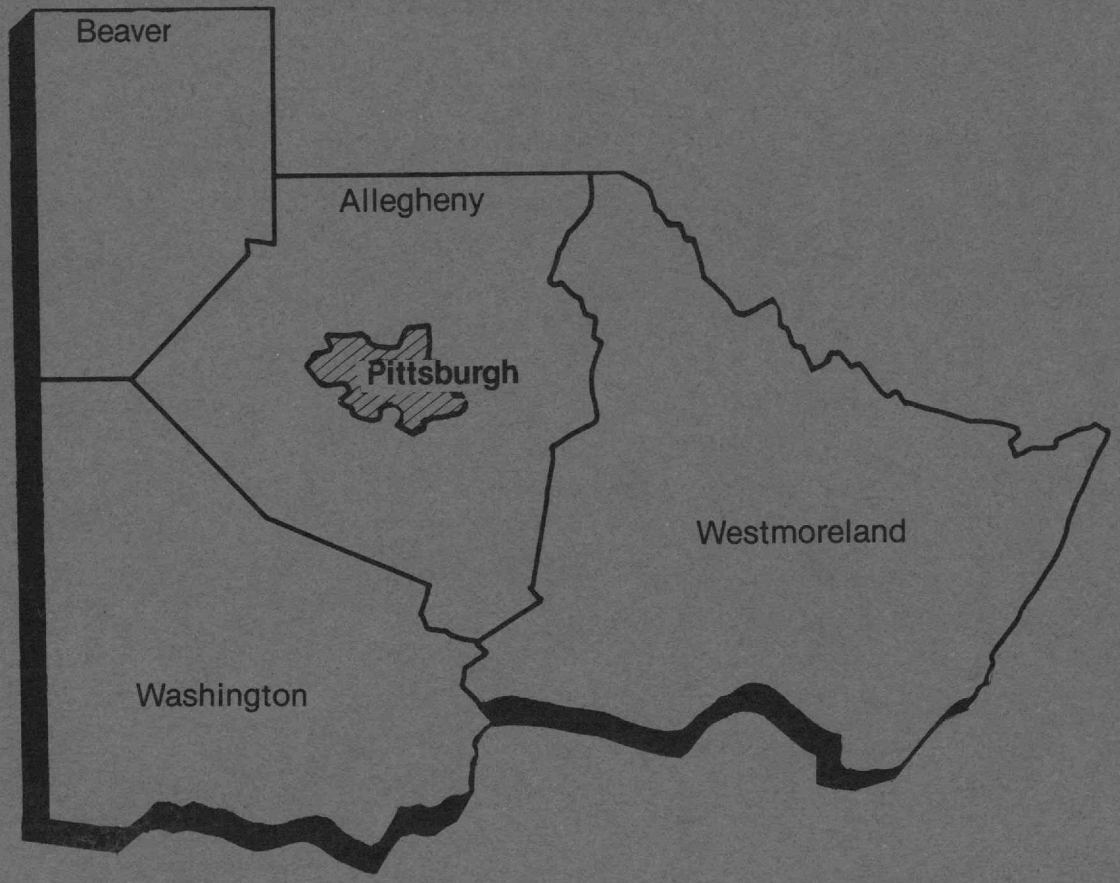
Area Wage Survey

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Area, January 1981

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3010-2



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a January 1981 survey of occupational earnings in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, Pa., under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Pittsburgh area are available for steel foundries (September 1979) and gray iron, except pipe and fittings, foundries (September 1979). Listings of union wage rates in Pittsburgh are available for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Pittsburgh. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Area, January 1981

U.S. Department of Labor
Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood,
Commissioner

April 1981

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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 reports 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. Where possible, occupations with related duties (e.g., accounting clerks and payroll clerks) are clustered to facilitate comparison. 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.

Beginning in 1981, multilevel jobs are designated numerically instead of alphabetically. A job conversion list is provided in appendix C.

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 pay relationships in 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. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

