

National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, March 1976



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U.S. Department of Labor
W. J. Usery, Jr., Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of the Bureau's annual salary survey of selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry. The nationwide salary information, relating to March 1976, is representative of establishments in a broad spectrum of industries throughout the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii.

The results of this survey are used for a number of purposes, including general economic analysis and wage and salary administration by private and public employers. One important use is to provide the basis for setting Federal white-collar salaries under the provisions of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970. Under this act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, who jointly serve as the President's agent for the purpose of setting pay for Federal white-collar employees, are responsible for translating the survey findings into recommendations to the President as to the appropriate adjustments needed in Federal pay rates to make them comparable with private enterprise pay rates for the same levels of work. The President's agent also determines the industrial, geographic, establishment-size and occupational coverage of the survey. The role of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the pay-setting process is limited to conducting the survey and advising on the feasibility of proposed survey changes. It should be emphasized that this survey, like any other salary survey, does not provide mechanical answers to pay policy questions.

The occupations studied span a wide range of duties and responsibilities. The occupations selected were judged to be (a) surveyable in industry within the framework of a broad survey design, (b) representative of occupational groups which are numerically important in industry as well as in the Federal service, and (c) essentially of the same nature in both the Federal and private sectors.

Occupational definitions used in the collection of the salary data (appendix C) reflect duties and responsibilities in private industry; however, they are also designed to be translatable to specific General Schedule grades applying to Federal employees. Thus, the definitions of some occupations and work levels were limited to specific elements that could be classified uniformly among establishments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Civil Service Commission collaborated in the preparation of the definitions.

The scope of the survey, in terms of industrial, geographic, and minimum establishment-size coverage, remained the same as in March 1975. At the request of the President's agent, the industrial and establishment-size coverage of the survey was expanded on a test basis. The test results are discussed in appendix E.

The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many firms whose salary data provide the basis for the statistical information presented in this bulletin. The Bureau, on its own behalf and on behalf of the other Federal agencies that collaborated in planning the survey, wishes to express appreciation for the cooperation it has received.

This study was conducted in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations by the Division of Occupational Wage Structures. The analysis in this bulletin was prepared by Daniel A. Boston and Felice Porter. Field work for the survey was directed by the Bureau's Assistant Regional Commissioners, Division of Operations.

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Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay

Summary

Average salaries of workers in the occupations covered by this survey rose 7.0 percent from March 1975 to March 1976, the second largest annual increase recorded since the survey was begun in 1960. Increases for 8 of the 11 professional, administrative, and technical support occupations surveyed ranged from 6.0 to 7.4 percent; the average increase was 6.7 percent. The average of the increases for clerical and clerical supervisory occupations surveyed was 7.3 percent; the increases ranged from 6.4 to 8.0 percent.¹

Average monthly salaries for the 82 occupational levels varied from \$490 for clerks engaged in routine filing to \$3,646 for the highest level in the attorney series. For most of the occupations, salary levels in metropolitan areas and in large establishments were higher than the average for all establishments within the full scope of the survey. Salary levels in finance and retail trade industries generally were lower than in other major industry divisions represented in the survey. Reported average standard weekly hours also were generally lower in the finance industries.

Characteristics of the survey

This survey, the 17th in an annual series, provides nationwide salary averages and distributions for 82 work level categories covering 20 occupations. It relates to establishments in all areas of the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii, in the following industries: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; engineering and architectural services; and research, development, and testing laboratories operated on a commercial basis.² The minimum sizes of establishments surveyed are: 250 employees in manufacturing and retail trade; and 100 employees in all other industry divisions.

Occupational definitions in this study permit employees to be classified by duties and responsibilities into appropriate work levels—designated by Roman numerals, with level I as the lowest. Specific job factors determining classification, however, vary from occupation to occupation.

¹ Results of the March 1975 survey were presented in *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, March 1975*, Bulletin 1891 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

² For a full description of the scope of the 1976 survey, see appendix A.

The number of work levels in each occupation ranges from one for messengers to eight each for chemists and engineers. Most occupations have more than one work level; some occupations are purposely defined, however, to cover specific bands of levels which are not intended to represent all workers in those occupations.

The survey is designed to permit separate presentation of data for metropolitan areas. These include the 263 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii, as revised through April 1974 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Establishments in metropolitan areas employed over four-fifths of all the workers and nine-tenths of the professional, administrative, clerical, and related employees within the scope of the survey. Ninety percent of the employees in the occupations chosen for study were employed in metropolitan areas.

Selected occupations included more than 1,524,000 employees, or one-fifth of the estimated employment in professional, administrative, clerical, and related occupations in establishments within the scope of the survey. Employment in the occupations varied widely, reflecting not only actual differences among occupations, but also differences in the range of duties and responsibilities covered by the occupational definitions. Among professional and administrative occupations, the eight levels of engineers included 395,485 employees, whereas each of four other occupational categories (chief accountants, job analysts, directors of personnel, and keypunch supervisors) included fewer than 5,000 employees. Accounting clerks and secretaries made up over one-half of the 723,442 employees in the clerical occupations studied. Selected drafting occupations had aggregate employment of 82,704; five engineering technician levels together had 86,431.

Although approximately one-half of all employees in the occupations studied were women, they worked largely in clerical positions. Women filled more than 90 percent of the jobs at each level of file clerks, keypunch operators, secretaries, stenographers, and typists. A percent distribution of women employees by occupation and level is shown in appendix A.

Changes in salary levels

Text table 1 presents increases in average salaries that occurred between annual surveys since 1961 for each

survey occupation.³ Also shown are average percent changes for the two broad occupational groups covered by the survey (the professional, administrative, and technical support group; and the clerical and clerical supervisory group) and the average percent change for the two groups combined.

