50	Public utilities.....	27	37.5	410.50	Manufacturing.....	51	40.0	363.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	279	39.5	297.00	Computer programmers							
Public utilities.....	53	38.5	271.50	(business), class C.....	52	38.5	282.50				
Drafters, class C.....	162	39.0	255.50	Nonmanufacturing:							
Nonmanufacturing.....	129	38.5	265.00	Public utilities.....	25	38.0	303.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>a</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean <sup>b</sup>	Median <sup>b</sup>	Middle range <sup>b</sup>	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.40	
					and under 5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.40	12.80	
Maintenance carpenters.....	153	9.07	8.45	7.70-11.15	-	3	2	-	1	3	5	1	4	18	20	17	6	6	13	2	11	1	7	11	-	20	2	
Manufacturing.....	63	8.70	7.70	7.45-10.13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	15	1	-	2	7	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	90	9.33	8.81	7.86-11.28	-	3	-	-	1	3	5	-	3	3	5	16	6	4	6	2	2	1	7	1	-	20	2	
Maintenance electricians.....	543	9.72	9.38	8.96-11.53	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	4	6	22	10	37	7	123	57	25	16	70	3	95	24	22	2	
Manufacturing.....	367	9.88	10.35	9.00-11.53	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	4	3	21	8	36	3	19	39	24	16	70	-	89	24	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	176	9.38	8.96	8.96- 9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	1	2	1	4	104	18	1	-	-	3	6	-	22	2	
Maintenance painters.....	156	8.37	9.82	4.90-11.28	54	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	32	-	-	8	20	-	20	2	
Manufacturing.....	64	10.22	9.95	9.88-11.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	6	19	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	92	7.08	4.90	4.90-11.11	54	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	20	2	
Maintenance machinists.....	402	9.71	9.28	9.28-10.13	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	9	1	10	2	33	27	9	203	-	1	1	3	-	5	83	8	
Manufacturing.....	306	8.88	9.28	8.62- 9.28	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	9	1	10	2	33	27	9	203	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	708	7.95	8.07	6.39- 8.96	-	15	15	48	7	21	76	29	28	62	17	151	11	59	55	-	45	35	8	2	-	20	4	
Manufacturing.....	594	7.62	7.75	6.39- 8.25	-	15	15	48	7	21	71	26	28	61	16	151	10	7	36	-	45	35	-	2	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	114	9.69	8.96	8.96-10.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	1	-	1	52	19	-	-	-	8	-	-	20	4	
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	1,212	9.35	8.69	8.03-10.88	-	-	1	8	-	-	29	17	30	125	17	86	316	124	28	2	47	2	95	107	78	88	12	
Manufacturing.....	166	7.90	7.35	6.65- 8.29	-	-	1	7	-	-	29	9	19	47	5	8	-	1	-	-	11	-	29	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,046	9.58	8.88	8.69-10.88	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	11	78	12	78	316	123	28	2	36	2	95	78	78	88	12	
Public utilities.....	982	9.64	8.96	8.69-11.51	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	8	69	7	76	316	100	16	-	36	2	95	72	78	88	12	
Maintenance pipefitters.....	173	10.43	10.52	10.13-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	16	7	2	40	28	-	71	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	172	10.42	10.52	10.13-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	16	7	2	40	28	-	70	-	-	-	
Millwrights.....	134	10.84	11.32	10.13-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	26	-	-	96	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	126	10.81	11.32	10.13-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	26	-	-	88	-	-	-	
Maintenance trades helpers.....	320	6.64	6.06	5.46- 7.75	-	-	73	27	46	1	21	-	1	9	134	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	263	6.37	5.63	5.36- 7.63	-	-	73	24	46	1	21	-	-	9	87	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	246	6.41	5.63	5.46- 7.75	-	-	59	24	46	-	21	-	-	9	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers.....	180	10.47	10.82	8.76-11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	18	2	2	-	-	10	33	79	9	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	180	10.47	10.82	8.76-11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	18	2	2	-	-	10	33	79	9	-	-	
Stationary engineers.....	148	8.64	9.34	6.25-10.31	-	-	27	-	2	-	9	-	1	1	2	25	-	-	17	-	35	10	2	17	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	93	9.83	10.13	9.34-10.52	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	15	-	34	10	-	16	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	55	6.64	6.22	5.25- 8.22	-	-	27	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	2	9	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	
						3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00	
Truckdrivers .....	4,212	8.33	9.16	6.00-10.69	18	114	95	297	178	97	105	139	397	68	33	45	175	76	196	279	73	326	57	564	-	665	215	
Manufacturing .....	450	5.93	5.83	5.26- 6.35	-	15	15	49	5	9	66	136	49	23	3	4	15	40	-	-	1	17	3	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	3,762	8.61	9.16	6.25-10.69	18	99	80	248	173	88	39	3	348	45	30	41	160	36	196	279	72	309	57	561	-	665	215	
Public utilities .....	2,080	10.48	10.69	9.86-11.50	-	-	14	28	14	-	-	-	-	1	13	7	35	3	-	236	-	302	-	547	-	665	215	
Truckdrivers, light truck .....	455	4.62	4.65	3.50- 5.30	18	114	14	28	128	36	23	59	5	10	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	102	5.39	5.83	5.30- 5.83	-	15	-	-	-	-	23	59	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	353	4.40	4.65	3.50- 4.65	18	99	14	28	128	36	-	-	-	-	10	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, medium truck .....	1,581	7.32	6.25	5.00-10.00	-	-	66	248	50	58	36	43	369	42	27	4	78	52	-	94	-	16	57	24	-	102	215	
Manufacturing .....	167	6.07	5.75	5.00- 7.68	-	-	-	34	5	6	3	43	21	9	-	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,414	7.47	6.25	5.00-10.00	-	-	66	214	45	52	33	-	348	33	27	4	72	12	-	94	-	16	57	24	-	102	215	
Public utilities .....	489	10.70	11.50	9.16-11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	17	3	-	94	-	16	57	24	-	102	215	
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer .....	2,044	9.79	9.86	8.84-10.69	-	-	15	21	-	3	39	33	19	16	4	23	97	24	196	185	70	286	-	540	-	473	-	
Manufacturing .....	157	5.71	5.68	5.25- 6.35	-	-	15	15	-	3	39	33	19	14	3	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,887	10.13	10.69	9.16-11.50	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	19	88	24	196	185	70	286	-	537	-	473	-	
Public utilities .....	1,445	10.60	10.69	9.86-11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	142	-	286	-	523	-	473	-	
Shippers:																												
Manufacturing .....	129	5.59	5.30	4.95- 6.51	-	-	-	5	2	41	35	13	-	21	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receivers .....	354	7.15	7.25	4.71- 9.52	-	-	10	38	42	26	10	8	16	8	18	2	9	2	37	14	39	75	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	115	5.83	4.71	4.63- 6.70	-	-	2	19	38	3	6	5	9	6	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	239	7.79	8.74	5.82- 9.52	-	-	8	19	4	23	4	3	7	2	14	2	2	2	37	14	39	59	-	-	-	-	-	
Shippers and receivers .....	249	6.37	6.13	5.03- 7.64	-	-	-	21	37	7	18	21	69	-	1	9	21	1	16	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	205	6.15	6.13	4.75- 6.28	-	-	-	21	37	7	18	15	63	-	1	9	-	-	6	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warehousemen .....	702	6.57	6.90	4.89- 7.83	15	30	-	30	87	52	29	43	8	52	141	31	12	8	65	22	4	17	56	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	176	5.41	5.90	3.50- 6.74	15	30	-	9	-	18	-	30	-	33	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	526	6.95	7.10	5.10- 8.41	-	-	-	21	87	34	29	13	8	19	100	31	12	8	65	22	4	17	56	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities .....	239	8.17	8.41	7.15- 9.46	-	-	-	1	2	-	29	-	8	-	24	16	4	8	64	22	4	1	56	-	-	-	-	
Order fillers .....	2,626	6.55	5.90	4.38- 9.64	216	270	39	137	448	54	91	62	80	34	6	77	2	127	57	100	-	826	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	519	4.59	4.00	3.57- 5.39	-	162	39	81	30	33	52	22	63	33	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,107	7.04	8.25	4.60- 9.64	216	108	-	56	418	21	39	40	17	1	2	77	2	127	57	100	-	826	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping packers .....	1,035	4.99	4.50	3.91- 5.20	15	127	122	145	300	65	42	28	32	19	19	11	17	5	-	9	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	630	4.40	4.35	3.65- 4.71	15	114	97	99	160	59	39	21	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	405	5.90	4.50	4.50- 7.50	-	13	25	46	140	6	3	7	32	7	19	11	17	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Material handling laborers .....	2,667	6.47	6.08	4.20- 8.67	66	176	357	103	164	68	285	108	49	197	79	44	58	154	123	81	148	368	-	-	-	39	-	
Manufacturing .....	419	5.66	5.25	4.63- 5.65	-	23	4	3	92	46	69	88	1	27	15	12	-	-	-	6	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,248	6.63	6.59	3.85- 8.87	66	153	353	100	72	22	216	20	48	170	64	32	58	154	123	75	128	355	-	-	-	39	-	
Public utilities .....	608	8.41	9.70	5.54- 9.80	-	-	-	-	2	-	204	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	354	-	-	-	39	-	
Forklift operators .....	2,236	6.46	5.71	5.18- 7.60	-	15	148	175	81	149	239	539	13	15	236	67	2	69	4	41	294	80	-	36	-	33	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,190	6.49	5.83	5.28- 6.96	-	15	30	3	39	130	233	223	13	8	228	33	2	17	-	2	174	40	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,046	6.42	5.71	4.00- 8.85	-	-	118	172	42	19	6	316	-	7	8	34	-	52	4	39	120	40	-	36	-	33	-	
Guards .....	4,607	3.61	3.20	3.16- 3.50	2085	1625	432	99	73	42	21	25	11	10	12	5	3	1	12	21	46	84	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	251	7.36	6.90	4.77- 9.97	-	6	3	39	16	14	5	13	10	9	12	1	-	-	-	6	44	73	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	4,356	3.39	3.20	3.16- 3.35	2085	1619	429	60	57	28	16	12	1	1	-	4	3	1	12	15	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	
Guards, class A .....	235	5.68	4.17	3.47- 9.00	-	74	28	21	17	6	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	12	21	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	3.00 and under	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60
					3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00
Guards, class B .....	4,372	3.50	3.20	3.16- 3.45	2085	1551	404	78	56	36	18	22	8	10	12	5	2	1	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	180	7.11	6.66	4.47- 9.97	-	5	2	33	14	10	2	11	8	9	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	4,192	3.34	3.20	3.16- 3.35	2085	1546	402	45	42	26	16	11	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners .....	7,375	3.74	3.10	3.10- 3.40	4362	1485	211	242	109	204	106	34	66	33	49	88	67	28	1	177	95	-	9	9	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	860	5.97	5.31	4.19- 8.27	15	119	37	94	42	104	92	33	11	10	-	78	-	21	1	164	39	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	6,515	3.45	3.10	3.10- 3.25	4347	1366	174	148	67	100	14	1	55	23	49	10	67	7	-	13	56	-	9	9	-	-	
Public utilities .....	189	7.00	6.94	6.15- 7.66	-	-	-	3	9	30	5	-	4	10	40	2	67	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>4</sup>
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men			Material movement and custodial occupations - men			Material handling laborers:		
Maintenance carpenters .....	146	8.97	Truckdrivers .....	4,100	8.30	Manufacturing .....	403	5.65
Manufacturing .....	63	8.70	Manufacturing .....	450	5.93	Nonmanufacturing:		
Nonmanufacturing .....	83	9.18	Nonmanufacturing .....	3,650	8.59	Public utilities .....	608	8.41
Maintenance electricians .....	537	9.71	Public utilities .....	2,029	10.51	Forklift operators .....	2,156	6.44
Manufacturing .....	367	9.88	Truckdrivers, light truck .....	437	4.66	Manufacturing .....	1,138	6.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	170	9.35	Manufacturing .....	102	5.39	Nonmanufacturing .....	1,018	6.38
Maintenance painters .....	153	8.35	Nonmanufacturing .....	335	4.44	Guards .....	3,101	3.67
Manufacturing .....	64	10.22	Truckdrivers, medium truck .....	1,489	7.12	Manufacturing .....	221	7.55
Maintenance machinists .....	402	9.71	Manufacturing .....	167	6.07	Nonmanufacturing .....	2,880	3.37
Manufacturing .....	306	8.88	Nonmanufacturing .....	1,322	7.25	Guards, class A .....	177	5.38
Maintenance mechanics			Public utilities .....	454	10.63	Guards, class B .....	2,924	3.56
(machinery) .....	705	7.95	Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer .....	2,042	9.79	Manufacturing .....	154	7.35
Manufacturing .....	594	7.62	Manufacturing .....	157	5.71	Nonmanufacturing .....	2,770	3.35
Nonmanufacturing .....	111	9.73	Nonmanufacturing .....	1,885	10.13	Janitors, porters, and cleaners .....	4,045	4.03
Maintenance mechanics			Public utilities .....	1,443	10.60	Manufacturing .....	718	6.18
(motor vehicles) .....	1,207	9.36	Shippers:			Nonmanufacturing .....	3,327	3.57
Manufacturing .....	166	7.90	Manufacturing .....	110	5.66	Public utilities .....	163	7.05
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,041	9.59	Receivers .....	293	6.94	Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Public utilities .....	981	9.64	Manufacturing .....	114	5.81	Order fillers .....	1,093	4.41
Maintenance pipefitters .....	173	10.43	Shippers and receivers .....	229	6.31	Manufacturing .....	285	4.01
Manufacturing .....	172	10.42	Manufacturing .....	196	6.19	Nonmanufacturing .....	808	4.56
Millwrights .....	134	10.84	Warehousemen .....	623	6.33	Shipping packers .....	363	4.69
Manufacturing .....	126	10.81	Manufacturing .....	174	5.41	Forklift operators:		
Maintenance trades helpers .....	317	6.62	Nonmanufacturing .....	449	6.69	Manufacturing .....	52	6.35
Nonmanufacturing .....	260	6.35	Public utilities .....	196	8.11	Janitors, porters, and cleaners .....	2,923	3.36
Public utilities .....	246	6.41	Order fillers .....	1,489	8.10	Manufacturing .....	142	4.92
Tool and die makers .....	180	10.47	Manufacturing .....	234	5.29	Nonmanufacturing .....	2,781	3.28
Manufacturing .....	180	10.47	Shipping packers .....	612	4.96	Public utilities .....	26	6.69
Stationary engineers .....	145	8.60	Manufacturing .....	444	4.35			
Manufacturing .....	93	9.83						
Nonmanufacturing .....	52	6.40						