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

Appendix C is an alphabetic to numeric conversion list for all multilevel jobs in the survey.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580
Secretaries	4,566	39.0	288.00	283.50	230.50– 334.00	–	–	–	4	18	35	113	323	388	459	449	427	343	483	477	500	352	163	25	5	2
Manufacturing	1,994	39.5	318.00	318.00	272.50– 357.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	18	96	123	127	202	193	246	299	311	290	64	12	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	2,572	39.0	265.00	250.00	210.50– 314.00	–	–	–	4	18	35	106	305	292	336	322	225	150	237	178	189	62	99	13	1	–
Transportation and utilities	244	39.0	320.00	319.00	269.00– 365.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	7	9	31	19	22	25	26	48	16	19	10	–	–
Secretaries I	453	39.0	244.50	242.00	191.00– 281.50	–	–	–	–	1	6	36	103	48	18	37	79	43	44	7	24	5	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	102	38.5	288.00	294.50	268.50– 308.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	1	23	17	29	3	9	5	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	351	39.0	231.50	215.50	188.00– 273.00	–	–	–	–	1	6	36	96	40	18	36	56	26	15	4	15	–	2	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	25	38.5	247.50	200.00	186.00– 309.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	5	2	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Secretaries II	1,518	39.0	260.50	237.50	208.00– 306.50	–	–	–	–	17	24	50	185	230	271	163	100	41	150	61	67	109	44	6	–	–
Manufacturing	466	40.0	302.50	312.00	230.50– 374.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	65	69	37	14	12	62	50	36	100	10	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,052	38.5	242.00	227.50	200.00– 267.50	–	–	–	–	17	24	50	174	165	202	126	86	29	88	11	31	9	34	6	–	–
Transportation and utilities	111	39.5	314.50	301.00	258.50– 361.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	24	12	8	5	9	27	3	6	6	–	–
Secretaries III	1,439	39.0	294.00	295.00	256.50– 326.50	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	26	84	82	177	155	205	216	305	71	30	50	7	–	1
Manufacturing	774	39.5	299.00	299.00	273.00– 326.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	23	19	83	109	155	126	166	59	19	2	5	–	1
Nonmanufacturing	665	38.5	288.00	285.50	236.00– 326.50	–	–	–	–	–	5	18	26	61	63	94	46	50	90	139	12	11	48	2	–	–
Secretaries IV	830	39.5	320.50	336.50	272.00– 357.00	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	17	80	52	77	47	69	81	307	66	19	5	1	–
Manufacturing	416	39.5	332.00	351.00	302.00– 357.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	1	49	9	29	62	192	32	5	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	414	39.5	309.00	306.00	244.50– 357.00	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	17	45	51	28	38	40	19	115	34	14	4	–	–
Transportation and utilities	56	39.5	363.00	365.00	306.00– 409.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	9	1	10	12	11	1	–	–
Secretaries V	216	39.5	388.00	406.00	348.50– 421.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	5	4	22	31	77	48	7	4	1
Manufacturing	174	39.5	397.50	412.50	379.00– 425.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	18	15	72	47	6	3	1
Stenographers	840	39.0	258.00	248.50	199.00– 300.50	–	–	–	2	8	25	87	103	81	78	89	74	82	69	26	24	52	40	–	–	–
Manufacturing	303	40.0	279.50	280.50	230.00– 320.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	21	25	34	41	20	40	36	22	24	30	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	537	39.0	246.50	232.00	187.50– 288.00	–	–	–	2	8	25	77	82	56	44	48	54	42	33	4	–	22	40	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	262	38.5	279.00	254.00	219.00– 316.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	13	34	32	41	13	14	30	4	–	22	34	–	–	–
Stenographers I	523	39.0	264.00	250.00	188.00– 316.50	–	–	–	2	8	14	74	59	48	45	25	33	38	62	16	19	46	34	–	–	–
Manufacturing	202	39.5	291.00	289.50	250.00– 324.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	15	7	21	15	15	32	34	16	19	24	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	321	38.5	247.00	211.50	176.50– 316.50	–	–	–	2	8	14	70	44	41	24	10	18	6	28	–	–	22	34	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	203	39.0	285.00	256.50	207.50– 387.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	13	34	22	10	9	6	28	–	–	22	34	–	–	–
Stenographers II	317	39.0	249.00	248.00	209.50– 277.00	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	44	33	33	64	41	44	7	10	5	6	6	–	–	–
Manufacturing	101	40.0	256.50	246.00	215.00– 286.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	18	13	26	5	8	2	6	5	6	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	216	39.0	245.50	248.50	199.50– 277.00	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	38	15	20	38	36	36	5	4	–	–	6	–	–	–
Transcribing-machine typists	214	37.5	204.00	230.50	156.00– 230.50	–	–	–	26	24	4	14	10	15	97	14	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	182	37.0	197.50	230.50	148.50– 230.50	–	–	–	26	24	4	14	10	3	91	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	1,184	38.5	183.50	164.50	139.00– 194.50	–	–	60	259	103	109	207	168	52	39	51	42	21	17	5	35	4	12	–	–	–
Manufacturing	326	39.5	237.00	220.00	190.00– 277.00	–	–	–	–	–	14	52	61	30	29	42	23	19	14	5	35	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	858	38.0	163.00	150.00	135.00– 175.50	–	–	60	259	103	95	155	107	22	10	9	19	2	3	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	48	38.5	282.50	228.50	207.50– 408.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	6	3	3	1	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
Typists I	919	38.0	174.50	159.00	137.00– 190.50	–	–	60	246	88	80	153	127	16	30	36	30	10	7	5	29	2	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	214	39.0	240.00	239.00	177.00– 279.50	–	–	–	–	–	14	45	22	5	26	35	14	10	7	5	29	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	705	38.0	155.00	145.00	133.50– 169.00	–	–	60	246	88	66	108	105	11	4	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists II	265	39.0	213.50	194.50	164.50– 243.50	–	–	–	13	15	29	54	41	36	9	15	12	11	10	–	6	2	12	–	–	–
Manufacturing	112	40.0	231.50	207.00	194.50– 275.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	39	25	3	7	9	9	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	153	38.0	200.50	165.50	152.00– 211.00	–	–	–	13	15	29	47	2	11	6	8	3	2	3	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	27	39.0	338.00	396.50	228.50– 445.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580
File clerks	732	39.0	164.50	144.50	137.00– 170.50	–	–	41	273	88	29	169	40	15	28	11	9	10	4	–	7	8	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	87	40.0	246.00	238.50	181.00– 279.00	–	–	–	–	12	1	9	4	4	19	9	9	5	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	645	39.0	153.50	141.00	137.00– 168.00	–	–	41	273	76	28	160	36	11	9	2	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks I	398	39.0	149.00	137.00	136.50– 144.50	–	–	33	245	41	5	33	8	2	17	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	369	39.0	141.50	137.00	136.00– 139.00	–	–	33	245	41	4	32	8	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks II	187	39.0	177.00	160.50	144.00– 183.00	–	–	2	10	47	22	59	13	3	11	1	4	9	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	145	39.0	168.50	160.00	145.00– 172.50	–	–	2	10	35	22	51	9	1	6	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks III	147	39.0	189.50	170.50	170.50– 192.50	–	–	6	18	–	2	77	19	10	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	131	39.0	169.50	170.50	170.50– 170.50	–	–	6	18	–	2	77	19	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	306	39.5	184.50	165.50	147.50– 188.50	–	–	7	44	43	33	80	41	10	11	–	18	2	–	1	2	5	9	–	–	–
Manufacturing	52	39.0	207.00	191.00	169.50– 219.50	–	–	–	1	1	6	10	16	6	–	–	8	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	254	39.5	180.00	161.00	147.00– 181.50	–	–	7	43	42	27	70	25	4	11	–	10	–	–	1	–	5	9	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	53	39.0	251.50	189.50	165.50– 414.50	–	–	–	–	2	–	22	6	2	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	5	9	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	239	38.5	219.00	180.50	173.50– 261.50	–	–	–	18	36	3	47	41	9	8	16	11	10	9	1	2	28	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	52	39.5	281.00	263.50	214.50– 381.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	2	2	9	4	3	5	–	1	14	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	187	38.5	202.00	179.00	147.50– 221.00	–	–	–	18	36	3	37	39	7	6	7	7	7	4	1	1	14	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	27	39.0	325.00	321.00	271.50– 392.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	5	3	–	1	1	12	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	403	39.0	202.00	190.00	160.00– 241.00	–	–	–	3	32	53	62	88	53	9	70	6	1	11	1	7	7	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	163	39.0	221.00	214.00	164.00– 245.50	–	–	–	–	–	15	33	13	38	4	36	2	–	11	1	7	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	240	39.0	189.00	182.00	151.50– 204.50	–	–	–	3	32	38	29	75	15	5	34	4	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Order clerks	660	40.0	265.00	247.50	207.00– 338.50	–	–	–	3	–	3	95	56	67	72	65	54	11	31	44	130	3	26	–	–	–
Manufacturing	277	40.0	281.00	269.00	218.00– 338.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	39	29	8	43	29	11	5	44	28	3	26	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	383	40.0	254.00	239.50	186.00– 362.00	–	–	–	3	–	3	83	17	38	64	22	25	–	26	–	102	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks I	420	40.0	260.00	239.50	186.00– 362.00	–	–	–	3	–	3	83	20	38	72	29	24	6	–	23	118	1	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	122	40.0	280.50	276.00	240.50– 335.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	17	8	24	24	6	–	23	16	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	298	40.0	251.50	224.50	172.00– 362.00	–	–	–	3	–	3	83	17	21	64	5	–	–	–	–	102	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks II	240	39.5	274.50	265.00	210.50– 324.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	36	29	–	36	30	5	31	21	12	2	26	–	–	–
Manufacturing	155	40.0	281.00	249.50	192.00– 343.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	36	12	–	19	5	5	5	21	12	2	26	–	–	–
Accounting clerks	2,511	39.5	225.50	199.00	173.00– 251.50	–	17	1	161	152	122	353	467	241	235	199	106	53	76	37	47	144	81	10	9	–
Manufacturing	779	40.0	279.50	242.50	205.00– 371.00	–	–	–	8	9	–	44	100	88	136	78	25	27	14	29	34	122	49	10	6	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,732	39.5	201.50	186.00	160.00– 228.00	–	17	1	153	143	122	309	367	153	99	121	81	26	62	8	13	22	32	–	3	–
Transportation and utilities	123	39.5	287.00	296.50	192.00– 363.00	–	–	–	–	4	2	10	21	3	6	4	2	13	17	6	10	14	8	–	3	–
Accounting clerks I	1,499	39.5	199.00	181.50	153.50– 211.50	–	17	1	161	152	110	287	326	118	78	49	24	32	27	13	21	50	29	1	3	–
Manufacturing	376	40.0	247.50	211.00	186.50– 305.50	–	–	–	8	9	–	44	76	74	34	13	2	19	13	11	18	45	9	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,123	39.5	182.50	173.00	144.50– 190.00	–	17	1	153	143	110	243	250	44	44	36	22	13	14	2	3	5	20	–	3	–
Transportation and utilities	83	40.0	271.00	273.00	186.50– 311.00	–	–	–	–	4	2	10	15	1	6	3	2	11	10	2	3	5	6	–	3	–
Accounting clerks II	1,012	39.5	265.00	240.00	207.00– 302.50	–	–	–	–	–	12	66	141	123	157	150	82	21	49	24	26	94	52	9	6	–
Manufacturing	403	40.0	309.50	253.00	233.00– 411.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	14	102	65	23	8	1	18	16	77	40	9	6	–
Nonmanufacturing	609	39.0	236.00	220.50	196.50– 263.00	–	–	–	–	–	12	66	117	109	55	85	59	13	48	6	10	17	12	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	40	38.0	319.50	331.00	284.00– 391.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	1	–	2	7	4	7	9	2	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	460	39.0	283.50	247.00	214.00– 338.00	–	–	–	1	2	1	36	41	65	59	36	44	19	16	28	11	19	69	10	3	–
Manufacturing	220	40.0	282.50	264.50	220.00– 334.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	9	13	33	21	37	9	7	27	3	18	11	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	240	38.0	284.00	224.00	207.00– 421.00	–	–	–	1	2	1	14	32	52	26	15	7	10	9	1	8	1	58	–	3	–
Transportation and utilities	35	39.5	369.00	353.00	296.50– 453.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	5	4	1	4	1	12	–	3	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580
Key entry operators	1,496	39.0	226.50	203.00	176.50– 256.00	17	–	12	1	59	47	345	217	186	147	109	65	69	30	6	125	45	16	–	–	–
Manufacturing	489	40.0	270.00	259.50	203.50– 357.00	–	–	–	–	24	7	36	53	48	44	35	23	46	26	5	120	17	5	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,007	39.0	205.50	194.00	172.00– 227.00	17	–	12	1	35	40	309	164	138	103	74	42	23	4	1	5	28	11	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	112	39.5	296.00	274.50	242.50– 393.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	5	5	7	17	13	19	2	–	3	28	3	–	–	–
Key entry operators I	932	39.0	209.50	184.50	165.50– 223.50	17	–	12	1	59	45	295	170	95	16	51	23	46	1	1	93	3	4	–	–	–
Manufacturing	281	40.0	262.00	255.00	188.50– 365.00	–	–	–	–	24	7	27	37	26	5	27	8	26	–	1	90	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	651	39.0	186.50	179.00	162.00– 198.00	17	–	12	1	35	38	268	133	69	11	24	15	20	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	68	39.5	250.00	255.00	220.50– 281.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	4	3	6	14	11	16	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators II	564	39.5	255.00	231.00	205.00– 282.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	50	47	91	131	58	42	23	29	5	32	42	12	–	–	–
Manufacturing	208	40.0	280.50	266.00	225.50– 325.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	16	22	39	8	15	20	26	4	30	14	5	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	356	39.0	240.50	227.00	201.00– 250.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	41	31	69	92	50	27	3	3	1	2	28	7	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	44	39.5	367.00	399.00	289.50– 417.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	–	–	28	3	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	120 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780
Computer systems analysts (business)	785	39.5	479.50	469.50	423.50– 539.00	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	52	56	72	174	104	124	78	56	33	12	12	4
Manufacturing	438	40.0	520.00	519.50	454.50– 584.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	25	28	56	66	74	70	53	31	12	12	4
Nonmanufacturing	347	39.0	428.50	438.00	382.50– 473.00	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	45	31	44	118	38	50	8	3	2	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	44	39.5	404.00	397.50	335.00– 476.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	6	10	4	3	8	1	–	–	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) I	153	39.5	413.00	422.00	349.50– 468.50	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	27	22	16	36	24	12	4	3	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	116	39.5	442.50	447.50	392.50– 482.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	18	12	35	24	12	4	3	1	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) II	360	39.5	471.00	460.00	406.00– 528.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	32	50	69	55	48	30	30	19	1	1	–
Manufacturing	189	40.0	523.50	525.50	469.50– 584.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	15	31	39	30	30	19	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	171	38.5	413.00	422.50	370.00– 447.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	34	54	24	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) III	272	39.5	527.50	517.50	446.50– 577.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	69	25	64	44	23	13	11	11	4
Manufacturing	133	39.5	583.00	569.50	528.50– 621.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	23	36	20	11	11	11	4
Nonmanufacturing	139	39.0	475.00	455.50	438.00– 504.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	63	14	41	8	3	2	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	643	39.0	361.00	366.50	317.50– 383.50	–	–	1	–	6	8	28	16	43	152	111	187	48	28	7	1	5	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	220	39.5	371.50	366.50	317.00– 424.50	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	8	11	57	26	45	35	15	6	–	1	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	423	39.0	355.50	366.00	326.00– 383.50	–	–	1	–	2	5	21	8	32	95	85	142	13	13	1	1	4	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) I	117	39.0	299.50	297.50	260.00– 335.50	–	–	1	–	1	5	22	15	15	39	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	79	39.0	304.00	297.50	263.50– 335.50	–	–	1	–	1	2	15	7	14	24	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) II	262	39.0	354.00	352.50	317.00– 391.00	–	–	–	–	5	2	5	1	20	72	70	61	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	118	39.5	363.00	366.50	330.50– 409.50	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	10	29	20	39	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	144	38.5	346.50	350.00	306.00– 376.00	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	1	10	43	50	22	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) III	264	39.5	395.00	383.50	371.50– 417.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	8	41	26	122	23	27	7	1	5	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	64	39.0	436.00	442.50	415.50– 484.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	6	20	14	6	–	1	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	200	39.5	382.00	383.50	371.50– 383.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	8	28	24	116	3	13	1	1	4	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	781	39.5	273.50	259.00	214.00– 317.50	–	–	42	57	120	101	78	89	41	123	45	33	29	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	217	40.0	283.00	265.00	228.00– 312.50	–	–	–	7	35	53	9	20	16	38	10	12	10	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	564	39.0	270.00	259.00	211.00– 320.00	–	–	42	50	85	48	69	69	25	85	35	21	19	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	51	38.5	344.00	325.00	285.00– 391.50	–	–	–	1	3	–	5	4	1	17	4	5	–	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	249	39.0	241.00	207.50	185.00– 239.50	–	–	42	48	59	39	6	3	7	17	2	–	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	70	40.0	272.00	232.00	203.50– 261.00	–	–	–	7	17	25	3	1	–	3	–	–	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	179	39.0	229.00	203.00	184.00– 229.00	–	–	42	41	42	14	3	2	7	14	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	313	39.5	268.00	254.00	222.00– 281.50	–	–	–	9	61	52	40	68	11	30	24	13	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	90	40.0	271.50	259.50	223.50– 306.00	–	–	–	–	18	24	3	11	6	18	7	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	223	39.5	266.50	253.50	222.00– 274.50	–	–	–	9	43	28	37	57	5	12	17	12	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	219	39.5	318.00	309.00	273.50– 349.00	–	–	–	–	–	10	32	18	23	76	19	20	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	57	40.0	314.00	301.50	279.50– 346.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	8	10	17	3	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	162	39.5	319.00	310.00	263.50– 349.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	29	10	13	59	16	9	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	3,132	40.0	369.50	378.50	291.50– 444.00	18	1	44	50	64	136	153	180	186	297	453	494	412	449	165	18	12	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,495	40.0	383.00	393.50	317.50– 456.00	–	–	12	2	10	35	73	89	87	138	237	250	237	250	75	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,637	40.0	357.00	370.00	273.50– 440.00	18	1	32	48	54	101	80	91	99	159	216	244	175	199	90	18	12	–	–	–	–
Drafters I	71	39.5	211.50	214.00	153.50– 232.00	18	–	12	2	9	13	5	1	2	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	120 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780
Drafters II	349	40.0	258.50	248.00	220.00– 280.00	–	1	9	36	19	55	77	62	34	29	1	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	105	40.0	302.00	277.00	240.00– 374.50	–	–	–	–	1	11	29	13	15	9	1	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	244	39.5	240.00	240.00	200.00– 270.00	–	1	9	36	18	44	48	49	19	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	679	40.0	325.50	330.00	279.50– 371.50	–	–	23	12	12	15	57	55	80	113	178	71	54	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	317	40.0	343.50	344.50	277.50– 377.50	–	–	–	–	4	–	42	40	17	52	85	20	48	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	362	39.5	310.00	320.00	280.00– 361.00	–	–	23	12	8	15	15	15	63	61	93	51	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	42	38.0	370.00	401.50	355.50– 401.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	9	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	974	40.0	379.00	380.00	324.00– 418.50	–	–	–	–	24	14	13	38	60	140	185	259	84	114	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	494	40.0	398.00	402.50	336.00– 460.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	45	73	71	117	39	92	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	480	40.0	359.00	374.00	320.00– 400.00	–	–	–	–	24	14	13	24	15	67	114	142	45	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters V	1,017	40.0	443.00	454.00	414.00– 472.50	–	–	–	–	–	18	1	3	10	12	85	153	257	326	122	18	12	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	504	40.0	430.00	435.00	400.50– 468.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	76	102	133	149	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	294	39.5	419.50	428.00	392.50– 459.00	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	22	16	22	57	98	35	25	12	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	145	39.0	418.00	439.50	390.00– 455.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	6	10	31	51	13	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	149	40.0	421.00	428.00	394.00– 470.00	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	4	10	12	26	47	22	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	90	39.5	441.50	449.00	408.00– 473.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	4	17	30	16	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	102	40.0	413.50	408.50	364.50– 441.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	17	30	23	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	58	40.0	428.50	416.00	355.00– 523.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	8	17	6	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	30	39.5	412.50	422.00	394.00– 424.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	124	40.0	455.50	458.00	428.00– 487.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	43	31	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	88	40.0	460.50	458.50	428.00– 499.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	30	22	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	54	39.5	472.50	470.00	458.00– 508.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	14	16	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	226	40.0	369.00	378.50	333.00– 402.00	–	–	–	2	8	–	5	4	7	37	51	62	41	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	199	40.0	370.00	383.00	338.00– 402.00	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	4	5	32	45	59	37	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Office occupations – men			
Messengers	118	39.5	204.50
Nonmanufacturing	97	39.0	202.50
Transportation and utilities	26	39.0	315.00
Order clerks	370	40.0	309.50
Manufacturing	142	40.0	325.50
Order clerks I	218	40.0	310.00
Order clerks II	152	39.5	308.50
Manufacturing	89	40.0	333.50
Accounting clerks	233	39.5	345.00
Manufacturing	158	40.0	377.50
Accounting clerks I	98	40.0	285.00
Manufacturing	59	40.0	315.00
Accounting clerks II:			
Manufacturing	99	40.0	414.50
Payroll clerks	61	40.0	380.00
Office occupations – women			
Secretaries	4,518	39.0	288.50
Manufacturing	1,994	39.5	318.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,524	39.0	265.50
Transportation and utilities	242	39.0	319.50
Secretaries I	452	39.0	244.00
Manufacturing	102	38.5	288.00
Nonmanufacturing	350	39.0	231.50
Transportation and utilities	25	38.5	247.50
Secretaries II	1,517	39.0	260.50
Manufacturing	466	40.0	302.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,051	38.5	241.50
Transportation and utilities	110	39.5	314.00
Secretaries III	1,439	39.0	294.00
Manufacturing	774	39.5	299.00
Nonmanufacturing	665	38.5	288.00
Secretaries IV	829	39.5	320.50
Manufacturing	416	39.5	332.00
Nonmanufacturing	413	39.5	308.50
Transportation and utilities	55	39.5	361.50
Secretaries V	216	39.5	388.00
Manufacturing	174	39.5	397.50
Stenographers	837	39.0	258.50
Manufacturing	301	40.0	279.50
Nonmanufacturing	536	39.0	246.50
Transportation and utilities	261	38.5	279.50
Stenographers I	521	39.0	264.00
Manufacturing	201	39.5	291.00
Nonmanufacturing	320	38.5	247.00
Transportation and utilities	202	39.0	285.50
Stenographers II	316	39.0	249.00
Manufacturing	100	40.0	257.00
Nonmanufacturing	216	39.0	245.50
Transcribing-machine typists	210	37.5	203.00
Nonmanufacturing	182	37.0	197.50
Typists	1,182	38.5	183.00
Manufacturing	324	39.5	236.50
Nonmanufacturing	858	38.0	163.00
Transportation and utilities	48	38.5	282.50
Typists I	917	38.0	174.50
Manufacturing	212	39.0	239.50
Nonmanufacturing	705	38.0	155.00
Typists II	265	39.0	213.50
Manufacturing	112	40.0	231.50
Nonmanufacturing	153	38.0	200.50
Transportation and utilities	27	39.0	338.00
File clerks	689	39.0	162.50
Manufacturing	75	40.0	244.00
Nonmanufacturing	614	39.0	152.50
File clerks I	384	39.0	148.00
Nonmanufacturing	358	39.0	141.00
File clerks II	164	39.0	173.50
Nonmanufacturing	130	39.0	167.50
File clerks III	141	39.0	188.50
Nonmanufacturing	126	39.0	169.00
Messengers	188	39.0	171.50
Nonmanufacturing	157	39.5	166.00
Transportation and utilities	27	38.5	190.50
Switchboard operators	235	38.5	219.00
Manufacturing	52	39.5	281.00
Nonmanufacturing	183	38.5	201.50
Transportation and utilities	27	39.0	325.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	400	39.0	202.00
Manufacturing	163	39.0	221.00
Nonmanufacturing	237	39.0	189.50
Order clerks	290	40.0	208.50
Manufacturing	135	40.0	233.50
Nonmanufacturing	155	40.0	187.00
Order clerks I	202	40.0	205.50
Manufacturing	69	40.0	256.00
Nonmanufacturing	133	40.0	179.50
Accounting clerks	2,238	39.5	213.50
Manufacturing	621	40.0	254.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,617	39.5	197.50
Transportation and utilities	99	39.5	269.50
Accounting clerks I	1,390	39.5	192.50
Manufacturing	317	40.0	234.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,073	39.5	180.00
Transportation and utilities	69	40.0	257.50
Accounting clerks II	848	39.5	247.50
Manufacturing	304	40.0	275.00
Nonmanufacturing	544	39.5	232.00
Transportation and utilities	30	38.5	296.50
Payroll clerks	393	39.0	269.00
Manufacturing	177	40.0	257.00
Nonmanufacturing	216	38.0	278.50
Key entry operators	1,445	39.0	225.00
Manufacturing	468	40.0	268.50
Nonmanufacturing	977	39.0	204.00
Transportation and utilities	102	39.5	287.50
Key entry operators I	913	39.0	209.50
Manufacturing	273	40.0	264.00
Nonmanufacturing	640	39.0	186.50
Transportation and utilities	66	39.5	250.50
Key entry operators II	532	39.5	251.50
Manufacturing	195	40.0	275.50
Nonmanufacturing	337	39.0	237.50
Transportation and utilities	36	39.5	356.00
Professional and technical occupations – men			
Computer systems analysts (business)	681	39.5	488.50
Manufacturing	395	40.0	526.50
Nonmanufacturing	286	39.0	435.50
Transportation and utilities	28	39.5	426.00
Computer systems analysts (business) I	117	39.5	425.50
Manufacturing	100	40.0	442.00
Computer systems analysts (business) II	309	39.5	476.00
Manufacturing	165	40.0	532.00
Nonmanufacturing	144	38.5	412.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	255	39.5	532.00
Manufacturing	130	39.5	584.50
Nonmanufacturing	125	39.0	477.00
Computer programmers (business)	492	39.5	368.00
Manufacturing	170	39.5	381.50
Nonmanufacturing	322	39.5	361.50
Computer programmers (business) I	68	39.0	302.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Computer programmers (business) II	184	39.0	356.50
Manufacturing	89	39.5	363.00
Nonmanufacturing	95	39.0	350.50
Computer programmers (business) III	240	39.5	396.00
Manufacturing	59	39.0	439.50
Nonmanufacturing	181	39.5	381.50
Computer operators	535	39.5	285.00
Manufacturing	141	40.0	296.50
Nonmanufacturing	394	39.0	281.00
Transportation and utilities	26	39.5	350.00
Computer operators I	158	39.5	248.00
Manufacturing	55	40.0	277.50
Nonmanufacturing	103	39.0	232.00
Computer operators II	192	39.5	279.00
Nonmanufacturing	152	39.5	273.50
Computer operators III	185	39.5	324.00
Nonmanufacturing	139	39.5	326.00
Drafters	2,888	40.0	378.00
Manufacturing	1,411	40.0	388.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,477	40.0	368.50
Drafters II	290	40.0	259.00
Manufacturing	81	40.0	319.50
Drafters III	592	40.0	332.00
Manufacturing	295	40.0	344.00
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	41	38.0	372.50
Drafters IV	920	40.0	383.50
Manufacturing	470	40.0	402.00
Nonmanufacturing	450	40.0	364.00
Drafters V	1,012	40.0	443.50
Manufacturing	501	40.0	430.00
Electronics technicians	294	39.5	419.50
Manufacturing	145	39.0	418.00
Nonmanufacturing	149	40.0	421.00
Transportation and utilities	90	39.5	441.50
Electronics technicians II	102	40.0	413.50
Manufacturing	58	40.0	428.50
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	30	39.5	412.50
Electronics technicians III	124	40.0	455.50
Nonmanufacturing	88	40.0	460.50
Transportation and utilities	54	39.5	472.50
Professional and technical occupations – women			
Computer systems analysts (business)	104	39.0	421.00
Nonmanufacturing	61	38.5	393.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II	51	39.0	440.00
Computer programmers (business)	151	39.0	337.00
Manufacturing	50	39.5	338.00
Nonmanufacturing	101	38.5	336.50
Computer programmers (business) II	78	38.5	347.50
Computer operators	246	39.5	247.50
Manufacturing	76	40.0	257.00
Nonmanufacturing	170	39.0	243.50
Transportation and utilities	25	38.0	337.50
Computer operators I	91	39.0	229.50
Nonmanufacturing	76	39.0	225.50
Computer operators II	121	39.5	251.00
Manufacturing	50	40.0	250.00
Nonmanufacturing	71	39.5	251.50
Drafters	244	40.0	266.50
Manufacturing	84	40.0	295.50
Nonmanufacturing	160	39.5	251.00
Drafters II	59	39.5	256.00
Drafters III	87	40.0	280.50
Nonmanufacturing	65	40.0	262.00
Drafters IV	54	40.0	301.00
Registered industrial nurses	216	40.0	367.50
Manufacturing	189	40.0	368.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	5.60 and under 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	12.80 – 13.20	13.20 – 13.60	13.60 and over
Maintenance carpenters	504	10.68	10.92	9.87–11.33	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	2	27	1	16	60	4	19	79	78	100	31	42	4	8	12	2
Manufacturing	383	10.73	11.16	10.44–11.33	–	–	–	–	–	14	2	1	25	–	4	29	–	15	56	67	97	31	42	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	121	10.55	10.53	9.47–10.80	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	1	12	31	4	4	23	11	3	–	–	4	8	12	2
Maintenance electricians	1,715	10.94	11.59	10.10–12.02	–	–	–	–	–	74	14	33	50	57	39	69	83	39	85	265	74	383	245	181	16	–	8
Manufacturing	1,574	10.97	11.67	10.32–12.02	–	–	–	–	–	73	14	33	48	56	22	61	63	26	74	233	50	381	243	181	16	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	141	10.57	10.61	9.81–11.20	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	17	8	20	13	11	32	24	2	2	–	–	–	8
Transportation and utilities	83	10.56	10.61	9.87–10.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	20	10	11	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance painters	203	10.19	10.40	9.44–11.10	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	5	12	–	15	37	10	11	27	63	2	1	10	–	–	–	4
Manufacturing	140	10.46	10.88	9.52–11.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	4	–	15	11	1	–	27	63	2	1	10	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	63	9.59	9.44	9.44– 9.94	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	8	–	–	26	9	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Maintenance machinists	1,443	11.21	11.92	11.16–12.32	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	30	–	5	18	13	31	5	17	258	46	190	604	61	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,384	11.27	11.98	11.16–12.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	30	–	4	9	11	2	2	14	248	46	190	602	61	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	59	9.88	9.66	9.66–10.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	2	29	3	3	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	25	9.96	10.08	8.96–10.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	3	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,899	10.71	10.93	9.22–12.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	79	201	37	70	67	24	55	207	255	92	151	236	203	122	21	–
Manufacturing	1,827	10.78	10.93	9.55–12.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	73	201	–	60	61	22	47	207	255	90	150	236	203	122	21	–
Nonmanufacturing	72	9.07	8.74	8.74– 9.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	37	10	6	2	8	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	697	11.07	11.56	10.10–12.18	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	22	8	40	21	18	20	50	16	117	29	68	185	60	25	–	1
Manufacturing	359	11.29	11.56	10.90–12.31	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	15	1	–	3	1	6	26	5	110	29	60	36	58	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	338	10.84	12.18	9.20–12.18	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	7	7	40	18	17	14	24	11	7	–	8	149	2	23	–	1
Transportation and utilities	298	11.10	12.18	9.88–12.18	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	37	18	8	13	24	11	1	–	8	149	2	23	–	–
Maintenance pipefitters	1,073	10.88	11.37	10.78–11.68	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	49	2	32	28	10	30	68	141	353	157	85	46	6	–	–
Manufacturing	1,031	10.92	11.37	10.85–11.73	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	46	–	16	27	4	30	57	140	351	157	85	46	6	–	–
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	94	10.02	10.02	9.09–10.93	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	14	13	13	–	14	6	12	15	–	2	–	1	1	–
Manufacturing	65	10.16	10.32	9.09–11.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	6	5	–	8	–	12	14	–	2	–	1	1	–
Maintenance trades helpers	1,174	10.20	10.24	9.95–10.59	–	1	1	–	1	5	9	41	3	–	21	28	188	352	344	133	18	29	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,110	10.30	10.26	10.12–10.59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	1	–	–	28	188	352	344	133	18	20	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	64	8.57	8.03	7.54– 8.99	–	1	1	–	1	5	9	15	2	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	60	8.71	8.69	7.78– 8.99	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	15	2	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	367	10.40	10.32	9.74–10.77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	1	10	33	83	93	–	25	–	–	23	35	–	2
Manufacturing	367	10.40	10.32	9.74–10.77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	1	10	33	83	93	–	25	–	–	23	35	–	2
Tool and die makers	482	10.65	11.16	8.65–12.56	–	–	–	–	–	36	10	–	2	107	–	–	–	29	36	54	8	3	61	117	19	–	–
Manufacturing	482	10.65	11.16	8.65–12.56	–	–	–	–	–	36	10	–	2	107	–	–	–	29	36	54	8	3	61	117	19	–	–
Stationary engineers	408	10.35	10.16	9.42–11.45	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	23	33	11	66	1	78	22	34	55	37	25	16	–	–	–
Manufacturing	192	10.70	11.08	9.27–11.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	3	11	21	1	18	13	26	4	37	24	16	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	216	10.04	10.09	9.42–10.98	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	30	–	45	–	60	9	8	51	–	1	–	–	–	–
Boiler tenders	120	9.69	9.59	9.19–10.40	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	–	16	26	–	23	20	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	110	9.74	10.37	9.08–10.40	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	–	6	26	–	23	20	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.30 and under 3.40	3.40 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.20	4.20 – 4.60	4.60 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.40	5.40 – 5.80	5.80 – 6.20	6.20 – 6.60	6.60 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.40	7.40 – 7.80	7.80 – 8.20	8.20 – 8.60	8.60 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.40	9.40 – 9.80	9.80 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.60	10.60 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.80	11.80 – 12.60	12.60 and over
Truckdrivers	4,437	9.91	9.89	7.90–11.98	–	24	23	–	41	35	35	24	2	94	80	373	415	552	129	136	166	164	97	160	101	1786	–
Manufacturing	1,456	10.96	12.22	10.14–12.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	24	2	92	–	25	39	–	7	35	8	121	97	41	22	910	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,981	9.39	8.74	7.89–11.98	–	24	23	–	41	35	2	–	–	2	80	348	376	552	122	101	158	43	–	119	79	876	–
Transportation and utilities	1,737	10.23	11.49	7.89–11.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	186	289	4	64	85	42	43	–	–	79	868	–
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,454	8.85	8.55	7.77–11.45	–	24	23	–	24	1	29	–	–	1	77	194	287	319	68	–	30	10	3	–	–	364	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,411	8.90	8.55	7.89–11.98	–	24	23	–	24	1	1	–	–	1	77	194	287	319	68	–	28	–	–	–	–	364	–
Transportation and utilities	941	9.39	7.89	7.77–11.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	183	287	–	10	–	28	–	–	–	–	356	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	671	8.47	8.20	7.89– 9.40	–	–	–	–	17	34	–	–	–	–	–	82	74	200	19	30	77	56	59	20	3	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	506	8.11	8.20	7.89– 9.05	–	–	–	–	17	34	–	–	–	–	–	58	48	200	15	30	77	24	–	–	3	–	–
Transportation and utilities	77	9.36	9.06	9.02–10.09	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	15	30	2	24	–	–	3	–	–
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	271	10.12	10.01	9.00–11.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	24	2	1	1	–	4	1	–	95	–	7	9	11	2	113	–
Manufacturing	88	8.98	9.35	6.09–10.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	7	9	11	2	8	–
Nonmanufacturing	183	10.67	11.98	9.00–11.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	105	–
Transportation and utilities	160	10.96	11.98	9.00–11.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	105	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	722	10.24	10.68	8.32–12.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	18	50	28	34	7	45	2	23	129	20	278	–
Manufacturing	222	9.35	9.93	6.81–11.94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	12	–	–	7	4	2	23	10	20	56	–
Nonmanufacturing	500	10.64	10.93	9.47–12.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	38	28	34	–	41	–	–	119	–	222	–
Transportation and utilities	258	11.59	12.08	11.98–12.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	222	–
Shippers	327	7.63	7.35	6.45– 8.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	68	29	22	48	59	3	15	24	5	4	19	16	9	–	4	–
Manufacturing	267	7.58	7.10	6.45– 8.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	29	1	47	42	1	15	24	4	–	19	16	5	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	60	7.85	7.51	6.95– 7.58	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	21	1	17	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	4	–	4	–
Receivers	327	7.14	6.95	5.42– 8.22	–	2	21	14	20	25	14	3	21	74	3	21	2	35	7	9	20	5	16	–	10	5	–
Manufacturing	128	7.94	8.30	5.45– 9.76	–	–	–	–	14	14	14	–	1	8	3	4	1	8	7	9	14	5	16	–	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	199	6.63	6.95	5.21– 7.51	–	2	21	14	6	11	–	3	20	66	–	17	1	27	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	–
Shippers and receivers	134	7.66	7.51	6.51– 8.62	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	2	24	14	11	24	1	11	8	–	9	17	–	–	2	–	–
Manufacturing	53	8.38	8.33	6.51– 9.89	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	–	–	4	–	10	–	–	9	16	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	81	7.18	7.08	6.35– 7.51	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	16	14	11	20	1	1	8	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Warehousemen	1,058	8.00	7.97	7.87– 8.33	–	–	–	–	17	3	67	34	7	–	105	1	558	120	29	6	32	7	18	–	10	44	–
Manufacturing	241	7.42	7.87	5.64– 7.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	34	–	–	–	–	99	–	4	6	16	6	–	–	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	817	8.18	7.97	7.93– 8.50	–	–	–	–	17	3	1	–	7	–	105	1	459	120	25	–	16	1	18	–	–	44	–
Order fillers	591	7.96	7.49	6.01– 9.75	–	24	8	–	–	58	8	103	2	64	6	61	–	34	2	–	111	–	6	–	–	104	–
Manufacturing	100	5.67	6.01	4.07– 6.01	–	24	8	–	–	8	–	42	–	–	6	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	491	8.43	7.68	6.95– 9.75	–	–	–	–	–	50	8	61	2	64	–	61	–	30	–	–	111	–	–	–	–	104	–
Shipping packers	338	7.40	7.32	6.01– 9.54	–	24	–	–	–	3	–	90	26	–	75	–	34	–	1	–	6	–	79	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	283	7.67	7.32	6.01–10.25	–	24	–	–	–	3	–	57	4	–	75	–	34	–	1	–	6	–	79	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	1,345	8.75	8.00	7.32–11.14	–	14	2	12	29	54	19	36	105	1	266	81	67	39	7	54	37	46	32	65	147	232	–
Manufacturing	730	9.20	9.10	7.32–11.14	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	22	–	255	30	–	1	–	48	20	46	32	65	103	96	–
Nonmanufacturing	615	8.22	8.00	6.16–11.43	–	14	2	8	29	54	15	32	83	1	11	51	67	38	7	6	17	–	–	–	44	136	–
Transportation and utilities	260	10.83	11.98	9.23–12.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	7	38	7	6	10	–	–	–	44	136	–
Forklift operators	1,579	8.91	9.55	7.32–10.49	–	–	–	–	–	66	135	–	2	175	24	95	18	244	–	4	182	71	271	195	24	51	22
Manufacturing	1,459	8.88	9.71	6.88–10.49	–	–	–	–	–	66	135	–	2	175	24	65	18	224	–	4	135	71	271	195	24	28	22
Nonmanufacturing	120	9.33	9.55	8.14– 9.55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	20	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	23	–
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	785	10.52	10.69	9.89–11.72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	28	58	–	3	–	45	236	4	18	362	1	16
Manufacturing	771	10.54	10.81	9.89–11.72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	28	58	–	–	–	34	236	4	18	362	1	16