The 7.0-percent increase in white-collar salaries in the year ending March 1976 was the second largest recorded since the series was begun. It was exceeded only by last year's 9.0-percent increase. Clerical and clerical supervisory salaries were up 7.3 percent; salaries of the professional, administrative, and technical support occupations were up 6.7 percent. For the fifth consecutive year, the rate of in-

crease for clerical jobs met or exceeded the rate of increase for professional, administrative, and technical support jobs.

Of the 18 occupations for which 1975-76 increases could be computed, all but one (directors of personnel) advanced at lower rates than in the previous year. The smallest increase was for auditors at 5.5 percent; the largest increases were for engineering technicians at 8.1 percent and for stenographers at 8.0 percent.

³Beginning in 1965, data are for establishments in metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties; before 1965, data are for metropolitan areas only. Establishments employing fewer than 250 workers were excluded before 1966.

Text table 1. Percent increases in average salaries, 1961-76, by occupation and group

Occupation and group	1961 to 1962	1962 to 1963	1963 to 1964	1964 to 1965	1965 to 1966	1966 to 1967 ¹	1967 to 1968	1968 to 1969	1969 to 1970	1970 to 1971	1971 to 1972 ¹	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	Average annual rate of increase, 1961 to 1976
All survey occupations ²	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.4	6.4	9.0	7.0	5.1
Professional, administrative, and technical support ²	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.7	5.5	5.4	6.3	8.3	6.7	5.2
Accountants	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	5.6	4.9	6.1	9.8	6.4	5.3
Auditors	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	5.5	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.5	5.2	5.2	6.8	5.5	5.1
Chief accountants	2.6	2.8	4.8	3.9	3.3	5.1	5.5	5.8	7.1	9.1	3.9	5.8	7.2	8.6	6.6	5.5
Attorneys	3.2	4.6	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.2	5.3	(³)	7.1	5.0	6.1	6.3	5.8	7.6	6.1	(⁴)
Buyers	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.2	4.9	6.6	6.1	7.0	6.3	5.0	6.0	9.2	6.7	(⁵)
Job analysts	1.4	2.6	3.5	4.3	5.4	3.4	7.0	2.1	4.1	7.7	6.8	5.2	6.1	7.5	6.0	4.9
Directors of personnel	3.7	3.0	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	5.4	5.4	7.4	8.0	3.9	7.5	7.2	6.1	7.8	5.4
Chemists	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.8	4.4	5.1	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	3.7	7.1	10.1	6.6	5.3
Engineers	2.6	4.4	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	8.4	6.8	5.0
Engineering technicians	(⁵)	2.9	3.6	2.3	2.8	3.7	5.1	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.1	4.7	6.0	9.0	8.1	5.1
Drafters ⁷	3.2	3.6	2.6	(³)	1.5	3.5	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.6	7.2	6.2	6.7	8.0	7.4	(⁴)
Clerical and clerical supervisory ²	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.8	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.4	6.4	9.6	7.3	5.1
Accounting clerks	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.3	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.6	6.9	7.7	7.2	4.7
File clerks	(⁵)	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.9	5.1	6.8	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.4	9.6	6.4	5.2
Keypunch operators	(⁵)	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.7	5.2	4.9	5.3	6.4	7.0	6.8	5.4	7.3	9.9	7.6	5.5
Keypunch supervisors	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.1	6.1	8.2	6.2	8.7	7.5	(⁵)
Messengers	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.8	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.1	5.6	10.1	7.4	5.3
Secretaries	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.6	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Stenographers	(⁵)	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.8	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.5	11.6	8.0	5.4
Typists	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.0	6.7	9.9	7.1	5.0

¹Survey data did not represent a 12-month period due to a change in survey timing. Data have been prorated to represent a 12-month interval.

²Data for 1 administrative occupation (managers of office services, last surveyed in 1968), and 3 clerical occupations (bookkeeping machine operators, last surveyed in 1964, and switchboard operators and tabulating-machine operators, last surveyed in 1970), not shown above, are included in the averages for the periods during which they were surveyed.

³Comparable data not available for both years.

⁴Comparison over this period was not possible because of changes in the definition of the occupation.

⁵Not surveyed.

⁶Average annual rate of increase from 1962 to 1976.

⁷Includes drafter-tracers.

NOTE: For method of computation, see appendix A.

Text table 2. Percent increases in average salaries, 1961-76, by work level category

Work level category	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1961
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976
Group A (GS grades 1-4 in appendix D)	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.9	4.5	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.5	6.2	9.1	7.6	108.3
Group B (GS grades 5-10 in appendix D)	2.6	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.4	5.7	8.6	6.4	109.9
Group C (GS grades 11-15 in appendix D)	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.7	6.2	8.8	6.5	116.1

¹ Actual survey-to-survey increases have been prorated to a 12-month period.

NOTE: For method of computation, see appendix A.

To show changes in salaries since 1961 for different levels of work, occupational classifications were grouped into the three broad categories described in text table 2.

Average salaries increased more for the higher occupational levels (group C) than for the two lower groups from 1961 through 1966, except for the 1962-63 period. Between 1966 and 1969, however, the middle occupational levels (group B) showed larger annual increases than did the lower or higher levels. Between 1969 and 1971, the increases for all three groups were nearly identical, but since 1971 the middle group has trailed the other two. Although occupational levels in group C show the largest cumulative increase over the entire 1961-76 period, salaries of occupational levels in group A have increased the most (39.8 percent) between 1971 and 1976.

Another method of examining salary trends is to combine the data into the four occupational groups shown in chart 1. Increases from 1975 to 1976 amounted to 6.6 percent for the experienced professional and administrative group; 5.6 percent for the entry and developmental professional and administrative group; 7.8 percent for the technical support group; and 7.3 percent for the clerical group.⁴ The entry and developmental professional and administrative group continued the pattern shown since 1970 of recording the smallest percent change.