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Atlanta, Ga., selected periods**

Period <sup>a</sup>	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 (May 1977 = 100):														
May 1979 .....	114.0	118.4	117.2	116.9	120.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	117.3	118.6	114.2	119.3	(*)	120.3
May 1980 .....	124.7	126.7	129.9	128.0	131.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	128.8	130.1	125.2	127.4	(*)	131.5
Percent increases:														
May 1972 to May 1973.....	6.6	(*)	6.6	7.3	6.1	6.3	(*)	(*)	6.7	5.5	6.6	(*)	(*)	6.2
May 1973 to May 1974.....	7.2	(*)	7.5	8.5	12.6	6.3	(*)	(*)	7.9	10.7	7.3	(*)	5.8	13.3
May 1974 to May 1975.....	10.2	10.6	12.2	10.2	8.3	11.2	(*)	(*)	11.1	11.5	10.0	10.3	10.1	7.3
May 1975 to May 1976.....	7.2	8.2	7.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	(*)	(*)	8.0	7.8	7.3	8.7	(*)	7.9
May 1976 to May 1977.....	6.8	7.3	6.4	8.6	6.1	6.7	(*)	(*)	7.8	8.3	6.8	7.6	(*)	5.4
May 1977 to May 1978.....	6.5	9.4	9.4	8.1	9.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.5	8.3	6.7	10.3	(*)	10.2
May 1978 to May 1979.....	7.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	9.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	9.1	9.5	7.0	8.2	(*)	9.2
May 1979 to May 1980.....	9.4	7.0	10.8	9.5	9.3	(*)	(*)	12.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	6.8	(*)	9.3

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for office clerical occupations, Atlanta, Ga., May 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 B	Class C					Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	
Secretaries, class A.....	100																								
Secretaries, class B.....	115	100																							
Secretaries, class C.....	127	115	100																						
Secretaries, class D.....	126	129	108	100																					
Secretaries, class E.....	156	135	118	112	100																				
Stenographers, senior.....	135	124	118	(*)	(*)	100																			
Stenographers, general.....	155	143	135	(*)	(*)	115	100																		
Transcribing-machine typists.....	124	128	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100																	
Typists, class A.....	149	132	122	116	102	107	103	(*)	100																
Typists, class B.....	182	164	148	134	118	(*)	126	117	118	100															
File clerks, class B.....	209	160	135	127	115	114	103	101	114	89	100														
File clerks, class C.....	201	169	153	165	130	(*)	(*)	119	146	102	117	100													
Messengers.....	182	168	152	136	133	124	104	(*)	120	96	122	(*)	100												
Switchboard operators.....	150	139	128	117	112	101	95	95	101	94	90	91	84	100											
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	143	135	126	112	106	96	(*)	116	(*)	95	98	91	97	102	100										
Order clerks, class B.....	175	122	148	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	85	(*)	81	(*)	79	100										
Accounting clerks, class A.....	140	121	111	105	93	92	93	88	96	74	79	73	78	92	93	100									
Accounting clerks, class B.....	162	142	133	119	107	110	102	108	110	89	92	85	93	102	102	100	125	100							
Payroll clerks.....	143	127	118	107	102	(*)	101	107	92	84	83	73	84	90	110	84	104	92	100						
Key entry operators, class A.....	138	131	116	104	103	101	94	(*)	94	78	90	79	87	100	90	(*)	97	89	100	100					
Key entry operators, class B.....	168	156	138	123	113	113	100	112	99	96	101	90	96	96	112	113	120	104	113	123	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, Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation which equals 100	Professional and technical occupation being compared												
	Computer systems analysts (business)		Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters			Registered industrial nurses	
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C		
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	100	.											
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	118	100											
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	128	113	100										
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	147	131	117	100									
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	171	155	146	125	100								
Computer operators, class A.....	143	142	120	98	79	100							
Computer operators, class B.....	189	153	136	123	92	114	100						
Computer operators, class C.....	211	(*)	153	134	106	120	123	100					
Drafters, class A.....	118	113	116	100	75	(*)	79	77	100				
Drafters, class B.....	148	140	149	120	91	110	96	(*)	130	100			
Drafters, class C.....	(*)	161	155	145	105	(*)	109	(*)	149	126	100		
Registered industrial nurses.....	157	149	133	114	87	108	101	(*)	109	93	(*)	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-10. Average pay relationships within establishments for maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared										
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers
					Machinery	Motor vehicles					
Maintenance carpenters .....	100										
Maintenance electricians .....	99	100									
Maintenance painters .....	102	103	100								
Maintenance machinists .....	100	101	108	100							
Maintenance mechanics (machinery) .....	102	102	101	105	100						
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles) .....	106	105	99	(*)	103	100					
Maintenance pipefitters .....	99	102	99	(*)	100	100	100				
Millwrights .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	100			
Maintenance trades helpers .....	(*)	145	(*)	(*)	144	122	118	(*)	100		
Tool and die makers .....	95	98	95	(*)	93	95	97	(*)	81	100	
Stationary engineers .....	100	102	97	(*)	99	99	100	100	(*)	103	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-11. Average pay relationships within establishments for material movement and custodial occupations, Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation which equals 100	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared											Janitors, porters, and cleaners	
	Truckdrivers			Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		
	Light truck	Medium truck	Tractor-trailer								Class A		Class B
Truckdrivers, light truck .....	100												
Truckdrivers, medium truck .....	(*)	100											
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer .....	(*)	94	100										
Receivers .....	108	123	105	100									
Shippers and receivers .....	(*)	83	(*)	(*)	100								
Warehousemen .....	(*)	94	125	96	126	100							
Order fillers .....	(*)	143	110	103	(*)	115	100						
Shipping packers .....	117	141	(*)	117	(*)	125	106	100					
Material handling laborers .....	146	122	108	112	122	118	107	97	100				
Forklift operators .....	98	103	104	101	117	100	98	93	95	100			
Guards, class A .....	(*)	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	89	(*)	(*)	100		
Guards, class B .....	(*)	147	(*)	104	(*)	114	98	94	107	106	(*)	100	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners .....	152	141	133	118	116	126	111	105	119	114	115	111	