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.30 and under 3.40	3.40 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.20	4.20 – 4.60	4.60 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.40	5.40 – 5.80	5.80 – 6.20	6.20 – 6.60	6.60 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.40	7.40 – 7.80	7.80 – 8.20	8.20 – 8.60	8.60 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.40	9.40 – 9.80	9.80 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.60	10.60 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.80	11.80 – 12.60	12.60 and over
Guards	3,820	4.37	3.35	3.35– 3.85	2013	798	146	104	12	52	5	61	22	77	73	21	41	64	16	114	13	152	16	16	4	–	–
Manufacturing	556	8.57	9.07	7.28– 9.89	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	6	33	56	14	26	38	15	111	13	152	16	16	4	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,264	3.65	3.35	3.35– 3.45	1997	798	146	104	12	52	5	21	16	44	17	7	15	26	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards I	3,625	4.30	3.35	3.35– 3.60	2013	798	97	40	3	51	4	59	22	77	57	14	34	25	16	114	13	152	16	16	4	–	–
Manufacturing	540	8.58	9.11	7.19– 9.89	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	6	33	56	14	26	22	15	111	13	152	16	16	4	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,085	3.55	3.35	3.35– 3.45	1997	798	97	40	3	51	4	19	16	44	1	–	8	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards II	195	5.64	4.50	4.18– 7.75	–	–	49	64	9	1	1	2	–	–	16	7	7	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	179	5.40	4.50	4.00– 7.18	–	–	49	64	9	1	1	2	–	–	16	7	7	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	6,289	5.69	5.24	3.50– 7.33	669	1494	317	401	133	234	93	1003	80	165	151	184	105	154	145	534	159	231	25	–	12	–	–
Manufacturing	1,780	8.44	9.10	7.53– 9.23	4	20	9	12	6	–	34	89	40	79	68	162	105	126	92	526	152	231	25	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,509	4.61	4.00	3.50– 6.19	665	1474	308	389	127	234	59	914	40	86	83	22	–	28	53	8	7	–	–	–	12	–	–
Transportation and utilities	285	7.32	6.92	6.33– 8.60	–	1	1	2	8	28	16	12	7	80	15	14	–	28	53	8	–	–	–	–	12	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men		
Maintenance carpenters	504	10.68
Manufacturing	383	10.73
Nonmanufacturing	121	10.55
Maintenance electricians	1,715	10.94
Manufacturing	1,574	10.97
Nonmanufacturing	141	10.57
Transportation and utilities	83	10.56
Maintenance painters	203	10.19
Manufacturing	140	10.46
Nonmanufacturing	63	9.59
Maintenance machinists	1,443	11.21
Manufacturing	1,384	11.27
Nonmanufacturing	59	9.88
Transportation and utilities	25	9.96
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,893	10.72
Manufacturing	1,827	10.78
Nonmanufacturing	66	9.10
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	697	11.07
Manufacturing	359	11.29
Nonmanufacturing	338	10.84
Transportation and utilities	298	11.10
Maintenance pipefitters	1,073	10.80
Manufacturing	1,031	10.92
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	94	10.02
Manufacturing	65	10.16
Maintenance trades helpers	1,171	10.21
Manufacturing	1,109	10.30
Nonmanufacturing	62	8.64
Transportation and utilities	60	8.71
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	361	10.41
Manufacturing	361	10.41
Tool and die makers	482	10.65
Manufacturing	482	10.65
Stationary engineers	406	10.35
Manufacturing	192	10.70
Nonmanufacturing	214	10.03
Boiler tenders	120	9.69
Manufacturing	110	9.74
Material movement and custodial occupations - men		
Truckdrivers	4,353	9.94
Manufacturing	1,454	10.96
Nonmanufacturing	2,899	9.43
Transportation and utilities	1,655	10.34
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,372	8.90
Nonmanufacturing	1,329	8.96
Transportation and utilities	859	9.53
Truckdrivers, medium truck	671	8.47
Nonmanufacturing	506	8.11
Transportation and utilities	77	9.36
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	271	10.12
Manufacturing	88	8.98
Nonmanufacturing	183	10.67
Transportation and utilities	160	10.96
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	722	10.24
Manufacturing	222	9.35
Nonmanufacturing	500	10.64
Transportation and utilities	258	11.59
Shippers	297	7.65
Manufacturing	238	7.60
Nonmanufacturing	59	7.86
Receivers	310	7.21
Manufacturing	122	7.95
Nonmanufacturing	188	6.74
Shippers and receivers:		
Manufacturing	53	8.38
Warehousemen	978	8.00
Manufacturing	221	7.43
Nonmanufacturing	757	8.17
Order fillers	499	8.43
Nonmanufacturing	466	8.55
Shipping packers	145	8.76
Material handling laborers	1,201	9.01
Manufacturing	647	9.44
Nonmanufacturing	554	8.51
Transportation and utilities	260	10.83
Forklift operators	1,575	8.91
Manufacturing	1,455	8.88
Nonmanufacturing	120	9.33
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	785	10.52
Manufacturing	771	10.54
Guards	3,410	4.40
Manufacturing	531	8.53
Nonmanufacturing	2,879	3.64
Guards I	3,242	4.33
Manufacturing	515	8.53
Nonmanufacturing	2,727	3.53
Guards II	168	5.76
Nonmanufacturing	152	5.48
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	3,887	6.27
Manufacturing	1,454	8.67
Nonmanufacturing	2,433	4.83
Transportation and utilities	200	7.75
Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Order fillers	92	5.40
Shipping packers	193	6.39
Manufacturing	171	6.42
Guards	408	4.12
Guards I	383	4.07
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	2,380	4.76
Manufacturing	326	7.41
Nonmanufacturing	2,054	4.34