Increases in salaries for both the technical support and entry and developmental professional and administrative groups over the 15-year period averaged 5.0 percent—less than the 5.1 percent shown by the clerical group and the 5.3 percent shown by the experienced professional and administrative group.⁵

Average salaries, March 1976

Average monthly salaries for the occupations studied (table 1) ranged from \$490 for file clerks I to \$3,646 for the top level of attorneys surveyed. These extremes reflect the wide range of duties and responsibilities represented by the work levels surveyed. Average salaries for occupational levels and a brief indication of the duties and responsibilities they represent are summarized in the following paragraphs.⁶

Among the five levels of *accountants* surveyed, average monthly salaries ranged from \$955 for accountants I to \$1,951 for accountants V. *Auditors* in the four levels defined for survey had average salaries ranging from \$981 a month for auditors I to \$1,663 for auditors IV. Level I in both the accounting and auditing series included trainees who had bachelor's degrees in accounting or the equivalent in education and experience combined. For level III, the most heavily populated group in both series, monthly salaries averaged \$1,286 for accountants and \$1,339 for auditors. Sixty-six percent of the accountants and 37 percent of the auditors were employed in manufacturing industries. Other industry divisions which had large numbers of auditors were finance, insurance, and real estate (33 percent); and public utilities (14 percent).⁷

Chief accountants—surveyed separately from accountants—include those who develop or adapt and direct the accounting program for a company or an establishment (plant) of a company. Classification levels are determined by the extent of delegated authority and responsibility, the technical complexity of the accounting system, and, to

⁴ Work levels used to compute 1975-76 increases were:

- Clerical—All clerical levels except secretaries.
- Technical support—All levels of drafters and engineering technicians.
- Entry and developmental professional and administrative—Accountants I and II; auditors I and II; attorneys I; job analysts II; chemists I and II; and engineers I and II.
- Experienced professional and administrative—Accountants III, IV, V; auditors III and IV; chief accountants I, II, III, and IV; attorneys II, III, IV, V, and VI; job analysts III and IV; directors of personnel I, II, III, and IV; chemists III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII; and engineers III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII.

A few survey levels, not readily identifiable with any of the 4 occupational categories, were not used.

⁵ Survey data for 1966-67 and 1971-72 did not represent a 12-month period due to changes in survey timing. Increases for these years have been prorated to represent a 12-month period.

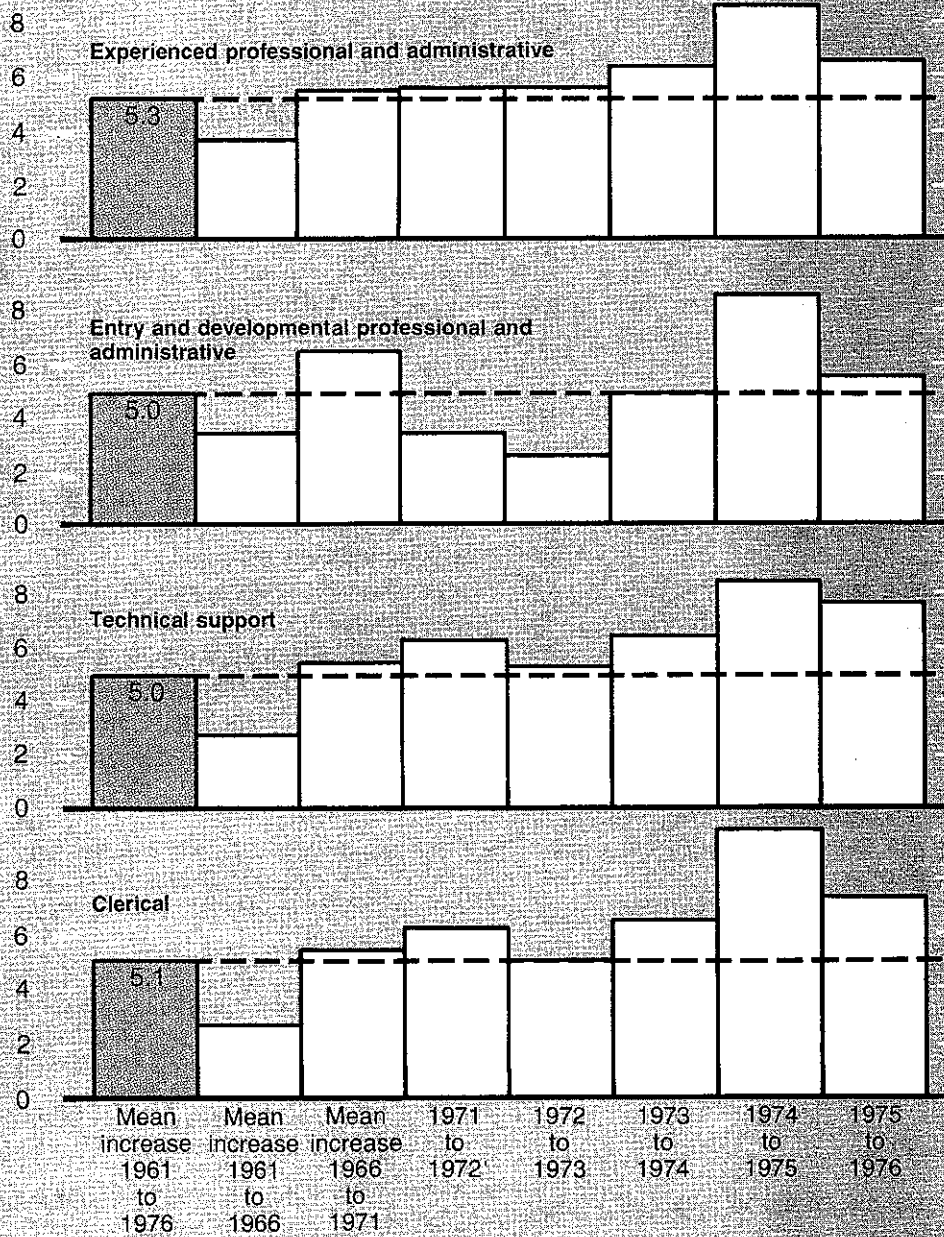
⁶ Classification of employees in the occupations and work levels surveyed is based on factors detailed in the definitions in appendix C.