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 Atlanta, Ga., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	120 and under 130	130-140	140-150	150-160	160-170	170-180	180-190	190-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320	320-340	340-360	360-380	380-400	400-420	420-440	440 and over
Secretaries.....	2,099	39.0	278.50	269.00	219.00- 333.50	-	-	1	2	21	31	114	111	249	235	190	179	158	147	199	128	221	50	37	8	18
Manufacturing.....	736	39.0	274.50	254.50	216.50- 333.00	-	-	1	2	10	16	39	37	103	87	83	51	76	39	13	11	135	14	7	4	8
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,363	39.0	280.50	276.50	222.50- 333.50	-	-	-	-	11	15	75	74	146	148	107	128	82	108	186	117	86	36	30	4	10
Public utilities.....	450	38.0	322.00	326.50	289.50- 353.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	22	44	33	67	122	53	44	21	17	1	3
Secretaries, class A.....	102	39.0	348.00	356.50	303.50- 400.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	6	3	11	5	15	7	12	18	1	8
Nonmanufacturing.....	81	39.0	343.00	353.50	306.00- 395.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	6	2	11	4	14	6	9	15	-	4
Public utilities.....	50	38.5	367.00	373.00	346.00- 400.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	4	12	5	8	13	-	2
Secretaries, class B.....	418	39.0	304.00	298.00	260.50- 340.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	26	45	62	53	47	58	29	36	17	9	2	8
Nonmanufacturing.....	324	39.0	304.00	303.50	260.00- 341.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	19	20	32	48	35	30	54	27	35	8	6	2	4
Public utilities.....	167	38.0	325.50	334.00	297.50- 353.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	17	13	23	47	18	28	3	3	1	1
Secretaries, class C.....	677	39.0	273.00	260.00	226.50- 320.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	20	83	120	87	60	46	63	82	31	47	8	2	4	1
Manufacturing.....	214	39.0	278.50	258.50	229.00- 321.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	34	32	39	16	16	18	7	7	36	2	-	3	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	463	39.0	270.50	261.00	225.00- 320.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	17	49	88	48	44	30	45	75	24	11	6	2	1	1
Public utilities.....	211	37.5	311.50	320.50	284.50- 330.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	13	22	18	35	71	23	11	6	-	-	-
Secretaries, class D.....	475	39.0	264.50	240.00	200.00- 350.00	-	-	1	2	10	15	43	42	78	42	28	39	41	5	6	13	102	5	3	-	-
Manufacturing.....	355	38.5	263.00	231.50	195.50- 372.00	-	-	1	2	10	15	39	33	60	29	13	13	38	2	1	1	97	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	120	39.5	268.50	261.00	217.00- 306.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	18	13	15	26	3	3	5	12	5	5	2	-	-
Secretaries, class E.....	262	40.0	210.00	202.50	188.50- 226.00	-	-	-	-	10	10	52	47	65	38	23	9	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	210	40.0	201.50	199.00	186.50- 212.50	-	-	-	-	10	10	52	46	59	20	9	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers.....	823	38.5	275.00	270.50	217.50- 335.00	-	-	-	2	23	28	48	18	106	76	52	68	103	18	146	5	129	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	636	38.0	252.50	248.00	209.50- 286.50	-	-	-	2	23	28	48	16	103	75	51	66	99	17	103	1	3	1	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	603	38.0	253.00	249.00	212.00- 286.50	-	-	-	-	18	25	45	16	100	74	50	65	94	10	102	1	3	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, senior.....	519	38.5	287.50	286.50	230.00- 355.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	5	75	64	35	25	90	1	70	4	128	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	341	37.5	252.50	245.00	217.00- 286.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	3	72	64	35	25	90	1	27	-	2	1	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	339	37.5	252.00	245.00	217.00- 286.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	3	72	64	35	25	90	1	26	-	2	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general.....	304	38.5	253.00	251.50	189.00- 332.50	-	-	-	2	23	21	34	13	31	12	17	43	13	17	76	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	295	38.5	252.50	251.50	189.00- 333.00	-	-	-	2	23	21	34	13	31	11	16	41	9	16	76	1	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	264	38.5	255.00	251.50	190.00- 333.00	-	-	-	-	18	18	31	13	28	10	15	40	4	9	76	1	1	-	-	-	-
Typists.....	302	39.0	224.00	214.50	188.00- 246.50	-	-	6	10	17	25	27	24	46	28	51	27	14	15	5	-	7	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	221	38.5	227.50	231.50	187.50- 261.00	-	-	6	10	13	15	14	12	25	20	48	26	14	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	59	38.0	237.00	228.00	183.00- 300.50	-	-	-	4	3	3	7	3	5	9	5	2	-	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A.....	100	39.5	236.50	220.50	192.00- 296.00	-	-	-	3	6	6	9	8	17	12	5	3	7	15	5	-	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	79	39.0	230.00	211.50	191.00- 285.00	-	-	-	3	2	6	9	8	12	10	5	2	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	34	38.0	252.50	246.00	192.00- 300.50	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	6	4	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B.....	202	39.0	218.00	214.50	186.00- 241.00	-	-	6	7	11	19	18	16	29	16	46	24	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	142	38.5	226.00	241.00	184.00- 254.00	-	-	6	7	11	9	5	4	13	10	43	24	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	25	38.5	216.00	193.50	173.50- 231.50	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
File clerks.....	219	39.5	155.50	142.00	134.50- 153.00	31	70	52	18	6	18	6	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	209	39.5	149.50	142.00	134.50- 150.50	31	70	52	16	6	18	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Messengers.....	157	38.5	186.00	160.00	138.00- 241.00	8	36	3	33	9	10	6	4	5	1	17	13	4	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	138	38.5	189.50	160.00	136.00- 241.00	8	28	1	31	9	10	3	2	3	1	17	13	4	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	65	37.0	209.00	181.00	159.00- 269.00	-	-	1	16	8	7	3	2	2	-	9	11	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators.....	149	39.5	203.00	176.00	156.00- 243.00	-	2	14	26	24	13	5	10	14	1	8	13	4	9	-	-	4	-	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	134	39.5	198.50	173.50	153.50- 242.50	-	2	14	25	24	11	4	8	10	1	8	13	3	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Public utilities.....	34	39.0	264.00	268.00	210.00- 312.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	3	6	2	9	-	-	-	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	120 and under 130	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 160	160 - 170	170 - 180	180 - 190	190 - 200	200 - 220	220 - 240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320	320 - 340	340 - 360	360 - 380	380 - 400	400 - 420	420 - 440	440 and over		
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	59	40.0	193.00	180.00	167.50- 218.00	-	-	2	6	9	3	16	3	6	8	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks.....	1,663	39.0	230.00	222.00	178.50- 272.00	-	28	68	98	92	133	148	74	164	135	181	154	226	52	29	16	25	34	-	6	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	166	40.0	237.00	203.50	172.00- 283.00	-	-	12	17	7	14	13	16	17	17	5	5	5	3	-	3	5	21	-	6	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,497	39.0	229.50	222.00	180.00- 272.00	-	28	56	81	85	119	135	58	147	118	176	149	221	49	29	13	20	13	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	726	38.0	258.50	269.00	222.00- 294.50	-	-	-	8	19	14	53	12	62	73	97	110	190	37	20	3	15	13	-	-	-	-	
Accounting clerks, class A.....	614	39.0	264.50	271.00	222.00- 294.50	-	8	12	15	11	15	26	8	43	58	82	43	170	38	29	16	12	22	-	6	-		