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Pittsburgh, Pa., selected periods

Period[a]	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (January 1977 = 100):														
January 1980	127.8	127.3	132.5	132.9	130.3	131.2	129.0	133.3	133.7	135.6	125.0	126.7	(e)	126.3
January 1981	140.3	137.0	147.1	147.1	146.2	145.4	136.9	148.1	148.1	153.1	136.4	138.5	(e)	141.1
Percent Increases:														
January 1972 to January 1973	6.7	(e)	7.3	6.3	6.8	6.9	(e)	7.4	5.9	6.0	6.3	(e)	(e)	8.3
January 1973 to January 1974	5.9	(e)	6.9	7.5	7.2	5.8	(e)	6.9	7.6	7.9	6.0	(e)	(e)	6.2
January 1974 to January 1975	11.1	11.3	13.1	13.7	11.3	12.7	12.0	13.5	14.4	14.5	9.3	10.1	(e)	6.6
January 1975 to January 1976	9.7	6.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	10.0	5.7	9.6	9.4	10.3	9.4	8.3	(e)	7.9
January 1976 to January 1977	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.5	10.4	8.5	8.0	8.8	7.5	6.0	(e)	7.4
January 1977 to January 1978	7.7	7.8	10.2	11.2	9.7	8.4	7.9	10.2	11.6	11.1	7.0	7.6	(e)	8.6
January 1978 to January 1979	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.6	8.1	9.1	8.4	8.9	7.4	9.3	(e)	8.1
January 1979 to January 1980	9.5	9.2	10.7	10.3	9.5	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.5	12.1	8.8	7.7	(e)	7.6
January 1980 to January 1981	9.8	7.6	11.0	10.7	12.2	10.8	6.1	11.1	10.8	12.9	9.1	9.3	(e)	11.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Pay relationships in establishments with paired office clerical occupations, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																						
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II		I	II	I	II	III				I	II	I	II		I	II
Secretaries I	**100**	90	84	73	60	116	(e)	(e)	131	117	133	120	(e)	129	99	103	113	(e)	102	92	86	111	95
Secretaries II	111	**100**	86	75	70	115	114	(e)	131	122	139	120	114	132	105	105	99	(e)	108	91	94	115	103
Secretaries III	119	116	**100**	88	75	131	118	113	150	126	156	153	134	145	117	133	121	91	125	109	105	132	115
Secretaries IV	136	133	113	**100**	84	143	147	150	170	143	184	172	146	157	135	154	129	120	147	122	115	154	138
Secretaries V	165	143	134	119	**100**	151	(e)	169	165	170	(e)	153	139	211	136	168	159	114	150	128	141	146	149
Stenographers I	86	87	76	70	66	**100**	88	(e)	112	101	114	106	93	110	93	86	90	(e)	92	80	84	103	91
Stenographers II	(e)	88	85	68	(e)	114	**100**	(e)	131	110	(e)	(e)	(e)	135	112	108	(e)	(e)	105	87	92	121	98
Transcribing-machine typists	(e)	(e)	88	67	59	(e)	(e)	**100**	112	(e)	(e)	107	(e)	120	98	105	(e)	(e)	97	86	92	111	91
Typists I	76	76	67	59	61	90	77	89	**100**	(e)	(e)	94	95	103	81	88	79	(e)	88	76	76	93	79
Typists II	86	82	79	70	59	99	91	(e)	(e)	**100**	(e)	107	(e)	114	101	90	(e)	(e)	93	82	77	103	92
File clerks I	75	72	64	54	(e)	87	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	**100**	89	(e)	94	79	72	(e)	(e)	74	59	(e)	87	70
File clerks II	83	83	66	58	65	94	(e)	93	107	94	112	**100**	92	107	80	87	(e)	(e)	90	74	69	94	80
File clerks III	(e)	87	74	69	72	107	(e)	(e)	105	(e)	(e)	109	**100**	126	92	94	(e)	(e)	99	86	(e)	104	85
Messengers	77	76	69	64	47	91	74	83	97	87	107	94	79	**100**	85	84	81	58	84	72	75	87	81
Switchboard operators	101	95	85	74	74	108	89	102	123	99	126	126	109	117	**100**	105	92	(e)	98	87	89	107	99
Switchboard operator-receptionists	97	95	75	65	60	116	93	96	113	111	139	115	106	119	96	**100**	82	73	110	87	88	118	91
Order clerks I	88	101	83	78	63	111	(e)	(e)	126	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	124	109	121	**100**	77	143	112	109	139	102
Order clerks II	(e)	(e)	110	84	87	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	171	(e)	137	129	**100**	119	122	130	131	112
Accounting clerks I	98	93	80	68	67	108	95	104	114	108	136	111	101	118	102	91	70	84	**100**	78	86	103	99
Accounting clerks II	108	110	92	82	78	125	114	116	131	122	170	135	117	139	115	115	89	82	128	**100**	99	130	115
Payroll clerks	116	106	95	87	71	119	108	109	131	130	(e)	145	(e)	133	112	114	92	77	116	101	**100**	118	109
Key entry operators I	90	87	76	65	68	97	83	90	107	97	115	107	97	115	93	85	72	76	97	77	85	**100**	81
Key entry operators II	105	97	87	72	67	110	102	110	126	109	144	125	118	123	101	110	98	89	101	87	92	124	**100**