⁷ Establishments primarily engaged in providing accounting and auditing services are excluded from the survey.

Chart 1

Increases in Average Salaries for Selected Occupational Groups, 1961 to 1976

Percent increase



Data were adjusted to a 12-month period.

a lesser degree, the size of the professional staff directed. Chief accountants at level I, who have authority to adapt the accounting system established at higher levels to meet the needs of an establishment with relatively few and stable functions and work processes (directing one or two accountants), average \$1,705 a month. Chief accountants IV,⁸ who have authority to establish and maintain the accounting program, subject to general policy guidelines, for a company with numerous and varied functions and work processes (directing as many as 40 accountants), averaged \$2,827 a month. Over two-thirds of the chief accountants who met the requirements of the definitions for these four levels were employed in manufacturing industries.

Attorneys are classified into survey levels based upon the difficulty of their assignments and their responsibilities. Attorneys I, which includes new law graduates with bar membership and those performing work that is relatively uncomplicated due to clearly applicable precedents and well-established facts, averaged \$1,285 a month. Attorneys in the top level surveyed, level VI, averaged \$3,646 a month. These attorneys deal with legal matters of major importance to their organization, and are usually subordinate only to the general counsel or an immediate deputy in very large firms. Finance, insurance, and real estate industries employed about four-tenths of the attorneys; manufacturing industries employed about three-tenths; and public utilities, two-tenths.⁹

Buyers averaged \$978 a month at level I, which includes those who purchase "off-the-shelf" and readily available items and services from local sources. Buyers IV, who purchase large amounts of highly complex and technical items, materials, or services, averaged \$1,673 a month. Manufacturing industries employed 86 percent of the buyers in the four levels.

In the personnel management field, four work levels of *job analysts* and five levels of *directors of personnel* were studied.¹⁰ Job analysts II, the lowest level for which data could be presented, averaged \$1,130 compared with \$1,596 for job analysts IV, who, under general supervision, analyze and evaluate a variety of the more difficult jobs and who may participate in the development and installation of evaluation or compensation systems. Directors of personnel are limited by definition to those who have programs that include, at a minimum, responsibility for administering a job evaluation system, employment and placement functions, and employee relations and services functions. Those with significant responsibility for actual contract negotia-

tion with labor unions as the principal company representative are excluded. Provisions are made in the definition for weighting various combinations of duties and responsibilities to determine the level. Among personnel directors with job functions as specified for the four levels of responsibility, average monthly salaries ranged from \$1,517 for level I to \$2,755 for level IV.¹¹ Manufacturing industries employed 66 percent of the job analysts and 71 percent of the directors of personnel included in the study; the finance, insurance, and real estate industries ranked next with 20 percent of the job analysts and 11 percent of the directors of personnel.

Chemists and *engineers* each are surveyed in eight levels. Both series start with a professional trainee level, typically requiring a B.S. degree. The highest level surveyed involves either full responsibility over a very broad and highly complex and diversified engineering or chemical program, with several subordinates each directing large and important segments of the program; or individual research and consultation in difficult problem areas where the chemist or engineer is a recognized authority and where solutions would represent a major scientific or technological advance.¹² Average monthly salaries ranged from \$1,040 for chemists I to \$3,394 for chemists VIII, and from \$1,160 for engineers I to \$3,020 for engineers VIII. Although at level I the average salaries of engineers exceeded those of chemists by 12 percent, the salary advantage of engineers over chemists decreased steadily with each level, until at level V the average salaries for both occupations were nearly equal, and at level VIII the average salaries for chemists exceeded those for engineers by 12 percent.

Level IV, the largest group in each series, includes professional employees who are fully competent in all technical aspects of their assignments, work with considerable independence, and in some cases, supervise a few professional and technical workers. Manufacturing industries accounted for over 95 percent of all chemists and 71 percent of all engineers; the surveyed engineering and scientific services, 3 and 16 percent; and public utilities, 1 and 12 percent, respectively.

By definition, the five-level series for *engineering technicians* is limited to employees providing semiprofessional technical support to engineers engaged in areas such as research, design, development, testing, or manufacturing process improvement, and whose work pertains to electrical, electronic, or mechanical components or equipment. Technicians engaged primarily in production or maintenance work are excluded. Engineering technicians I, who perform simple routine tasks under close supervision, or from detailed procedures, averaged \$756 a month. Engineering technicians V, the highest level surveyed, averaged

⁸Although chief accountants V, directors of personnel V, job analysts I, and keypunch supervisors V were surveyed, as defined in appendix C, too few employees in each occupational level met requirements for the level to warrant presentation of salary figures.

⁹The survey excluded establishments primarily offering legal advice or legal services.

¹⁰See footnote 8.

¹¹See footnote 8.

¹²It is recognized in the definition that top positions of some companies with unusually extensive and complex engineering or chemical programs are above that level.

\$1,341 a month. That level includes fully experienced technicians performing more complex assignments involving responsibility for planning and conducting a complete project of relatively limited scope, or a portion of a larger and more diverse project in accordance with objectives, requirements, and design approaches as outlined by the supervisor or a professional engineer. Salaries for intermediate levels III and IV, at which a majority of the technicians surveyed were classified, averaged \$1,022 and \$1,182 respectively. As might be expected, most of the technicians as defined were employed in manufacturing (75 percent) and in the scientific services industries studied (18 percent), with public utilities employing nearly all the rest (7 percent). Although the ratio of such technicians to engineers studied was about 1 to 4 in all manufacturing industries, a ratio of approximately 1 to 3 was found in establishments manufacturing mechanical and electrical equipment, 1 to 8 in public utilities, and 1 to 2 in research, development, and testing laboratories.