Manufacturing.....	55	39.5	335.00	377.00	271.00- 389.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	2	4	4	3	-	3	3	3	21	-	6	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	559	39.0	257.50	263.00	222.00- 294.50	-	8	12	15	11	15	26	6	39	55	80	39	166	35	29	13	9	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	330	38.5	284.00	294.50	260.50- 294.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	23	52	33	154	35	20	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Accounting clerks, class B.....	1,049	39.0	210.00	197.00	172.00- 246.00	-	20	56	83	81	118	122	66	121	77	99	111	56	14	-	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	111	40.0	188.50	182.00	156.50- 207.00	-	-	12	17	7	14	13	14	13	14	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	938	39.0	212.50	200.00	175.50- 249.50	-	20	44	66	74	104	109	52	108	63	96	110	55	14	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	396	38.0	237.50	232.50	192.00- 270.50	-	-	-	8	19	14	53	11	58	50	45	77	36	2	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	
Payroll clerks.....	163	39.5	230.00	197.00	174.50- 285.50	-	-	1	6	26	12	28	12	5	14	6	9	9	13	2	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	51	40.0	202.50	184.50	184.50- 204.50	-	-	4	-	6	22	3	5	2	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	112	39.5	242.50	229.00	169.00- 310.50	-	-	1	2	26	6	9	-	-	12	4	7	6	11	2	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Key entry operators.....	962	39.0	239.50	240.50	184.50- 291.00	-	4	40	40	71	59	73	32	82	71	140	76	83	87	61	1	27	3	11	1	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	162	39.5	236.00	200.00	178.50- 273.00	-	2	6	2	9	23	29	8	14	12	14	5	2	-	8	1	16	2	8	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	800	39.0	240.00	241.00	187.50- 291.50	-	2	34	38	62	36	44	24	68	59	126	71	81	87	53	-	11	1	3	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	212	38.5	267.50	269.00	228.00- 332.50	-	-	-	1	8	13	9	3	16	13	22	43	21	9	43	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	
Key entry operators, class A.....	400	39.5	269.00	269.00	214.00- 316.50	-	2	3	-	10	14	29	15	35	31	39	36	53	43	52	1	23	2	11	1	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	55	40.0	299.50	329.50	200.00- 369.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	7	-	3	1	2	-	6	1	12	2	8	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	345	39.5	264.00	269.00	216.00- 307.00	-	2	3	-	10	11	23	12	28	31	36	35	51	43	46	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	130	39.0	297.50	293.00	265.00- 334.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	10	18	21	15	9	43	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	
Key entry operators, class B.....	562	39.0	218.50	214.50	170.00- 252.00	-	2	37	40	61	45	44	17	47	40	101	40	30	44	9	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	107	39.5	203.00	186.00	172.50- 232.00	-	2	6	2	9	20	23	5	7	12	11	4	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	455	39.0	222.00	223.00	167.50- 263.50	-	-	31	38	52	25	21	12	40	28	90	36	30	44	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	82	37.5	220.00	216.00	176.00- 264.00	-	-	-	1	8	13	7	3	15	3	4	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>2</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	160 and under 180	180 - 200	200 - 220	220 - 240	240 - 260	260 - 280	280 - 300	300 - 320	320 - 340	340 - 360	360 - 380	380 - 400	400 - 420	420 - 440	440 - 460	460 - 480	480 - 520	520 - 560	560 - 600	600 - 640	640 and over
Computer systems analysts (business).....	789	38.5	461.50	451.00	391.50- 523.00	-	-	1	-	-	12	15	25	15	40	44	58	33	114	54	74	103	69	70	37	25
Manufacturing.....	156	39.5	457.00	437.50	399.50- 495.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	4	2	5	20	18	21	16	17	10	12	11	3	9	
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	270	38.5	513.50	489.50	438.50- 587.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	17	33	33	24	30	28	26	36	25	
Nonmanufacturing.....	184	38.5	534.00	537.00	459.00- 609.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	21	20	13	21	27	25	33	16	
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	263	38.5	466.00	482.00	382.00- 539.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	7	24	22	15	10	13	4	25	49	38	44	1	-	
Manufacturing.....	66	39.5	447.00	431.50	377.00- 539.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	1	5	6	3	9	3	6	1	11	10	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing.....	197	38.0	472.50	492.50	384.50- 538.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	23	17	9	7	4	1	19	48	27	34	1	-	
Computer programmers (business).....	577	39.0	388.50	389.00	325.00- 452.00	-	2	7	6	18	20	31	54	53	43	39	41	27	56	70	53	27	15	10	2	3
Manufacturing.....	97	39.0	342.50	322.00	291.00- 360.00	-	-	-	2	4	9	15	15	12	15	12	2	1	-	-	3	1	5	-	1	
Nonmanufacturing.....	480	39.5	397.50	408.00	334.50- 452.00	-	2	7	4	14	11	16	39	41	28	27	39	26	56	70	53	24	14	5	2	
Public utilities.....	365	39.0	416.50	439.00	360.00- 461.50	-	-	-	1	5	10	10	30	28	7	11	35	14	47	68	53	24	13	5	2	
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	196	39.5	442.00	458.50	384.00- 473.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	9	8	16	9	5	13	18	17	48	16	15	10	2	
Nonmanufacturing.....	171	40.0	442.50	459.00	403.00- 471.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	9	6	8	6	4	13	18	17	48	13	14	5	2	
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	250	39.0	389.00	393.50	341.50- 442.00	-	2	3	3	3	-	8	21	21	20	22	29	11	38	53	5	11	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	212	39.0	399.50	421.50	361.00- 445.00	-	2	3	3	3	-	1	12	15	13	15	28	10	38	53	5	11	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	169	38.5	420.50	439.00	392.50- 451.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	6	-	5	28	10	38	53	5	11	-	-	-	
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	131	39.0	306.50	317.50	272.50- 334.00	-	-	4	3	13	20	18	24	24	7	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	97	39.0	314.00	317.50	279.50- 335.00	-	-	4	1	9	11	11	18	20	7	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	86	39.0	322.50	319.50	293.50- 343.00	-	-	-	1	5	10	9	18	20	7	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer operators.....	722	38.5	301.00	286.50	242.00- 370.00	11	40	61	61	51	25	233	16	22	11	31	38	86	12	8	5	9	2	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	137	39.5	327.00	360.00	220.00- 415.00	-	12	19	16	9	2	5	1	2	2	6	5	48	-	-	1	7	2	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	585	38.5	295.00	286.50	251.00- 321.50	11	28	42	45	42	23	228	15	20	9	25	33	38	12	8	4	2	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	348	37.5	299.50	286.50	286.50- 291.50	3	14	21	15	17	6	190	2	5	2	17	10	27	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	
Computer operators, class A.....	152	40.0	377.50	401.00	348.00- 415.00	-	-	-	4	6	12	6	3	6	5	7	25	62	3	8	3	-	2	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	92	40.0	359.50	385.50	296.50- 402.00	-	-	-	4	5	11	5	3	6	3	4	23	14	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	
Computer operators, class B.....	243	39.0	300.00	291.50	240.50- 325.50	-	5	23	33	36	7	56	11	16	3	-	12	23	8	-	1	9	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	56	39.5	273.50	236.00	215.00- 290.00	-	5	13	13	8	1	4	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	187	39.0	307.50	291.50	255.00- 342.50	-	-	10	20	28	6	52	10	14	3	-	10	23	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	86	38.0	345.00	325.50	291.50- 416.00	-	-	-	-	9	4	27	2	3	-	-	10	23	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer operators, class C.....	327	38.0	266.50	286.50	218.00- 286.50	11	35	38	24	9	6	171	2	-	3	24	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Drafters.....	439	38.0	286.00	278.00	249.50- 306.50	-	3	25	36	67	123	68	27	30	21	9	6	3	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	92	39.5	304.50	285.00	242.00- 367.00	-	3	9	8	13	11	13	5	3	1	5	-	3	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	347	38.0	281.50	278.00	253.00- 297.50	-	-	16	28	54	112	55	22	27	20	4	6	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	241	37.5	279.00	278.00	253.00- 286.50	-	-	16	20	32	96	35	6	14	11	3	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Drafters, class A.....	67	39.0	366.00	361.00	316.00- 426.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	10	5	9	6	6	1	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Drafters, class B.....	102	39.0	283.00	275.50	253.00- 297.50	-	-	3	7	25	18	26	3	11	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	73	38.5	279.00	273.50	250.50- 297.50	-	-	-	7	23	11	18	2	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities.....	64	38.0	276.00	270.50	247.00- 297.50	-	-	-	7	23	7	17	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drafters, class C.....	121	38.0	269.50	272.00	226.50- 309.00	-	2	21	17	15	10	20	14	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	160 and under 180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320	320-340	340-360	360-380	380-400	400-420	420-440	440-460	460-480	480-520	520-560	560-600	600-640	640 and over