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings in establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the table stub are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the column heading at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, reading across the Secretaries II row, the 111 in the Secretaries I column indicates that Secretaries II average 111 percent of (or 11 percent more than) the earnings of Secretaries I.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Pay relationships in establishments with paired professional and technical occupations, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Drafters					Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	IV	V	II	III	
Computer systems analysts (business) I	**100**	85	72	127	114	99	139	146	116	[e]	[e]	113	100	83	80	90	123
Computer systems analysts (business) II	118	**100**	86	150	132	110	177	169	139	169	158	131	118	101	111	113	145
Computer systems analysts (business) III	138	117	**100**	172	148	122	206	186	156	243	[e]	152	139	130	134	139	159
Computer programmers (business) I	79	67	58	**100**	88	77	136	115	91	[e]	108	90	76	71	87	[e]	101
Computer programmers (business) II	87	76	68	114	**100**	83	156	128	107	178	130	105	93	87	97	91	114
Computer programmers (business) III	101	91	82	129	120	**100**	172	148	124	[e]	145	136	115	123	142	[e]	139
Computer operators I	72	57	49	73	64	58	**100**	83	68	113	91	82	70	57	80	72	83
Computer operators II	69	59	54	87	78	68	121	**100**	83	[e]	104	93	77	74	79	69	91
Computer operators III	87	72	64	110	94	81	147	121	**100**	140	119	102	87	78	94	93	107
Drafters I	[e]	59	41	[e]	56	[e]	89	[e]	71	**100**	84	71	63	53	[e]	68	82
Drafters II	[e]	63	[e]	92	77	69	110	96	84	118	**100**	79	68	54	69	77	93
Drafters III	88	76	66	111	95	74	122	107	98	141	126	**100**	83	71	91	87	108
Drafters IV	100	85	72	132	108	87	142	129	115	158	147	120	**100**	83	104	101	121
Drafters V	121	99	77	141	114	81	174	135	129	188	184	142	120	**100**	116	108	137
Electronics technicians II	125	90	75	115	103	71	124	126	106	[e]	145	110	96	86	**100**	87	119
Electronics technicians III	111	88	72	[e]	110	[e]	140	144	108	148	131	115	99	93	114	**100**	115
Registered industrial nurses	81	69	63	99	88	72	120	110	93	122	108	92	83	73	84	87	**100**

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

Table A-10.Pay relationships in establishments with paired maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100												
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles							
Maintenance carpenters	**100**	97	102	95	98	98	99	98	112	97	94	101	106
Maintenance electricians	103	**100**	106	98	101	103	103	100	115	104	99	104	111
Maintenance painters	98	94	**100**	92	95	96	97	96	109	95	92	100	103
Maintenance machinists	106	102	109	**100**	104	106	105	102	117	103	100	104	113
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	102	99	105	96	**100**	101	101	101	112	101	99	101	111
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	103	97	104	95	99	**100**	101	99	112	96	96	100	107
Maintenance pipefitters	101	97	103	96	99	99	**100**	96	111	101	96	101	108
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	102	100	104	98	99	101	104	**100**	(a)	100	91	105	110
Maintenance trades helpers	90	87	91	85	89	90	90	(a)	**100**	91	92	88	95
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	103	96	105	97	99	105	99	100	110	**100**	96	106	111
Tool and die makers	106	101	109	100	101	104	104	110	109	104	**100**	105	120
Stationary engineers	99	96	100	96	99	100	99	95	113	94	95	**100**	106
Boiler tenders	95	90	97	88	90	93	93	91	105	90	84	94	**100**

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

Table A-11.Pay relationships in establishments with paired material movement and custodial occupations, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100															
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehouse-men	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										I	II	
Truckdrivers, light truck	**100**	(a)	97	(a)	106	111	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	104	82	(a)	112	(a)	127
Truckdrivers, medium truck	(a)	**100**	(a)	98	104	116	104	114	108	(a)	104	100	(a)	132	(a)	126
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	103	(a)	**100**	94	120	100	(a)	111	(a)	(a)	103	100	92	118	(a)	114
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	(a)	102	107	**100**	119	121	(a)	104	(a)	(a)	112	110	99	127	(a)	136
Shippers	94	97	83	84	**100**	98	102	88	101	103	98	94	87	99	(a)	103
Receivers	90	86	100	82	102	**100**	98	98	104	109	95	97	89	104	(a)	111
Shippers and receivers	(a)	96	(a)	(a)	98	102	**100**	95	(a)	113	96	94	(a)	115	(a)	117
Warehousemen	(a)	88	90	96	114	102	106	**100**	(a)	107	117	101	(a)	98	(a)	117
Order fillers	(a)	93	(a)	(a)	99	96	(a)	(a)	**100**	99	93	99	(a)	(a)	(a)	128
Shipping packers	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	97	92	88	94	101	**100**	102	99	(a)	101	(a)	111
Material handling laborers	97	96	97	89	102	105	104	85	108	98	**100**	99	100	113	(a)	116
Forklift operators	122	100	100	91	107	103	106	99	101	101	101	**100**	102	108	(a)	113
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	(a)	(a)	109	101	115	112	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	98	**100**	110	(a)	118
Guards I	90	76	85	78	101	96	87	102	(a)	99	89	92	91	**100**	(a)	106
Guards II	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	**100**	109
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	78	79	87	73	97	90	85	85	78	90	86	88	85	94	91	**100**