In the *drafting field*, the definitions used in the survey cover four levels of work—drafter-tracers, and drafters I, II, and III. Monthly salaries averaged \$698 for drafter-tracers and ranged from \$814 to \$1,274 among the three levels of drafters. Drafter-tracers copy plans and drawings prepared by others or prepare simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. The three drafter levels as defined ranged from employees preparing detail drawings of single units or parts (level I) to those who, working in close support with the design originator, plan the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features, and either prepare or direct the preparation of the drawings (level III). The drafting employees were distributed by industry in about the same proportion as engineers, with 67 percent in manufacturing, 9 percent in public utilities, and 22 percent in the selected engineering and scientific services studied.

Computer operators, last surveyed in 1974, were included this year. Computer operators I whose work assignments consist of on-the-job training averaged \$647 a month. Computer operators III, the largest group surveyed, averaged \$847. At the highest level, computer operator VI, the average monthly salary was \$1,254; less than 2 percent of the operators, however, were at this level. Computer operators are classified on the basis of responsibility for solving problems and equipment malfunctions, the degree of variability of their assignments, and the relative level of sophistication of the equipment they operate. Computer operators, keypunch supervisors, and keypunch operators were distributed by industry in approximately similar proportions. Nearly seven-tenths were employed in manufacturing and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries; virtually all of the remainder were distributed among the public utilities, wholesale, and retail trade industries.

Keypunch supervisors are classified on the basis of combinations of three elements—level of supervisory responsibility, difficulty of keypunch work supervised, and number

of employees supervised.¹³ Keypunch supervisors I, who are responsible for the day-to-day supervision of fewer than 20 operators performing routine keypunching operations, averaged \$829 a month. At level IV, the highest level for which data could be presented, keypunch supervisors averaged \$1,241.

Among the survey's 17 *clerical jobs*, average monthly salaries for secretaries, the most heavily populated clerical occupation studied, ranged from \$741 at level I to \$1,029 at level V. Average salaries of \$706 and \$788 were reported for general and senior stenographers; \$637 and \$805 for accounting clerks I and II; and the two levels of typists averaged \$569 and \$665. Generally, average salaries for clerical workers were highest in public utilities and manufacturing industries and lowest in the finance, insurance, and real estate, and retail trade divisions. Employment in manufacturing exceeded that in any of the nonmanufacturing divisions within the scope of the survey in 11 of the 17 clerical work levels; highest employment totals in the other 6 levels were in the finance, insurance, and real estate division. Women constituted 95 percent or more of the employees in 13 of the clerical work levels; men constituted one-half or more in only one (messenger).

Median monthly salaries (the amount below and above which 50 percent of the employees are found) for most work levels were slightly lower than the weighted averages (means) cited above (i. e., salaries in the upper halves of the arrays affected averages more than salaries in the lower halves). The relative difference between the mean and the median was less than 3 percent for 54 of the 82 work levels, from 3 to 5 percent in 21 work levels, and from 5 to 7 percent in the other 7 levels.

Salary levels in metropolitan areas

In most occupational levels, average salaries for employees in metropolitan areas (table 2) were slightly higher than average salaries for employees in all establishments within the full scope of the survey (table 1). Only in 1 of the 82 work levels for which separate data could be presented were average salaries more than 1.5 percent higher in metropolitan areas than in all areas combined. Employment in the survey occupations in metropolitan areas was about nine-tenths of the total nationwide employment reported in these occupations. The proportions varied, however, among occupations and work levels. Nearly all attorneys, for example, but only four-fifths of all buyers and directors of personnel, were employed in metropolitan areas. In 71 of the 82 work levels, 85 percent or more of the employment was in metropolitan areas. It is apparent, therefore, that for most work levels, salaries in nonmetropolitan counties could have little effect upon the averages for all establishments combined.

¹³See footnote 8.

Salary levels in large establishments

Separate data are presented for 77 occupational work levels in establishments with 2,500 employees or more (table 3). Comparisons between employment and relative salary levels in these establishments and the full survey also are presented. Establishments employing 2,500 workers or more employed over one-third of the professional, administrative, supervisory, and clerical workers within the scope of the survey, and almost two-fifths of the workers in the selected occupations studied. In the 77 occupational work levels shown in table 3, large establishments accounted for varying proportions of employment, ranging from 7 to 76 percent (directors of personnel I and engineering technicians V, respectively). The range was from 12 to 44 percent for clerical and clerical supervisory jobs, and from 7 to 76 percent for nonclerical jobs.

Salary levels in large establishments, expressed as a percent of levels in all establishments combined, ranged from 99 to 127. Salary averages in large establishments exceeded the all-establishment averages by 5 percent or more in all clerical and clerical supervisory occupational levels, but in only 33 of 57 nonclerical levels, as shown by the following tabulation (all-establishment average for each occupational level = 100 percent):

	<i>Profes- sional, ad- ministra- tive, and technical</i>	<i>Clerical, clerical super- visory</i>
Total number of levels . . .	57	20
95-99 percent	1	—
100-104 percent	23	—
105-109 percent	17	5
110 percent and over	16	15

As expected, the pay relatives were smallest for those work levels where large establishments contributed heavily to the total employment and, consequently, to the all-establishment average.

Salary distributions

Percent distributions of employees by monthly salary are presented for the professional and administrative occupations in table 4, for technical support occupations and keypunch supervisors in table 5, and for employees in clerical occupations in table 6. Within all 82 work levels, salary rates for the highest paid employees were more than twice those of the lowest paid employees. The absolute spread between highest and lowest paid workers within a given work level tended to widen with each rise in work level for most occupations. All occupations showed a substantial degree of overlapping of individual salaries between work levels. Ranges in salary rates of employees in established pay grades or work levels within salary structures of individual firms also often overlapped substantially.

The middle 50 and 80 percent of the salary range, and the median salary for each occupational work level, have been charted (charts 2 and 3). The charts point up occupational pay relationships as well as the typically greater degree of salary dispersion associated with the higher work levels in each occupational series.