Electronics technicians.....	539	40.0	368.00	392.00	326.50- 422.50	-	1	9	31	34	23	20	13	10	14	17	221	9	123	10	1	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	263	40.0	351.50	398.00	261.00- 433.00	-	-	7	28	30	19	17	12	4	8	2	6	7	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses.....	83	39.5	351.50	361.00	299.00- 398.00	-	-	2	4	3	7	6	4	5	6	21	4	11	2	1	1	6	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Sex, <sup>2</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>
Office occupations - men				Typists, class A.....	86	39.5	233.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	184	38.5	469.50
Messengers:				Nonmanufacturing.....	65	39.0	223.50	Manufacturing.....	52	39.5	459.50
Nonmanufacturing:				Public utilities.....	33	38.0	254.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	132	38.0	473.50
Public utilities.....	49	37.5	211.50	Typists, class B.....	198	39.0	217.00	Public utilities.....	123	37.5	479.50
Accounting clerks:				Nonmanufacturing.....	138	38.0	225.00	Computer programmers (business).....	411	39.5	408.50
Nonmanufacturing:				Public utilities.....	25	38.5	216.00	Manufacturing.....	52	39.0	371.00
Public utilities.....	92	38.5	264.50	File clerks.....	180	39.5	157.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	359	39.5	414.00
Accounting clerks, class A.....	78	39.0	304.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	170	39.5	150.00	Public utilities.....	298	39.5	425.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	66	39.0	294.50	Switchboard operators.....	126	39.5	201.50	Computer programmers (business), class A.....	151	39.5	459.50
Public utilities.....	49	39.0	298.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	112	39.5	195.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	130	40.0	462.50
Accounting clerks, class B:				Public utilities.....	34	39.0	264.00	Computer programmers (business), class B.....	181	39.0	403.50
Nonmanufacturing:				Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	59	40.0	193.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	164	39.0	410.00
Public utilities.....	43	38.0	226.50	Accounting clerks.....	1,325	39.0	229.00	Public utilities.....	142	38.5	422.50
Office occupations - women				Manufacturing.....	143	40.0	231.00	Computer programmers (business), class C.....	79	39.5	322.50
Secretaries.....	1,826	39.0	276.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,182	39.0	228.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	65	39.5	326.50
Manufacturing.....	734	39.0	274.50	Public utilities.....	634	38.0	258.00	Public utilities.....	61	39.5	330.50
Nonmanufacturing:				Accounting clerks, class A.....	528	39.0	258.00	Computer operators.....	403	39.0	304.00
Public utilities.....	448	38.0	322.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	485	39.0	252.00	Manufacturing.....	109	39.5	333.00
Secretaries, class A.....	102	39.0	348.00	Public utilities.....	281	38.0	281.50	Nonmanufacturing:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	81	39.0	343.00	Accounting clerks, class B:				Public utilities.....	150	38.0	312.00
Public utilities.....	50	38.5	367.00	Manufacturing.....	100	40.0	189.50	Computer operators, class B.....	177	39.0	308.50
Secretaries, class B.....	398	38.5	306.50	Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	134	39.0	316.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	304	39.0	307.50	Public utilities.....	353	38.0	239.00	Public utilities.....	60	38.5	359.50
Public utilities.....	167	38.0	325.50	Payroll clerks.....	129	39.5	204.00	Computer operators, class C.....	128	38.0	241.50
Secretaries, class C.....	624	39.0	278.50	Manufacturing.....	50	40.0	201.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	111	37.5	240.50
Manufacturing.....	213	39.0	278.00	Key entry operators.....	793	39.0	230.00	Drafters.....	268	38.5	289.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	411	39.0	279.00	Manufacturing.....	158	39.5	236.50	Manufacturing.....	70	39.5	304.00
Public utilities.....	211	37.5	311.50	Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	198	38.0	283.50
Secretaries, class D.....	473	39.0	264.50	Public utilities.....	197	38.5	263.50	Drafters, class A.....	58	39.0	363.50
Manufacturing.....	355	38.5	263.00	Key entry operators, class A:				Drafters, class B.....	82	39.0	278.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	118	39.0	270.00	Manufacturing.....	52	40.0	306.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	59	38.5	275.50
Secretaries, class E.....	229	40.0	213.00	Nonmanufacturing:				Public utilities.....	53	38.5	271.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	178	40.0	204.00	Public utilities.....	120	38.5	291.50	Drafters, class C.....	95	38.0	267.50
Stenographers.....	799	38.5	275.50	Key entry operators, class B.....	481	39.0	206.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	74	37.5	276.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	612	38.0	252.00	Manufacturing.....	106	39.5	202.50	Electronics technicians.....	529	40.0	368.00
Public utilities.....	596	38.0	253.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	375	39.0	208.00	Manufacturing.....	258	40.0	351.00
Stenographers, senior.....	517	38.5	287.50	Public utilities.....	77	37.5	220.00	Professional and technical occupations - women			
Nonmanufacturing.....	339	37.5	252.00	Professional and technical occupations - men				Computer programmers (business).....	144	38.5	349.00
Public utilities.....	337	37.5	251.50	Computer systems analysts (business).....	550	38.5	473.00	Nonmanufacturing:			
Stenographers, general.....	282	38.5	252.50	Manufacturing.....	129	39.5	464.50	Public utilities.....	67	38.5	377.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	273	38.5	252.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	213	38.5	520.50				
Public utilities.....	259	38.5	255.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	138	38.0	546.50				
Typists.....	284	39.0	222.00								
Nonmanufacturing.....	203	38.5	224.50								
Public utilities.....	58	38.5	238.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980 —Continued**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	61	38.5	367.50	Computer programmers (business), class C.....	52	38.5	282.50	Registered industrial nurses.....	76	39.5	356.50
Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities.....	27	37.5	410.50	Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities.....	25	38.0	303.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	5.00 and under 5.20	5.20 - 5.40	5.40 - 5.60	5.60 - 5.80	5.80 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.20	6.20 - 6.40	6.40 - 6.80	6.80 - 7.20	7.20 - 7.60	7.60 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.40	8.40 - 8.80	8.80 - 9.20	9.20 - 9.60	9.60 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.40	10.40 - 10.80	10.80 - 11.20	11.20 - 11.60	11.60 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.40	12.40 - 12.80
					Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	5.00 and under 5.20	5.20 - 5.40	5.40 - 5.60	5.60 - 5.80	5.80 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.20	6.20 - 6.40	6.40 - 6.80	6.80 - 7.20	7.20 - 7.60	7.60 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.40	8.40 - 8.80	8.80 - 9.20	9.20 - 9.60	9.60 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.40	10.40 - 10.80	10.80 - 11.20	11.20 - 11.60
Maintenance carpenters.....	123	9.43	9.35	8.05-11.32	3	2	-	1	3	-	5	1	4	3	5	17	6	6	13	2	11	1	7	11	-	20	2
Nonmanufacturing.....	90	9.33	8.81	7.86-11.28	3	-	-	1	3	-	5	-	3	3	5	16	6	4	6	2	2	1	7	11	-	20	2
Maintenance electricians.....	523	9.79	9.49	8.96-11.53	-	-	-	-	8	3	7	1	6	22	7	28	4	123	57	25	16	70	3	95	24	22	2
Manufacturing.....	349	9.98	10.49	9.35-11.53	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	1	3	21	5	27	-	19	39	24	16	70	-	89	24	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	174	9.42	8.96	8.96-9.49	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	3	1	2	1	4	104	18	1	-	-	3	6	-	22	2
Maintenance painters.....	102	10.21	9.95	9.85-11.28	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	32	-	-	8	20	-	20	2
Manufacturing.....	64	10.22	9.95	9.88-11.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	6	19	-	-	-
Maintenance machinists.....	372	9.86	9.28	9.28-11.89	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	1	9	2	18	21	9	203	-	1	1	3	-	5	83	8
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	424	8.91	8.96	8.00-10.13	-	-	6	-	-	2	3	5	16	46	2	121	1	53	55	-	45	35	8	2	-	20	4
Manufacturing.....	310	8.62	8.07	8.00-10.13	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	16	45	1	121	-	1	36	-	45	35	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	114	9.69	8.96	8.96-10.90	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	52	19	-	-	-	8	-	-	20	4
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	479	9.79	9.34	8.88-11.71	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	11	71	5	6	1	124	28	-	47	-	-	35	33	88	12
Manufacturing.....	53	10.06	11.32	10.13-11.32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	29	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	426	9.76	9.16	8.88-11.71	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	11	71	5	3	1	123	28	-	36	-	-	6	33	88	12
Public utilities.....	364	9.93	9.36	8.96-12.35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	62	-	1	1	100	16	-	36	-	-	-	33	88	12
Maintenance pipefitters.....	173	10.43	10.52	10.13-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	16	7	2	40	28	-	71	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	172	10.42	10.52	10.13-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	16	7	2	40	28	-	70	-	-	-
Millwrights.....	128	10.97	11.32	11.02-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	26	-	-	96	-	-	-
Tool and die makers.....	168	10.65	11.55	10.61-11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	2	2	-	-	10	33	79	9	-	-
Manufacturing.....	168	10.65	11.55	10.61-11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	2	2	-	-	10	33	79	9	-	-
Stationary engineers.....	107	9.68	10.13	9.34-10.52	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	18	-	-	17	-	35	10	2	17	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	93	9.83	10.13	9.34-10.52	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	15	-	34	10	-	16	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60
					3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00	
Truckdrivers.....	1,564	9.44	9.28	8.77-10.00	-	4	-	8	11	-	8	6	22	57	30	39	71	54	182	251	73	319	57	3	-	154	215
Manufacturing.....	112	7.65	8.18	6.35- 8.18	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	3	22	14	-	1	6	40	-	-	1	17	-	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,452	9.58	9.86	8.77-11.50	-	4	-	8	8	-	6	3	-	43	30	38	65	14	182	251	72	302	57	-	154	215	
Public utilities.....	945	10.26	9.86	9.16-11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	17	3	-	236	-	302	-	-	-	154	215
Truckdrivers, medium truck.....	594	9.67	10.00	8.18-11.60	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	6	33	27	4	36	52	-	94	-	16	57	-	-	35	215
Nonmanufacturing.....	539	9.87	10.00	9.16-11.60	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	33	27	4	30	12	-	94	-	16	57	-	-	35	215
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	896	9.47	9.28	8.77- 9.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	1	17	35	2	182	157	70	286	-	3	-	119	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	868	9.55	9.28	8.77- 9.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	35	2	182	157	70	286	-	-	-	119	-
Public utilities.....	547	10.04	9.86	9.16- 9.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	286	-	-	-	119	-
Shippers.....	61	7.19	7.08	6.51- 7.70	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	3	1	13	4	5	11	3	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
Receivers.....	207	7.48	8.74	5.82- 9.20	-	-	10	19	5	7	7	8	9	2	18	2	9	2	37	14	39	19	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	160	7.56	8.74	6.05- 9.20	-	-	8	15	4	4	4	3	7	2	14	2	2	2	37	14	39	3	-	-	-	-	-
Warehousemen.....	416	7.63	7.27	6.92- 8.41	-	-	-	21	2	1	1	36	1	33	106	31	12	8	65	22	4	17	56	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	312	8.00	8.41	7.00- 8.96	-	-	-	21	2	1	1	6	1	-	65	31	12	8	65	22	4	17	56	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	204	8.60	8.41	8.09-10.04	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	24	16	4	8	64	22	4	1	56	-	-	-	-
Order fillers.....	542	7.31	8.25	5.90- 8.40	-	-	-	23	24	21	39	48	17	1	6	77	2	127	57	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	530	7.33	8.25	5.90- 8.40	-	-	-	23	24	21	39	40	17	1	2	77	2	127	57	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping packers.....	425	6.00	4.71	4.43- 7.60	-	13	41	36	133	11	5	7	32	7	19	11	17	5	-	9	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	235	6.98	6.93	5.16- 9.55	-	13	25	9	7	6	3	7	32	7	19	11	17	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material handling laborers.....	1,584	7.91	8.10	6.59- 9.61	-	21	44	8	58	22	28	87	49	173	79	44	58	154	123	81	148	368	-	-	-	39	-
Manufacturing.....	204	6.28	5.65	4.63- 7.09	-	-	3	-	52	-	12	67	1	3	15	12	-	-	-	6	20	13	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,380	8.15	8.56	6.75- 9.70	-	21	41	8	6	22	16	20	48	170	64	32	58	154	123	75	128	355	-	-	-	39	-
Forklift operators.....	952	7.88	8.18	6.90- 9.55	-	-	10	-	6	9	95	78	-	15	182	67	2	69	4	41	294	80	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	636	7.43	6.96	5.85- 9.55	-	-	10	-	6	9	89	72	-	8	174	33	2	17	-	2	174	40	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	316	8.79	9.55	8.39- 9.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	7	8	34	-	52	4	39	120	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guards.....	400	6.91	5.89	4.70- 9.43	-	2	1	53	65	40	20	23	3	9	12	5	3	1	12	21	46	84	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	237	7.52	9.08	5.00- 9.97	-	1	1	39	16	14	5	13	3	9	12	1	-	-	-	6	44	73	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	163	6.04	5.04	4.57- 7.91	-	1	-	14	49	26	15	10	-	-	-	4	3	1	12	15	2	11	-	-	-	-	-
Guards, class A.....	115	7.81	9.02	5.40- 9.43	-	1	1	6	16	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	12	21	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards, class B.....	285	6.55	5.42	4.67- 9.97	-	1	-	47	49	36	17	21	1	9	12	5	2	1	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	166	7.31	6.89	4.67- 9.97	-	-	-	33	14	10	2	11	1	9	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	119	5.50	4.98	4.62- 5.48	-	1	-	14	35	26	15	10	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	2,182	4.53	3.30	3.10- 5.91	895	456	111	74	25	33	16	27	64	26	49	88	67	28	1	177	39	-	-	6	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	488	7.10	7.29	5.00- 9.19	8	39	9	47	8	18	9	26	11	10	-	78	-	21	1	164	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing:																											
Public utilities.....	147	7.15	7.66	6.94- 7.66	-	-	-	3	2	9	3	-	4	10	40	2	67	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-