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

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	120 and under 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 170	170 – 180	180 – 190	190 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580
Secretaries	3,658	39.0	296.50	299.00	242.00– 340.00	–	4	–	18	27	26	81	109	281	314	322	370	293	443	455	457	327	99	25	5	2
Manufacturing	1,846	39.5	323.00	324.50	279.50– 357.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	64	97	127	173	172	238	286	306	290	64	12	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	1,812	39.0	269.00	264.50	218.50– 316.00	–	4	–	18	27	26	77	102	217	217	195	197	121	205	169	151	37	35	13	1	–
Transportation and utilities	203	39.0	330.50	322.50	278.50– 365.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	25	17	22	24	25	38	12	19	10	–	–
Secretaries I	374	39.0	253.50	265.00	201.00– 288.50	–	–	–	6	14	7	33	30	36	18	30	79	43	44	7	20	5	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	287	39.5	238.00	239.50	192.50– 275.50	–	–	–	6	14	7	33	30	36	18	29	56	26	15	4	11	–	2	–	–	–
Secretaries II	1,135	39.0	271.00	251.50	217.50– 312.00	–	–	–	7	5	12	40	68	177	196	109	87	35	150	60	58	109	16	6	–	–
Manufacturing	430	40.0	308.50	312.00	237.50– 381.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	42	61	37	14	12	62	50	31	100	10	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	705	38.5	248.00	231.00	207.00– 278.50	–	–	–	7	5	12	36	61	135	135	72	73	23	88	10	27	9	6	6	–	–
Transportation and utilities	95	39.5	321.00	312.00	258.50– 365.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	18	10	8	5	8	23	3	6	6	–	–
Secretaries III	1,243	39.5	295.00	299.50	261.50– 326.50	–	–	–	5	7	6	3	9	55	60	153	150	180	193	300	70	30	14	7	–	1
Manufacturing	736	39.5	300.50	300.50	273.00– 326.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	18	83	106	134	126	161	59	19	2	5	–	1
Nonmanufacturing	507	39.0	287.00	294.50	248.50– 326.50	–	–	–	5	7	6	3	9	33	42	70	44	46	67	139	11	11	12	2	–	–
Secretaries IV	612	39.5	335.00	350.00	306.50– 357.00	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	32	10	45	33	52	73	287	44	19	5	1	–
Manufacturing	372	39.5	340.00	357.00	329.00– 357.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	1	30	9	21	62	192	32	5	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	240	39.0	326.50	343.00	290.00– 357.00	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	14	9	15	24	31	11	95	12	14	4	–	–
Transportation and utilities	50	39.5	360.50	361.00	302.00– 413.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	8	1	9	8	11	1	–	–
Secretaries V	187	39.5	398.50	412.50	379.00– 425.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	4	14	22	77	48	7	4	1
Manufacturing	159	39.5	407.00	413.00	398.00– 428.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	10	15	72	47	6	3	1
Stenographers	696	39.0	262.00	250.00	200.00– 305.50	–	2	8	14	22	52	43	32	74	61	79	51	56	66	26	24	52	34	–	–	–
Manufacturing	286	40.0	282.50	286.00	237.50– 324.00	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	10	25	17	41	20	40	36	22	24	30	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	410	38.5	248.00	231.50	188.50– 289.00	–	2	8	14	22	42	32	22	49	44	38	31	16	30	4	–	22	34	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	252	38.5	280.00	251.50	219.00– 316.50	–	–	–	–	8	17	9	4	34	32	34	10	14	30	4	–	22	34	–	–	–
Stenographers I	483	39.0	268.50	264.50	190.50– 316.50	–	2	8	14	22	46	29	16	48	28	25	30	38	62	16	19	46	34	–	–	–
Manufacturing	185	39.5	296.50	300.50	261.50– 324.00	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	6	7	4	15	15	32	34	16	19	24	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	298	38.5	251.00	217.50	176.50– 316.50	–	2	8	14	22	42	20	10	41	24	10	15	6	28	–	–	22	34	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	200	39.0	285.00	253.50	207.50– 387.50	–	–	–	–	8	17	9	4	34	22	10	6	6	28	–	–	22	34	–	–	–
Stenographers II	213	39.5	248.00	244.50	209.50– 266.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	14	16	26	33	54	21	18	4	10	5	6	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	101	40.0	256.50	246.00	215.00– 286.00	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4	18	13	26	5	8	2	6	5	6	–	–	–	–
Typists	457	39.5	221.50	194.50	170.50– 261.50	–	28	26	36	24	45	19	65	52	22	18	36	21	14	5	30	4	12	–	–	–
Manufacturing	271	40.0	235.00	206.00	181.50– 280.50	–	–	–	14	12	40	14	47	30	12	9	23	19	14	5	30	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	186	38.5	202.00	183.50	148.00– 227.00	–	28	26	22	12	5	5	18	22	10	9	13	2	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	45	38.5	284.00	228.00	207.50– 445.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	6	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
Typists I	294	39.0	208.00	184.50	159.00– 261.50	–	28	26	34	21	35	9	34	16	13	3	27	10	7	5	24	2	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	159	40.0	237.50	195.50	171.50– 289.50	–	–	–	14	12	33	5	17	5	9	2	14	10	7	5	24	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	135	38.0	174.00	158.00	145.00– 191.50	–	28	26	20	9	2	4	17	11	4	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists II	163	39.5	245.50	211.00	194.50– 277.50	–	–	–	2	3	10	10	31	36	9	15	9	11	7	–	6	2	12	–	–	–
Manufacturing	112	40.0	231.50	207.00	194.50– 275.50	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	30	25	3	7	9	9	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	51	39.0	276.00	229.00	202.50– 396.50	–	–	–	2	3	3	1	1	11	6	8	–	2	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	27	39.0	338.00	396.50	228.50– 445.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
File clerks	431	39.5	174.50	144.50	137.00– 191.00	10	163	57	9	43	25	13	25	15	22	11	9	10	4	–	7	8	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	75	40.0	262.50	256.50	233.50– 280.50	–	–	–	1	7	2	–	4	4	19	9	9	5	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	356	39.0	156.00	141.00	137.00– 164.50	10	163	57	8	36	23	13	21	11	3	2	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks II	103	39.0	193.50	172.50	150.00– 211.00	–	7	19	2	19	15	5	8	3	5	1	4	9	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	73	39.0	178.00	164.50	141.00– 187.00	–	7	19	2	13	13	5	4	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	120 and under 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 170	170 – 180	180 – 190	190 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580
File clerks III	50	38.5	245.00	200.00	192.00– 334.00	–	–	–	2	1	5	2	15	10	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	–
Messengers	159	39.0	211.00	185.00	165.50– 238.50	7	8	6	15	16	15	23	17	10	11	–	12	2	–	1	2	5	9	–	–	–
Manufacturing	52	39.0	207.00	191.00	169.50– 219.50	–	1	1	6	6	4	2	14	6	–	–	8	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	107	39.0	212.50	184.50	159.00– 238.50	7	7	5	9	10	11	21	3	4	11	–	4	–	–	1	–	5	9	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	41	39.5	264.00	189.50	172.50– 414.50	–	–	–	–	10	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	9	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	155	39.0	240.00	215.00	180.50– 289.50	–	10	12	–	–	12	36	3	7	8	13	8	9	9	1	1	26	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	116	39.0	217.00	180.50	174.00– 250.00	–	10	12	–	–	12	36	1	5	6	7	4	6	4	1	–	12	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	114	39.5	216.50	204.50	160.00– 243.50	–	3	8	8	16	4	–	11	23	6	11	6	1	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	56	40.0	236.50	213.00	173.50– 304.50	–	–	–	–	14	4	–	5	8	4	2	2	–	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	58	39.5	197.50	204.50	154.50– 228.00	–	3	8	8	2	–	–	6	15	2	9	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks	153	40.0	290.50	283.00	235.00– 351.50	–	3	–	3	32	–	–	–	–	1	24	8	11	5	16	21	3	26	–	–	–
Manufacturing	114	40.0	334.50	338.50	269.00– 384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	8	11	5	16	21	3	26	–	–	–
Order clerks I	98	40.0	243.50	251.00	162.50– 331.00	–	3	–	3	32	–	–	–	–	1	24	3	6	–	16	9	1	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	59	40.0	297.00	282.50	256.50– 338.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	3	6	–	16	9	1	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks	1,231	39.5	255.00	229.50	185.00– 305.50	1	36	69	38	57	68	78	77	106	146	125	62	48	32	33	47	133	59	10	6	–
Manufacturing	631	40.0	297.50	259.50	222.00– 392.50	–	–	–	–	–	32	31	39	46	94	74	24	27	14	29	34	122	49	10	6	–
Nonmanufacturing	600	39.5	210.50	195.50	161.00– 249.00	1	36	69	38	57	36	47	38	60	52	51	38	21	18	4	13	11	10	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	59	39.0	335.50	319.00	296.50– 391.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	1	10	13	2	10	9	8	–	–	–
Accounting clerks I	674	39.5	222.00	192.00	161.50– 263.50	1	36	69	38	50	66	68	55	58	21	38	23	29	27	13	21	45	15	1	–	–
Manufacturing	266	40.0	269.00	232.00	193.00– 341.00	–	–	–	–	–	32	31	28	33	14	10	2	19	13	11	18	45	9	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	408	39.5	191.50	170.50	144.50– 210.00	1	36	69	38	50	34	37	27	25	7	28	21	10	14	2	3	–	6	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	35	40.0	317.00	304.00	294.00– 334.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	8	10	2	3	–	6	–	–	–
Accounting clerks II	557	39.5	295.00	252.00	224.00– 391.50	–	–	–	–	7	2	10	22	48	125	87	39	19	5	20	26	88	44	9	6	–
Manufacturing	365	40.0	318.00	274.50	235.50– 413.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	80	64	22	8	1	18	16	77	40	9	6	–
Nonmanufacturing	192	39.0	251.50	231.50	213.00– 272.00	–	–	–	–	7	2	10	11	35	45	23	17	11	4	2	10	11	4	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	248	40.0	283.00	257.50	217.50– 335.50	–	1	1	1	2	27	7	12	15	41	18	16	14	8	28	10	14	23	10	–	–
Manufacturing	158	40.0	293.50	281.00	220.00– 338.00	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	5	7	33	4	10	9	7	27	3	13	11	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	90	39.5	264.50	246.00	195.00– 294.00	–	1	1	1	2	12	3	7	8	8	14	6	5	1	1	7	1	12	–	–	–
Key entry operators	879	39.5	253.00	235.50	197.50– 289.50	–	1	5	5	84	64	30	56	97	124	96	53	61	29	6	122	41	5	–	–	–
Manufacturing	372	40.0	294.50	289.50	228.00– 365.00	–	–	–	–	14	5	10	14	29	37	29	15	46	26	5	120	17	5	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	507	39.0	222.00	214.50	178.50– 243.50	–	1	5	5	70	59	20	42	68	87	67	38	15	3	1	2	24	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	76	39.0	296.50	274.00	235.00– 399.00	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	3	6	10	9	11	1	–	–	24	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators I	436	39.5	242.00	215.50	175.00– 289.50	–	1	5	5	72	45	21	43	40	15	38	19	38	–	1	90	3	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	215	40.0	289.50	282.00	216.00– 365.00	–	–	–	–	14	3	10	11	23	5	21	8	26	–	1	90	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	221	39.5	196.00	179.00	167.00– 214.50	–	1	5	5	58	42	11	32	17	10	17	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	39	39.0	239.00	250.50	190.50– 273.50	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	3	1	5	7	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators II	443	39.5	263.50	240.50	221.00– 294.50	–	–	–	–	12	19	9	13	57	109	58	34	23	29	5	32	38	5	–	–	–
Manufacturing	157	40.0	301.50	300.50	235.00– 349.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	6	32	8	7	20	26	4	30	14	5	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	286	39.0	242.00	230.50	202.50– 253.00	–	–	–	–	12	17	9	10	51	77	50	27	3	3	1	2	24	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	37	39.5	357.50	399.00	289.50– 417.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	–	–	24	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	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 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780
Computer systems analysts (business)	671	39.5	489.00	482.50	429.00– 549.00	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	16	10	20	23	64	135	101	101	78	55	32	12	12	4
Manufacturing	426	40.0	524.00	523.50	460.00– 585.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	4	9	28	56	66	74	70	53	31	12	12	4
Nonmanufacturing	245	38.5	428.50	437.50	383.50– 469.50	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	14	5	16	14	36	79	35	27	8	2	1	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) I	140	39.5	417.50	428.00	345.50– 471.50	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	16	10	7	3	16	36	24	12	4	3	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	104	39.5	451.00	453.00	422.00– 482.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	3	12	35	24	12	4	3	1	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) II	324	39.5	483.50	473.50	428.50– 539.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	18	42	68	54	48	30	30	19	1	1	–
Manufacturing	189	40.0	523.50	525.50	469.50– 584.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	16	15	31	39	30	30	19	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	135	38.5	428.00	431.50	396.00– 453.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	26	53	23	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) III	207	39.0	546.00	542.50	482.00– 595.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	31	23	41	44	22	12	11	11	4
Manufacturing	133	39.5	583.00	569.50	528.50– 621.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	23	36	20	11	11	11	4
Nonmanufacturing	74	38.0	480.50	463.00	446.50– 517.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	25	12	18	8	2	1	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	443	39.0	358.50	350.00	317.00– 402.50	1	–	4	6	21	15	39	39	69	45	53	72	46	22	7	1	1	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	212	39.5	373.50	370.00	320.00– 424.50	–	–	4	3	7	8	11	26	23	14	12	45	35	15	6	–	1	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	231	38.5	345.00	345.00	309.00– 374.00	1	–	–	3	14	7	28	13	46	31	41	27	11	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) I	104	39.0	300.00	303.00	264.00– 335.50	1	–	–	5	16	15	15	18	19	10	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	66	38.5	306.00	307.00	277.50– 335.50	1	–	–	2	9	7	14	3	19	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) II	223	39.0	359.50	362.00	330.50– 396.00	–	–	4	1	5	–	16	16	34	32	35	54	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	118	39.5	363.00	366.50	330.50– 409.50	–	–	4	–	–	–	10	10	19	10	10	39	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	105	38.0	355.50	355.00	331.50– 376.00	–	–	–	1	5	–	6	6	15	22	25	15	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) III	116	38.5	410.00	416.00	347.00– 462.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	16	3	17	14	21	21	7	1	1	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	56	38.5	453.00	445.00	425.00– 492.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	2	6	20	14	6	–	1	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	60	39.0	370.00	364.50	332.00– 397.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	3	15	8	1	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	527	39.5	287.00	273.50	227.00– 331.00	30	23	53	66	57	46	39	48	46	25	16	33	29	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	169	40.0	301.00	283.00	238.00– 338.00	–	7	7	36	6	20	16	25	13	3	7	12	10	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	358	39.0	280.50	260.50	217.50– 331.00	30	16	46	30	51	26	23	23	33	22	9	21	19	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	39	38.5	346.00	325.00	315.00– 391.50	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	2	14	1	1	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	169	39.0	255.50	222.50	199.50– 290.50	30	17	33	35	3	3	7	4	13	2	–	–	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	55	40.0	288.00	238.00	222.50– 383.50	–	7	5	25	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	114	39.0	239.50	205.00	178.50– 288.50	30	10	28	10	3	2	7	1	13	2	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	181	39.5	282.50	265.00	238.50– 327.50	–	6	20	21	34	25	9	15	14	14	8	13	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	57	40.0	300.00	282.00	265.00– 323.00	–	–	2	7	3	11	6	11	7	2	5	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	124	39.0	274.50	252.00	227.00– 328.00	–	6	18	14	31	14	3	4	7	12	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	177	39.5	322.00	307.00	275.00– 366.00	–	–	–	10	20	18	23	29	19	9	8	20	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	57	40.0	314.00	301.50	279.50– 346.50	–	–	–	4	3	8	10	11	6	1	2	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	120	39.5	325.50	310.50	273.00– 373.00	–	–	–	6	17	10	13	18	13	8	6	9	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	1,866	40.0	383.50	392.50	323.50– 455.50	2	14	14	46	90	90	106	86	93	118	179	344	274	335	75	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,434	40.0	388.50	400.50	334.00– 456.00	–	2	10	14	73	68	87	68	63	96	141	250	237	250	75	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	432	39.5	365.50	380.00	301.00– 431.00	2	12	4	32	17	22	19	18	30	22	38	94	37	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	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 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780
Drafters II	189	39.5	285.50	271.50	240.00– 305.50	–	12	1	25	41	26	28	16	13	–	1	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	105	40.0	302.00	277.00	240.00– 374.50	–	–	1	11	29	13	15	8	1	–	1	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	84	39.0	264.50	266.00	232.00– 298.50	–	12	–	14	12	13	13	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	415	40.0	341.50	344.50	279.50– 381.00	2	–	4	9	44	49	20	31	40	45	67	47	48	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	317	40.0	343.50	344.50	277.50– 377.50	–	–	4	–	42	40	17	25	27	35	50	20	48	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	98	39.0	336.50	354.00	294.00– 397.50	2	–	–	9	2	9	3	6	13	10	17	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	42	38.0	370.00	401.50	355.50– 401.50	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	3	2	7	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	601	40.0	399.00	400.50	351.00– 460.50	–	–	–	4	–	14	48	36	36	37	58	163	48	114	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	487	40.0	399.50	402.50	336.00– 460.50	–	–	–	–	–	14	45	35	31	27	44	117	39	92	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	114	39.5	398.50	389.00	371.50– 428.00	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	1	5	10	14	46	9	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters V	625	40.0	432.50	437.00	403.00– 468.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	36	49	123	161	212	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	504	40.0	430.00	435.00	400.50– 468.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	34	42	102	133	149	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	121	40.0	443.50	466.00	421.50– 468.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	21	28	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	249	39.0	430.00	433.50	402.00– 459.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	4	16	4	51	96	23	25	12	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	131	39.0	431.00	439.50	402.00– 455.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	10	–	31	51	13	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	118	39.5	428.50	428.00	395.50– 463.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	4	6	4	20	45	10	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	73	39.5	447.50	449.00	415.50– 499.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	14	30	6	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	92	40.0	424.00	418.00	390.00– 449.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	12	3	30	23	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	51	40.0	446.00	422.50	390.00– 523.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	17	6	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	30	39.5	412.50	422.00	394.00– 424.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	104	40.0	456.50	457.00	428.00– 499.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	21	41	19	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	68	40.0	464.00	458.00	428.00– 506.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	28	10	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	41	39.5	478.00	499.00	458.00– 509.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	14	6	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	206	40.0	377.00	383.00	357.00– 419.00	–	2	1	–	5	4	4	19	13	20	26	62	41	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	179	40.0	380.00	383.00	357.00– 414.50	–	–	–	–	4	4	2	16	11	18	22	59	37	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Office occupations – men			
Messengers	73	39.5	242.50
Nonmanufacturing	52	39.0	253.50
Order clerks	67	40.0	360.00
Manufacturing	67	40.0	360.00
Accounting clerks	203	39.5	357.50
Manufacturing	155	40.0	380.00
Accounting clerks I	77	40.0	301.00
Manufacturing	58	40.0	317.50
Accounting clerks II:			
Manufacturing	97	40.0	417.50
Payroll clerks	51	40.0	374.50
Office occupations – women			
Secretaries	3,610	39.0	297.00
Manufacturing	1,846	39.5	323.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,764	39.0	270.00
Transportation and utilities	201	39.0	329.50
Secretaries I	373	39.0	253.00
Nonmanufacturing	286	39.5	237.50
Secretaries II	1,134	39.0	271.00
Manufacturing	430	40.0	308.50
Nonmanufacturing	704	38.5	248.00
Transportation and utilities	94	39.5	320.50
Secretaries III	1,243	39.5	295.00
Manufacturing	736	39.5	300.50
Nonmanufacturing	507	39.0	287.00
Secretaries IV	611	39.5	334.50
Manufacturing	372	39.5	340.00
Nonmanufacturing	239	39.0	326.00
Transportation and utilities	49	39.5	359.00
Secretaries V	187	39.5	398.50
Manufacturing	159	39.5	407.00
Stenographers	693	39.0	262.50
Manufacturing	284	40.0	282.50
Nonmanufacturing	409	38.5	248.50
Transportation and utilities	251	38.5	280.00
Stenographers I	481	39.0	268.50
Manufacturing	184	39.5	296.50
Nonmanufacturing	297	38.5	251.00
Transportation and utilities	199	39.0	285.50
Stenographers II	212	39.5	248.50
Manufacturing	100	40.0	257.00
Typists	455	39.5	221.00
Manufacturing	269	40.0	234.50
Nonmanufacturing	186	38.5	202.00
Transportation and utilities	45	38.5	284.00
Typists I	292	39.0	207.50
Manufacturing	157	40.0	236.50
Nonmanufacturing	135	38.0	174.00
Typists II	163	39.5	245.50
Manufacturing	112	40.0	231.50
Nonmanufacturing	51	39.0	276.00
Transportation and utilities	27	39.0	338.00
File clerks	404	39.5	171.50
Manufacturing	63	40.0	263.00
Nonmanufacturing	341	39.5	154.50
File clerks II	93	39.0	186.50
Nonmanufacturing	71	39.0	175.00
Messengers	86	38.5	184.00
Nonmanufacturing	55	39.0	174.00
Switchboard operators	151	39.0	241.00
Nonmanufacturing	112	39.0	217.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	114	39.5	216.50
Manufacturing	56	40.0	236.50
Nonmanufacturing	58	39.5	197.50
Order clerks	86	40.0	236.50
Order clerks I	80	40.0	224.00
Accounting clerks	988	39.5	235.50
Manufacturing	476	40.0	270.50
Nonmanufacturing	512	39.5	203.50
Transportation and utilities	38	39.0	334.50
Accounting clerks I	586	39.5	212.00
Manufacturing	208	40.0	255.50
Nonmanufacturing	378	39.5	188.00
Accounting clerks II	402	39.5	270.50
Manufacturing	268	40.0	282.00
Payroll clerks	191	39.5	260.00
Manufacturing	120	40.0	265.50
Nonmanufacturing	71	39.5	250.50
Key entry operators	829	39.5	251.50
Manufacturing	351	40.0	294.50
Nonmanufacturing	478	39.0	220.00
Transportation and utilities	67	39.0	284.00
Key entry operators I	418	39.5	244.00
Manufacturing	207	40.0	293.00
Nonmanufacturing	211	39.0	196.50
Transportation and utilities	38	39.0	240.50
Key entry operators II	411	39.5	259.50
Manufacturing	144	40.0	297.00
Nonmanufacturing	267	39.0	239.00
Transportation and utilities	29	39.5	340.50
Professional and technical occupations – men			
Computer systems analysts (business)	572	39.5	500.50
Manufacturing	383	40.0	531.50
Nonmanufacturing	189	38.5	438.00
Computer systems analysts (business) I	105	39.5	432.00
Manufacturing	88	39.5	452.00
Computer systems analysts (business) II	276	39.5	490.50
Manufacturing	165	40.0	532.00
Nonmanufacturing	111	38.5	429.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	191	39.5	553.00
Manufacturing	130	39.5	584.50
Nonmanufacturing	61	38.5	485.00
Computer programmers (business)	311	39.0	366.00
Manufacturing	162	39.5	384.50
Nonmanufacturing	149	38.5	346.00
Computer programmers (business) I	65	39.0	301.00
Computer programmers (business) II	150	39.0	364.00
Manufacturing	89	39.5	363.00
Nonmanufacturing	61	38.0	365.50
Computer programmers (business) III	96	39.0	413.50
Manufacturing	51	38.5	459.00
Computer operators	381	39.5	296.50
Manufacturing	129	40.0	305.50
Nonmanufacturing	252	39.5	291.50
Computer operators I	112	39.5	259.50
Nonmanufacturing	69	39.5	235.50
Computer operators II	117	39.5	288.50
Nonmanufacturing	77	39.0	283.50
Computer operators III	152	39.5	329.50
Nonmanufacturing	106	39.5	334.00
Drafters	1,740	40.0	390.00
Manufacturing	1,350	40.0	394.50
Nonmanufacturing	390	39.5	374.50
Drafters II	143	40.0	292.00
Manufacturing	81	40.0	319.50
Nonmanufacturing	62	39.5	256.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981 — Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Drafters III	381	40.0	345.00
Manufacturing	295	40.0	344.00
Nonmanufacturing	86	39.0	348.00
Transportation and utilities	41	38.0	372.50
Drafters IV	574	40.0	402.50
Manufacturing	463	40.0	403.00
Nonmanufacturing	111	39.5	399.00
Drafters V	622	40.0	432.50
Manufacturing	501	40.0	430.00
Nonmanufacturing	121	40.0	443.50
Electronics technicians	249	39.0	430.00
Manufacturing	131	39.0	431.00
Nonmanufacturing	118	39.5	428.50
Transportation and utilities	73	39.5	447.50
Electronics technicians II	92	40.0	424.00
Manufacturing	51	40.0	446.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	30	39.5	412.50
Electronics technicians III	104	40.0	456.50
Nonmanufacturing	68	40.0	464.00
Transportation and utilities	41	39.5	478.00
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Computer systems analysts (business)	99	39.0	423.50
Nonmanufacturing	56	38.5	395.50
Computer programmers (business)	132	38.5	341.50
Manufacturing	50	39.5	338.00
Computer programmers (business) II	73	38.5	349.50
Computer operators	146	39.0	263.00
Nonmanufacturing	106	38.5	254.00
Computer operators I	57	38.5	247.00
Computer operators II	64	39.5	272.00
Drafters	126	39.5	291.50
Manufacturing	84	40.0	295.50
Registered industrial nurses	196	40.0	376.00
Manufacturing	169	40.0	378.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	5.80 and under 6.00	6.00 – 6.20	6.20 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.60	6.60 – 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	12.80 – 13.20	13.20 – 13.60	13.60 and over
Maintenance carpenters	415	11.02	11.16	10.53–11.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	16	34	4	19	59	78	100	31	42	4	8	12	–
Manufacturing	324	11.08	11.27	10.78–11.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	29	–	15	36	67	97	31	42	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	91	10.83	10.53	9.80–12.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	12	5	4	4	23	11	3	–	–	4	8	12	–
Maintenance electricians	1,417	11.37	11.68	10.99–12.13	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	29	15	38	68	26	39	85	214	56	383	245	181	16	–	8
Manufacturing	1,311	11.44	11.78	11.17–12.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	28	14	22	61	6	26	74	195	50	381	243	181	16	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	106	10.46	10.10	9.81–10.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	16	7	20	13	11	19	6	2	2	–	–	–	8
Transportation and utilities	65	10.27	10.19	9.81–10.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	20	10	11	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance painters	170	10.41	10.57	9.75–11.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	11	–	15	11	10	11	27	63	2	1	10	–	–	–	4
Manufacturing	135	10.55	10.88	10.40–11.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	15	11	1	–	27	63	2	1	10	–	–	–	–
Maintenance machinists	1,139	11.86	12.23	11.62–12.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	18	13	5	5	17	175	46	190	604	61	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,106	11.92	12.23	11.72–12.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	11	2	2	14	165	46	190	602	61	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	25	9.96	10.08	8.96–10.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	3	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,426	11.34	11.61	10.77–12.27	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	40	12	1	70	54	5	54	131	219	92	150	236	203	122	21	–
Manufacturing	1,398	11.37	11.66	10.79–12.28	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	40	12	–	60	48	3	47	131	219	90	150	236	203	122	21	–
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	493	11.43	11.76	10.90–12.31	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	4	15	16	8	36	5	111	29	65	109	60	25	–	–
Manufacturing	322	11.60	11.56	11.03–12.31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	6	12	5	110	29	60	36	58	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	171	11.13	12.18	9.97–12.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	4	12	15	2	24	–	1	–	5	73	2	23	–	–
Transportation and utilities	151	11.44	12.18	10.31–12.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	12	6	1	24	–	1	–	5	73	2	23	–	–
Maintenance pipefitters	953	11.25	11.37	10.85–11.73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	32	28	10	30	53	141	353	157	85	46	6	–	–
Manufacturing	911	11.32	11.37	10.93–11.73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	16	27	4	30	42	140	351	157	85	46	6	–	–
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	94	10.02	10.02	9.09–10.93	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	14	13	13	–	14	6	12	15	–	2	–	1	1	–
Manufacturing	65	10.16	10.32	9.09–11.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	6	5	–	8	–	12	14	–	2	–	1	1	–
Maintenance trades helpers	1,124	10.25	10.26	10.12–10.59	1	1	–	–	1	5	9	20	3	–	21	28	168	352	344	133	18	20	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,069	10.36	10.30	10.19–10.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	28	168	352	344	133	18	20	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	55	8.03	7.78	7.21– 8.99	1	1	–	–	1	5	9	15	2	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	51	8.16	7.78	7.68– 8.99	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	15	2	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	213	10.96	10.77	10.18–12.42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	1	10	14	23	60	–	25	–	–	23	35	–	2
Manufacturing	213	10.96	10.77	10.18–12.42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	1	10	14	23	60	–	25	–	–	23	35	–	2
Tool and die makers	404	11.17	11.34	10.25–12.62	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	65	–	–	–	29	36	54	8	3	61	117	19	–	–
Manufacturing	404	11.17	11.34	10.25–12.62	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	65	–	–	–	29	36	54	8	3	61	117	19	–	–
Stationary engineers	302	10.65	11.05	9.53–11.70	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	11	4	11	61	1	39	14	26	55	37	24	16	–	–	–
Manufacturing	171	10.99	11.08	10.08–11.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	11	16	1	18	13	26	4	37	24	16	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	131	10.20	10.01	9.42–11.45	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	1	–	45	–	21	1	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boiler tenders	112	9.87	9.98	9.19–10.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	16	26	–	23	20	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	102	9.94	10.37	9.59–10.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	6	26	–	23	20	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.30 and under 3.40	3.40 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.20	4.20 – 4.60	4.60 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.40	5.40 – 5.80	5.80 – 6.20	6.20 – 6.60	6.60 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.40	7.40 – 7.80	7.80 – 8.20	8.20 – 8.60	8.60 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.40	9.40 – 9.80	9.80 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.60	10.60 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.80	11.80 – 12.60	12.60 and over
Truckdrivers	2,125	11.12	11.98	10.20–12.22	–	–	–	–	–	1	34	–	2	5	2	167	5	6	36	58	67	144	97	94	22	1385	–
Nonmanufacturing	882	10.53	11.98	9.06–11.98	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	166	4	6	29	30	63	43	–	53	–	483	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	229	9.42	10.09	7.78–10.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	4	30	2	56	59	20	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	114	8.46	7.78	7.41– 9.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	30	2	24	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	59	9.42	9.06	9.06–10.09	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	30	2	24	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	58	9.73	9.62	9.35–10.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	24	–	7	9	11	2	–	–
Manufacturing	56	9.79	9.89	9.35–10.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	7	9	11	2	–	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	356	11.13	12.08	10.74–12.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	2	19	–	21	2	23	63	20	186	–
Manufacturing	111	11.49	12.19	10.74–12.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	23	10	20	56	–
Nonmanufacturing	245	10.97	12.08	9.47–12.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	2	19	–	21	–	–	53	–	130	–
Shippers	75	9.14	9.99	7.90–10.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	7	1	1	–	3	1	5	2	4	19	16	4	–	4	–
Manufacturing	57	8.98	9.99	8.01–10.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	1	–	–	1	1	5	1	–	19	16	–	–	–	–
Receivers	179	7.48	6.53	5.39– 9.67	–	2	4	8	14	25	14	3	21	4	–	4	2	6	7	9	20	5	16	–	10	5	–
Manufacturing	114	8.02	8.93	5.45– 9.89	–	–	–	–	14	14	14	–	1	1	–	4	1	4	7	9	14	5	16	–	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	65	6.54	6.38	5.20– 6.60	–	2	4	8	–	11	–	3	20	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	–
Shippers and receivers	93	7.78	7.35	6.51– 9.78	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	24	9	11	7	1	1	5	–	9	17	–	–	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	56	7.05	6.63	6.35– 7.38	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	16	9	11	3	1	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Warehousemen	255	9.00	8.05	7.87– 9.76	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	1	133	1	29	6	16	7	–	–	10	44	–
Manufacturing	141	8.55	7.97	7.87– 9.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	4	6	16	6	–	–	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	114	9.56	8.95	8.05–11.82	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	1	34	1	25	–	–	1	–	–	–	44	–
Order fillers	410	8.70	9.44	6.07–11.82	–	–	–	–	–	50	8	61	2	1	–	61	–	4	2	–	111	–	6	–	–	104	–
Nonmanufacturing	398	8.68	9.44	6.05–11.82	–	–	–	–	–	50	8	61	2	1	–	61	–	–	–	–	111	–	–	–	–	104	–
Shipping packers	174	8.61	8.09	7.32–10.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	26	–	12	–	34	–	1	–	6	–	79	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	136	9.29	10.25	7.97–10.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	12	–	34	–	1	–	6	–	79	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	906	8.55	8.42	6.62–10.66	–	14	2	12	6	54	19	36	84	1	153	60	–	32	–	54	37	46	32	65	103	96	–
Manufacturing	575	9.73	10.22	7.32–11.14	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	1	–	142	9	–	1	–	48	20	46	32	65	103	96	–
Nonmanufacturing	331	6.51	6.20	5.29– 7.59	–	14	2	8	6	54	15	32	83	1	11	51	–	31	–	6	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	59	8.47	8.42	8.42– 9.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	31	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forklift operators	1,035	9.93	10.20	9.55–10.62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	14	45	18	163	–	–	182	61	271	195	24	28	22
Manufacturing	958	10.02	10.20	9.71–10.84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	14	15	18	163	–	–	135	61	271	195	24	28	22
Guards	1,589	5.35	3.60	3.35– 7.85	471	394	95	46	6	1	4	61	16	14	45	21	41	63	16	114	13	132	16	16	4	–	–
Manufacturing	462	8.89	9.11	7.85– 9.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	9	28	14	26	38	15	111	13	132	16	16	4	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,127	3.90	3.45	3.35– 3.70	471	394	95	46	6	1	4	21	16	5	17	7	15	25	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards I	1,507	5.23	3.45	3.35– 7.59	471	394	94	40	3	–	4	59	16	14	29	14	34	24	16	114	13	132	16	16	4	–	–
Manufacturing	446	8.91	9.11	7.85– 9.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	9	28	14	26	22	15	111	13	132	16	16	4	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,061	3.69	3.45	3.35– 3.60	471	394	94	40	3	–	4	19	16	5	1	–	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards II	82	7.54	8.18	7.18– 8.55	–	–	1	6	3	1	–	2	–	–	16	7	7	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	2,451	7.56	8.01	5.94– 9.13	10	87	52	228	50	71	53	171	19	153	88	176	105	144	145	484	159	231	25	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,545	8.67	9.13	8.01– 9.74	4	20	–	4	–	–	5	72	–	67	5	162	105	125	92	476	152	231	25	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	906	5.66	5.15	4.55– 6.89	6	67	52	224	50	71	48	99	19	86	83	14	–	19	53	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	241	7.25	6.92	6.73– 8.60	–	1	1	2	7	16	15	3	7	80	15	14	–	19	53	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement and custodial workers by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1981