Expressing the salary range of the middle 50 percent of employees in each work level as a percent of the median salary permits comparison of salary ranges and eliminates extremely low and high salaries from each comparison. As shown in text table 3, the degree of dispersion ranged from 15 to 30 percent of the median salary in 75 of the 82 work levels. The degree of dispersion tended to be greater in the clerical and keypunch supervisory occupations than in the other occupations studied.

Differences in salaries paid within work levels reflect a variety of factors other than duties and responsibilities. These include salary structures within establishments which provide for a range of rates for each grade level; variations in occupational employment among industries, as illustrated in table 7 and chart 4; and salary variations among regions—particularly for clerical occupations.¹⁴ Clerical employees usually are recruited locally while professional and administrative positions tend to be recruited on a broader regional or national basis.

Pay differences by industry

The survey is planned to permit publication of national survey estimates by level of work. By combining the data for all levels of work studied in each occupation, relative salary levels in major industry divisions may be compared to each other and to salary levels in all industries combined (table 8).

Relative salary levels for the 12 professional, administrative, and technical support occupations tended to be closest to the average for all industry divisions in manufacturing, which contributed more to total employment than any other industry division for all but one (attorneys) of the 12 occupations. Relative salary levels in the public utilities industry division were generally the highest.

For most occupations studied, relative salary levels were lower in retail trade and in finance, insurance, and real estate than in other industry divisions. Where retail trade and the finance industries contributed a substantial proportion of the total employment, the average salary in the occupation for all industries combined was lowered, and the relative levels in industries such as manufacturing and public utilities tended to be well above 100 percent of the all-industry level. For example, relative pay levels for file

¹⁴For analysis of interarea pay differentials in clerical salaries, see *Area Wage Surveys: Metropolitan Areas, United States and Regional Summaries, 1973-74*, Bulletin 1795-29 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976).

Chart 2

Salaries in Professional and Technical Occupations, March 1976

Median Monthly Salaries and Ranges Within Which Fell 50 Percent and 80 Percent of Employees

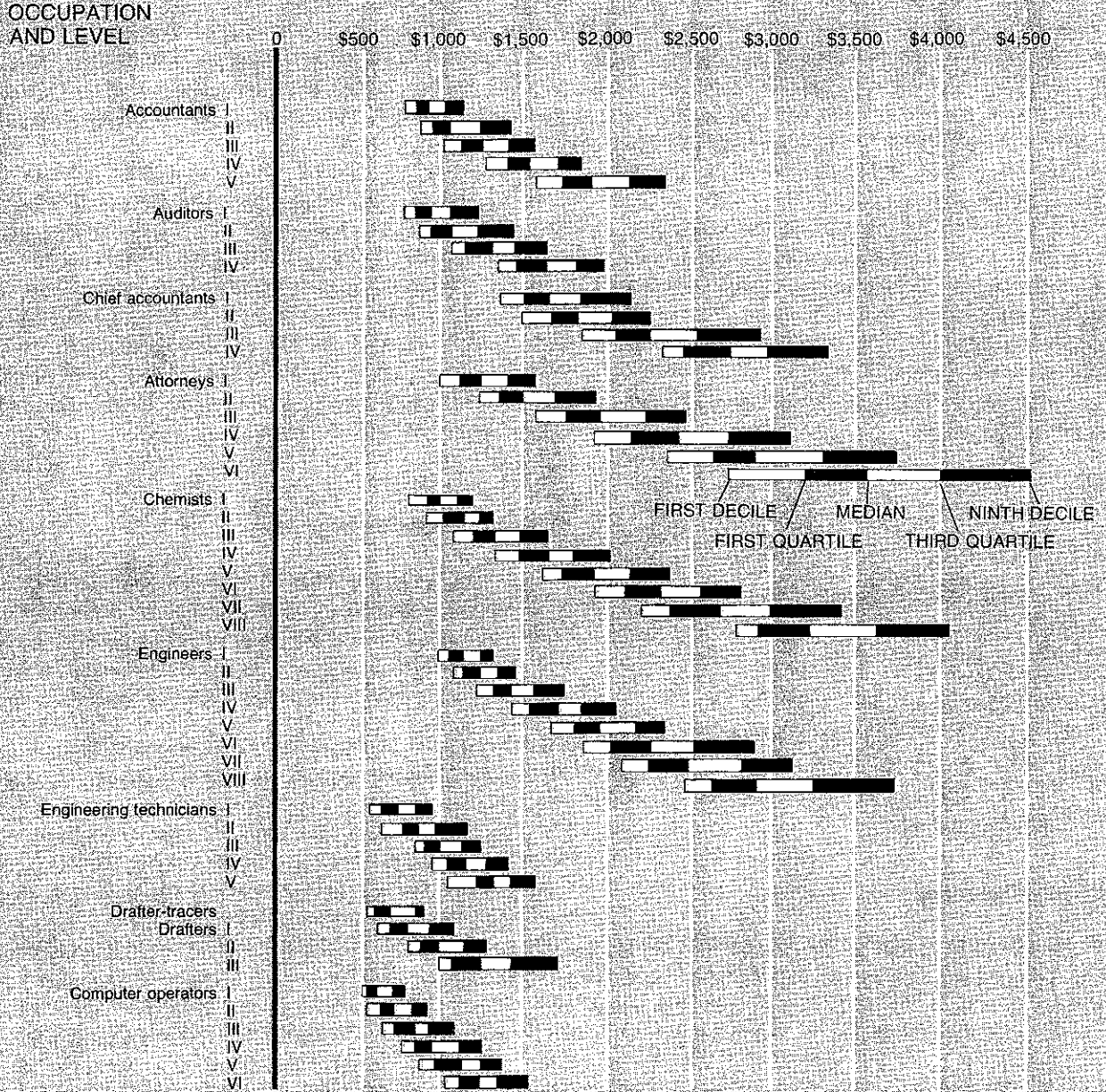


Chart 3

Salaries in Administrative and Clerical Occupations, March 1976

Median Monthly Salaries and Ranges Within Which Fell 50 Percent and 80 Percent of Employees