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 Atlanta, Ga., May 1980**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings (in dollars) <sup>4</sup>
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men			Tool and die makers.....	168	10.65	Material handling laborers:		
			Manufacturing.....	168	10.65	Manufacturing.....	188	6.31
Maintenance carpenters.....	116	9.33	Stationary engineers.....	104	9.65	Forklift operators.....	875	7.96
Nonmanufacturing.....	83	9.18	Manufacturing.....	93	9.83	Manufacturing.....	587	7.51
Maintenance electricians.....	517	9.79				Nonmanufacturing.....	288	8.86
Manufacturing.....	349	9.98	Material movement and custodial occupations - men			Guards.....	326	6.87
Nonmanufacturing.....	168	9.39	Truckdrivers.....	1,466	9.38	Manufacturing.....	207	7.74
Maintenance painters.....	99	10.23	Manufacturing.....	112	7.65			
Manufacturing.....	64	10.22	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,354	9.53	Guards, class B.....	245	6.70
Maintenance machinists.....	372	9.86	Public utilities.....	908	10.21	Manufacturing.....	140	7.61
						Nonmanufacturing.....	105	5.48
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	421	8.91	Truckdrivers, medium truck.....	502	9.51	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	1,381	4.95
Manufacturing.....	310	8.62	Nonmanufacturing.....	447	9.73	Manufacturing.....	384	7.60
Nonmanufacturing.....	111	9.73	Public utilities.....	363	10.47	Nonmanufacturing.....	997	3.93
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	474	9.81	Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	894	9.46	Public utilities.....	121	7.25
Manufacturing.....	53	10.06	Nonmanufacturing.....	866	9.54	Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Nonmanufacturing.....	421	9.78	Public utilities.....	545	10.03			
Public utilities.....	363	9.94	Warehousemen.....	337	7.45	Janitors, porters, and cleaners:		
Maintenance pipefitters.....	173	10.43	Nonmanufacturing.....	235	7.85	Manufacturing.....	104	5.24
Manufacturing.....	172	10.42	Public utilities.....	161	8.64	Nonmanufacturing:		
Millwrights.....	128	10.97	Order fillers.....	400	7.71	Public utilities.....	26	6.69
			Nonmanufacturing.....	388	7.76			