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations – men		
Maintenance carpenters	415	11.02
Manufacturing	324	11.08
Nonmanufacturing	91	10.83
Maintenance electricians	1,417	11.37
Manufacturing	1,311	11.44
Nonmanufacturing	106	10.46
Transportation and utilities	65	10.27
Maintenance painters	170	10.41
Manufacturing	135	10.55
Maintenance machinists	1,139	11.86
Manufacturing	1,106	11.92
Nonmanufacturing:		
Transportation and utilities	25	9.96
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,426	11.34
Manufacturing	1,398	11.37
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	493	11.43
Manufacturing	322	11.60
Nonmanufacturing	171	11.13
Transportation and utilities	151	11.44
Maintenance pipefitters	953	11.25
Manufacturing	911	11.32
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	94	10.02
Manufacturing	65	10.16
Maintenance trades helpers	1,121	10.25
Manufacturing	1,068	10.36
Nonmanufacturing:		
Transportation and utilities	51	8.16
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	213	10.96
Manufacturing	213	10.96
Tool and die makers	404	11.17
Manufacturing	404	11.17
Stationary engineers	300	10.64
Manufacturing	171	10.99
Nonmanufacturing	129	10.18
Boiler tenders	112	9.87
Manufacturing	102	9.94
Material movement and custodial occupations – men		
Truckdrivers	2,111	11.12
Nonmanufacturing	870	10.52
Truckdrivers, medium truck	229	9.42
Nonmanufacturing	114	8.46
Transportation and utilities	59	9.42
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	58	9.73
Manufacturing	56	9.79
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	356	11.13
Manufacturing	111	11.49
Nonmanufacturing	245	10.97
Shippers	66	9.40
Receivers	162	7.65
Manufacturing	108	8.04
Nonmanufacturing	54	6.88
Warehousemen:		
Manufacturing	127	8.62
Order fillers	384	8.87
Nonmanufacturing	373	8.85
Shipping packers	128	9.14
Material handling laborers	825	8.80
Manufacturing	555	9.82
Nonmanufacturing	270	6.71
Transportation and utilities	59	8.47
Forklift operators	1,031	9.93
Manufacturing	954	10.02
Guards	1,486	5.35
Manufacturing	437	8.86
Nonmanufacturing	1,049	3.88
Guards I	1,413	5.23
Manufacturing	421	8.88
Nonmanufacturing	992	3.68
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1,969	7.79
Manufacturing	1,305	8.86
Nonmanufacturing	664	5.68
Transportation and utilities	164	7.63
Material movement and custodial occupations – women		
Guards	101	5.43
Guards I	94	5.35
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	460	6.68
Manufacturing	240	7.62
Nonmanufacturing	220	5.65