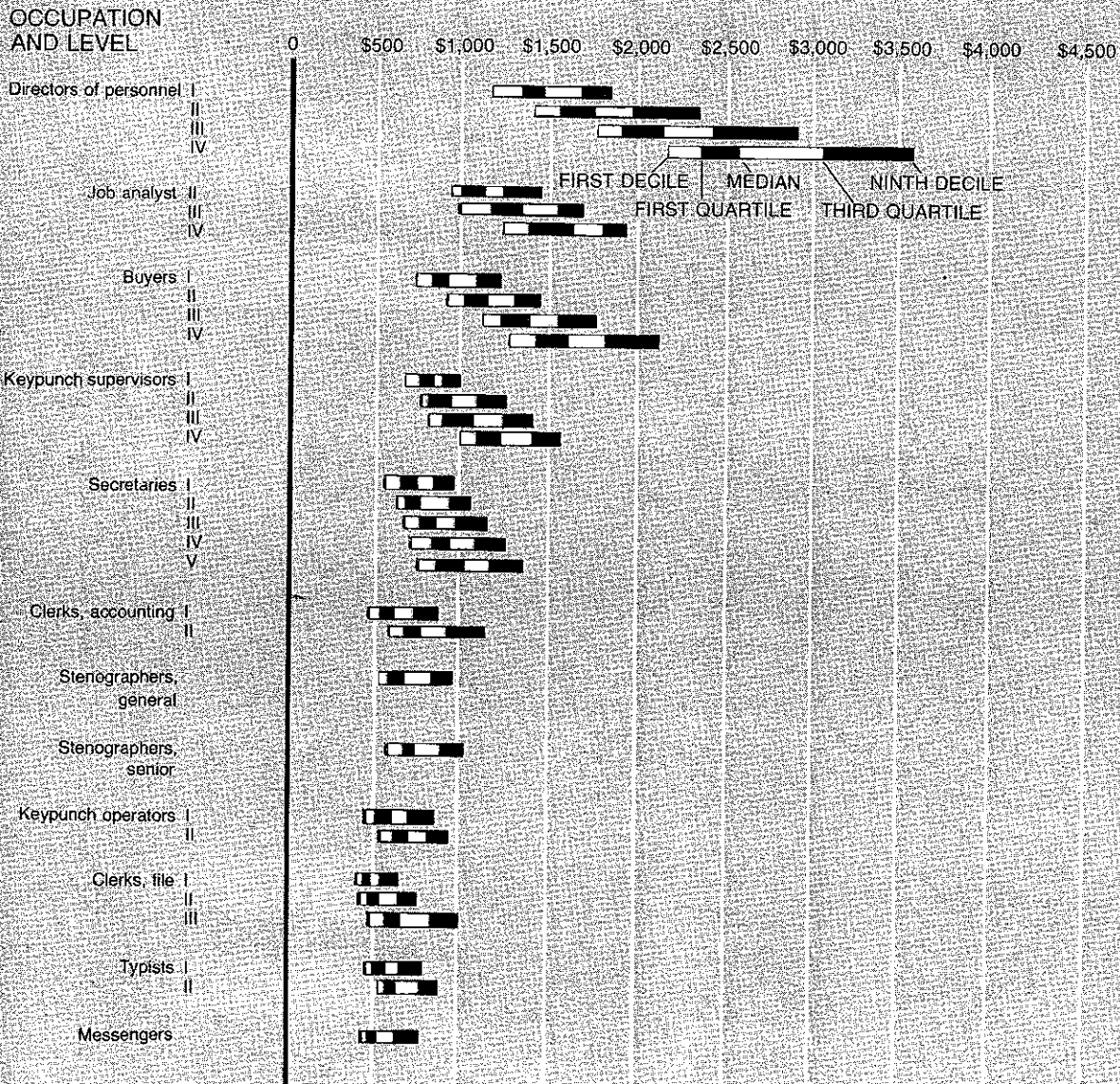
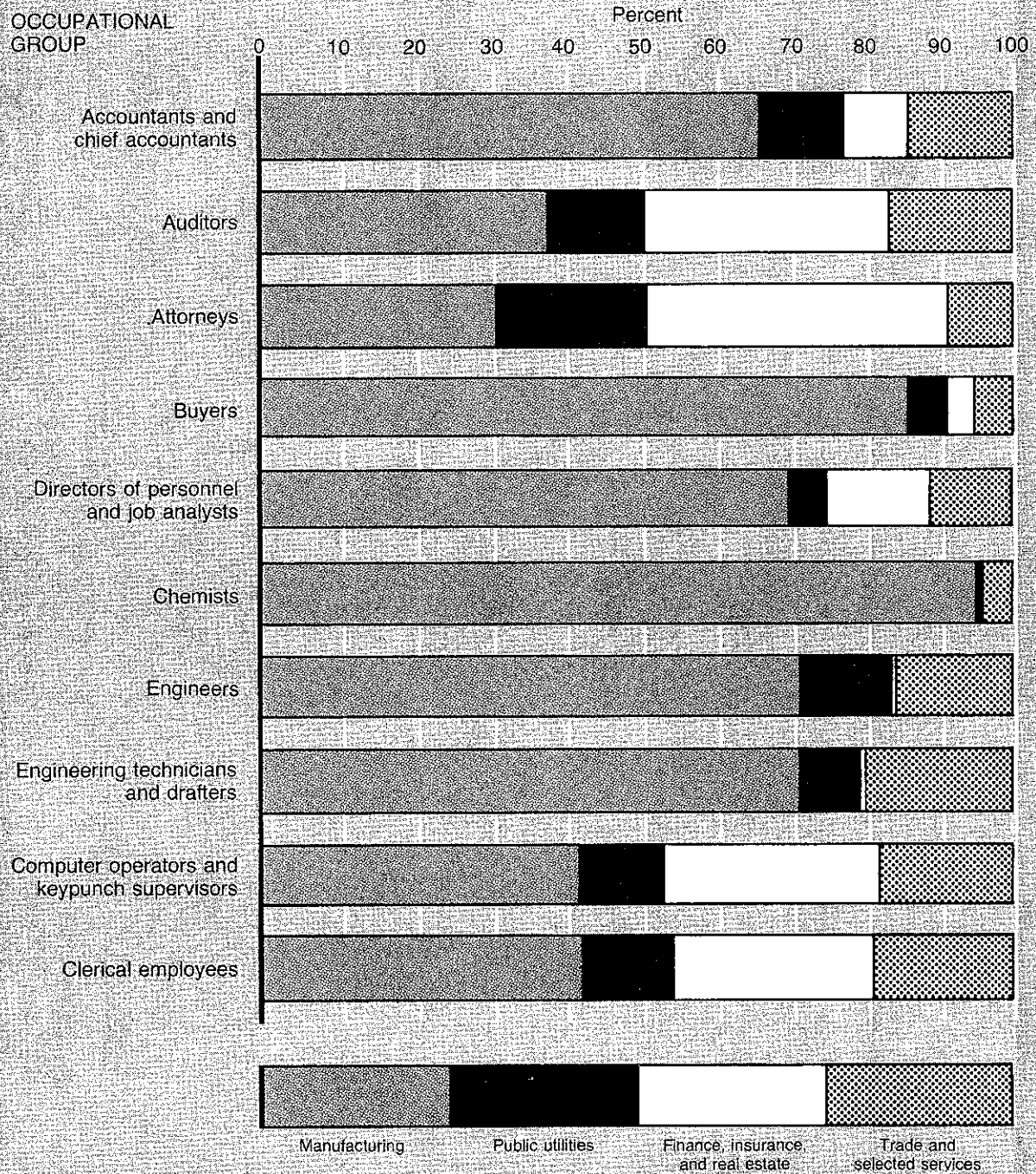