See footnotes at end of tables.

## Footnotes

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

# Appendix A.

## Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 71 areas<sup>1</sup> 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

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Atlanta, Ga.,<sup>1</sup> May 1980

Industry division <sup>2</sup>	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study <sup>3</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study <sup>4</sup>		Studied
				Number	Percent	
<b>All establishments</b>						
All divisions .....	-	1,525	200	362,579	100	182,313
Manufacturing .....	50	392	72	100,541	28	55,041
Nonmanufacturing .....	-	1,133	128	262,038	72	127,272
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	50	110	26	66,910	18	54,980
Wholesale trade <sup>6</sup> .....	50	246	21	31,883	9	5,609
Retail trade <sup>6</sup> .....	50	334	28	84,174	23	43,852
Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>6</sup> .....	50	178	14	35,213	10	7,697
Services <sup>7</sup> .....	50	265	39	43,858	12	15,134
<b>Large establishments</b>						
All divisions .....	-	99	65	186,899	100	157,125
Manufacturing .....	500	30	22	49,966	27	44,833
Nonmanufacturing .....	-	69	43	136,933	73	112,292
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	500	15	13	53,830	29	52,300
Wholesale trade <sup>6</sup> .....	500	3	3	2,851	2	2,851
Retail trade <sup>6</sup> .....	500	33	16	57,204	31	42,405
Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>6</sup> .....	500	8	4	11,564	6	5,851
Services <sup>7</sup> .....	500	10	7	11,484	6	8,885

<sup>1</sup>The Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Butts, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, and Walton Counties. The 'workers within scope of study' estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

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

<sup>3</sup>Includes 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.

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

<sup>5</sup>Abbreviated to 'public utilities' in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Atlanta's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

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

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



# Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and 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 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:

	<i>LR-1</i>	<i>LR-2</i>
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 BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*	Bulletin number and price*
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 1980	3000-21	\$2.25
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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	2050-33	\$1.75
Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 1979	2050-67	\$2.25
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., Feb. 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000- 5	\$2.25
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1979	2050-64	\$2.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-41	\$1.50
Denver—Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1979	2050-72	\$2.25
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1980	3000- 7	\$2.25
Fresno, Calif., June 1979	2050-25	\$1.50
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1979	2050-45	\$1.50
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Ind., Oct. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	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 1980	3000-16	\$1.75
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000-19	\$2.25
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000-18	\$3.25
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000-14	\$2.25
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1979	2050-54	\$2.25
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1980	3000- 2	\$1.75
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-69	\$2.25
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., Sept. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-58	\$2.75
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-59	\$2.25
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1979	2050-66	\$2.00

Area	Bulletin number and price*	Bulletin number and price*
Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.—Miss., Nov. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-56	\$2.25
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1979	2050-55	\$2.25
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1980	3000-10	\$2.25
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. 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000- 8	\$3.25
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 1980	3000-20	\$1.75
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News— Hampton, Va.—N.C., May 1978	2025-21	\$0.80
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	2050-57	\$3.00
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1980	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 <sup>1</sup>	2050-38	\$1.75
Richmond, Va., June 1979	2050-24	\$1.50
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., Mar. 1980	3000-12	\$2.25
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1979	2050-71	\$1.75
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-52	\$1.75
Salt Lake City—Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1979	2050-62	\$2.00
San Antonio, Tex., May 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000-17	\$2.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1979	2050-70	\$2.00
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1980	3000- 9	\$2.25
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1980	3000- 6	\$2.00
Seattle—Everett, Wash., Dec. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-68	\$2.25
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1979 <sup>1</sup>	2050-44	\$1.75
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1980	3000-13	\$1.75
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. 1980 <sup>1</sup>	3000-15	\$2.25
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23	\$1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1980	3000-11	\$1.75

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

<sup>1</sup> Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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Puerto Rico  
Virgin Islands

### Region III

3535 Market Street,  
P.O. Box 13309  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101  
Phone: 596-1154 (Area Code 215)

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Maryland  
Pennsylvania  
Virginia  
West Virginia

### Region IV

Suite 540  
1371 Peachtree St., N.E.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30367  
Phone: 881-4418 (Area Code 404)

Alabama  
Florida  
Georgia  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Tennessee

### Region V

9th Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60604  
Phone: 353-1880 (Area Code 312)

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

### Region VI

Second Floor  
555 Griffin Square Building  
Dallas, Tex. 75202  
Phone: 767-6971 (Area Code 214)

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
New Mexico  
Oklahoma  
Texas

### Regions VII and VIII

Federal Office Building  
911 Walnut St., 15th Floor  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  
Phone: 374-2481 (Area Code 816)

<b>VII</b>	<b>VIII</b>
Iowa	Colorado
Kansas	Montana
Missouri	North Dakota
Nebraska	South Dakota
	Utah
	Wyoming

### Regions IX and X

450 Golden Gate Ave.  
Box 36017  
San Francisco, Calif. 94102  
Phone: 556-4678 (Area Code 415)

<b>IX</b>	<b>X</b>
Arizona	Alaska
California	Idaho
Hawaii	Oregon
Nevada	Washington