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 71 areas[1] 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. Small establishments—generally those with fewer than 50 employees—are excluded because they have few incumbents 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. Most A-series tables provide distributions of workers by earnings; changes in the size of earnings intervals are indicated by heavy vertical lines.

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. 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
Stenographers, I and II
Typists, I and II
File clerks, I, II, and III
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks, I and II
Accounting clerks, I and II
Payroll clerks
Key entry operators, I and II

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts, I, II, and III
Computer programmers, I, II, and III
Computer operators, I, II, and III

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

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

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

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.

Pay relationships in establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 compare average pay of occupations in individual establishments. These comparisons, expressed as pay relatives (pay for one of the occupations equals 100), yield different results than comparisons of overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The latter reflect differences in contributions to the survey averages by establishments with disparate pay levels; the pay relative comparisons are not affected by such differences.

The methods of computing and presenting pay relatives have changed since the last survey in this area. The following procedures are now used to compute relatives in tables A-8 through A-11:

1. Establishments employing workers in both of the paired occupations were identified.

2. Pay levels (averages) for the two occupations were weighted by the combined employment of both jobs to reflect each establishments contribution to the totals used in this comparison.

3. The weighted pay levels of the two jobs were summed separately; each total was divided by the other and the quotients multiplied by 100 to produce the two pay relatives shown for each job pairing.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

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

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

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Pittsburgh, Pa.,[1] January 1981

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey[4]		Studied
				Number	Percent	
All establishments						
All divisions	–	940	171	363,953	100	190,218
Manufacturing	100	296	54	174,549	48	91,936
Nonmanufacturing	–	644	117	189,404	52	98,282
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	100	60	25	39,526	11	31,392
Wholesale trade[6]	50	154	15	16,193	4	2,610
Retail trade[6]	100	117	19	66,062	18	32,324
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	50	108	19	29,552	8	15,132
Services[6 7]	50	205	39	38,071	10	16,824
Large establishments						
All divisions	–	144	73	251,606	100	171,908
Manufacturing	500	78	33	135,198	54	86,987
Nonmanufacturing	–	66	40	116,408	46	84,921
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	500	13	11	30,472	12	28,217
Wholesale trade[6]	500	5	2	2,747	1	1,220
Retail trade[6]	500	29	13	54,798	22	31,517
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	500	5	4	14,763	6	12,423
Services[6 7]	500	14	10	13,628	5	11,544

[1] The Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

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

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

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

[5] Abbreviated to "transportation and utilities" in the A-series tables. Formerly referred to as "public utilities". Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Pittsburgh's local and suburban transit operations are municipally owned and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

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

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

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job descriptions, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

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

a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;

b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;

c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;

d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant:

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

f. Trainees.

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

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

LS-1

a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

LS-2

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

LS-3

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

LS-4

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

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

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1

Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

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

LR-2

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

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

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

	LR-1	*LR-2*
LS-1	I	II
LS-2	II	III
LS-3	III	IV
LS-4	IV	V

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 I

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

Stenographer II

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 I, 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.

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.

Typist I

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.

Typist II

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.

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:

File Clerk I

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.

File Clerk II

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.

File Clerk III

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.

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:

Order Clerk I

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.

Order Clerk II

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.

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:

Accounting Clerk I

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.

Accounting Clerk II

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 level I accounting clerks.

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:

Key Entry Operator I

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.

Key Entry Operator II

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 level I.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above level II 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.

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:

Computer Systems Analyst I

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 Systems Analyst II

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 level III. 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.

Computer Systems Analyst III

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.

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:

Computer Programmer I

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 Programmer II

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 level III) 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.

Computer Programmer III

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.

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:

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

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

Computer Operator I

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.

Computer Operator II

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.

Computer Operator III

In addition to work assignments described for Computer operator II (see above) the work of Computer operator III involves at least one of the following:

a. 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.
b. Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
c. Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
d. 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.

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:

a. Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
b. Labeling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
c. Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
d. Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
e. Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
f. Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

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

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

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

DRAFTER

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

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

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

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

Drafter I

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

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

Drafter II

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

Drafter III

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

Drafter IV

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

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

Drafter V

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

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 skil' 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:

Electronics Technician I

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.

Electronics Technician II

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 level III 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.

Electronics Technician III

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.

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

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

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

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

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1 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:

Guard I

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.

Guard II

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.

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.*

Appendix C.
Job Conversion Table

Beginning in 1981, multilevel jobs are identified by numeric instead of alphabetic designations. A conversion table for the affected occupations follows:

Occupation	Numeric designation (currently used)	Alphabetic designation (previously used)
Secretary	I	E
	II	D
	III	C
	IV	B
	V	A
Stenographer	I	General
	II	Senior
Typist	I	B
	II	A
File clerk	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Order clerk	I	B
	II	A
Accounting clerk,	I	B
	II	A
Key entry operator	I	B
	II	A
Computer systems analyst (business)	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Computer programmer (business)	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Computer operator	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Drafter	I	E
	II	D
	III	C
	IV	B
	V	A
Electronics technician	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Guard	I	B
	II	A

Area Wage Survey Summaries

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in summaries 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.
Antelope Valley, Calif.
Asheville, N.C.
Atlantic City, N.J.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.
Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frederick-Hagerstown-Chambersburg, Md.-Pa.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Logansport-Peru, Ind.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen- San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean 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.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, Ohio
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
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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.
Wilmington, Del., N.J.-Md.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, public accountants, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, computer operators, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2081, *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1980,* $4.00 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 1974 through 1979, is available on request.

Area	*Bulletin number and price**	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1980[1]	3000-45	$2.25
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1980	3000-62	$2.00
Atlanta, Ga., May 1980	3000-21	$2.25
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1980	3000-38	$2.25
Billings, Mont., July 1980[1]	3000-31	$2.00
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1980	3000-40	$2.25
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1980	3000-52	$2.25
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga., Sept. 1980	3000-44	$1.75
Chicago, Ill., May 1980[1]	3000-26	$3.25
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1980	3000-32	$2.25
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1980[1]	3000-46	$3.25
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1980	3000-48	$2.00
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1980	3000-28	$1.75
Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 1979	2050-67	$2.25
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., Feb. 1980[1]	3000- 5	$2.25
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1980[1]	3000-64	$2.25
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1980[1]	3000-33	$1.75
Denver—Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1979	2050-72	$2.25
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1980	3000- 7	$2.25
Fresno, Calif., June 1980[1]	3000-30	$2.00
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1980[1]	3000-55	$2.00
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Ind., Nov. 1980[1]	3000-56	$1.75
Green Bay, Wis., July 1980	3000-22	$1.75
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, N.C., Aug. 1980[1]	3000-50	$2.25
Greenville—Spartanburg, S.C., June 1980	3000-16	$1.75
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1980[1]	3000-19	$2.25
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1980[1]	3000-18	$3.25
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1980[1]	3000-14	$2.25
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1980	3000-47	$2.25
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1980	3000- 2	$1.75
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1980	3000-66	$1.75
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., Sept. 1980	3000-42	$2.25
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1980	3000-63	$2.25
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1980[1]	3000-65	$2.25
Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.—Miss., Nov. 1980	3000-59	$1.75
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1980	3000-51	$2.25
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Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., Jan. 1981[1]	3010- 1	$3.75
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New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1980	3000-24	$2.25
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1980	3000-20	$1.75
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1980	3000-37	$1.75
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1980[1]	3000-41	$2.25
Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa, Oct. 1980[1]	3000-57	$2.25
Paterson—Clifton—Passaic, N.J., June 1980[1]	3000-34	$2.25
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Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1981	3010- 2	$2.25
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1980	3000-61	$1.75
Portland, Oreg.—Wash., June 1980[1]	3000-49	$2.50
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1980[1]	3000-35	$2.00
Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y., June 1980[1]	3000-39	$2.00
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Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1980[1]	3000-15	$2.25
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1980[1]	3000-25	$2.00
York, Pa., Feb. 1980	3000-11	$1.75

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

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

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