Chart 4

**Relative Employment in Selected Occupational Groups
by Industry Division, March 1976**



Text table 3. Distribution of work levels by degree of salary dispersion

Occupation	Number of work levels	Number of levels having degree of dispersion ¹ of--			
		15 and under 20 percent	20 and under 25 percent	25 and under 30 percent	30 percent and over
All occupations	82	16	34	25	7
Accountants	5	2	2	1	0
Auditors	4	0	3	1	0
Chief accountants	4	3	1	0	0
Attorneys	6	0	6	0	0
Buyers	4	0	3	1	0
Job analysts	3	0	2	1	0
Directors of personnel	4	0	3	1	0
Chemists	8	3	5	0	0
Engineers	8	5	3	0	0
Engineering technicians	5	1	3	1	0
Drafters ²	4	0	0	3	1
Computer operators	6	1	2	3	0
Keypunch supervisors	4	1	0	1	2
Clerical workers	17	0	1	12	4

¹ Degree of dispersion equals the salary range of the middle 50 percent of employees in a work level expressed as a percent of the median salary for that level.

² Includes drafter-tracers.

clerks (108 percent of the all-industry level in manufacturing and 149 percent in public utilities) reflected the influence of lower salaries for the high proportion (64 percent) of all-industry employment included in the finance industries. The finance industries, however, also reported lower average standard weekly hours than the other industries surveyed, as shown in table 9.

Average standard weekly hours

The length of the standard workweek, on which the regular straight-time salary is based, was obtained for individual employees in the occupations studied. When individual weekly hours were not available, particularly for some higher level professional and administrative posi-

tions, the predominant workweek of the office work force was used as the standard workweek. The distribution of average weekly hours (rounded to the nearest half-hour) is presented in table 9 for each occupation by major industry division surveyed. Average weekly hours were lower in finance, insurance, and real estate (38 hours in most occupations) than in the other industry divisions (39 or 39.5 hours). Average weekly hours have been stable over the past decade.¹⁵

¹⁵For information on scheduled weekly hours of office workers employed in metropolitan areas, see *Area Wage Surveys, Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1973-74*, Bulletin 1795-28 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

Although only nationwide salary data are presented in this bulletin, clerical and drafting occupation salary data are available for each of the metropolitan areas in which the Bureau conducts area wage surveys. These area reports also include information on supplementary benefits such as paid vacations, holidays, and health, insurance, and pension plans relating to nonsupervisory office workers. A directory of occupational wage surveys, which contains a listing by State and area, is available at the Bureau's regional offices listed on the inside back cover of this bulletin.

Table 1. Average salaries: United States

(Employment and average salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry,¹ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ²	Number of employees ³	Monthly salaries ⁴				Annual salaries ⁴			
		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵	
				First quartile	Third quartile			First quartile	Third quartile
Accountants and auditors									
Accountants I	5,636	\$ 955	\$ 934	\$ 869	\$1,033	\$11,453	\$11,210	\$10,428	\$12,395
Accountants II	15,559	1,117	1,083	975	1,250	13,394	12,995	11,695	15,000
Accountants III	31,603	1,286	1,260	1,125	1,416	15,428	15,120	13,500	16,993
Accountants IV	20,498	1,562	1,543	1,405	1,703	18,738	18,522	16,860	20,433
Accountants V	7,423	1,951	1,916	1,726	2,144	23,402	22,991	20,717	25,730
Auditors I	1,428	981	950	850	1,083	11,769	11,400	10,196	12,996
Auditors II	2,756	1,119	1,075	950	1,225	13,427	12,895	11,395	14,700
Auditors III	5,304	1,339	1,302	1,166	1,458	16,059	15,629	13,987	17,493
Auditors IV	3,529	1,663	1,635	1,478	1,825	19,952	19,620	17,736	21,900
Chief accountants I	552	1,705	1,673	1,515	1,833	20,460	20,074	18,180	21,996
Chief accountants II	1,132	1,897	1,851	1,692	2,042	22,753	22,212	20,305	24,506
Chief accountants III	742	2,345	2,291	2,071	2,580	28,136	27,489	24,852	30,964
Chief accountants IV	340	2,827	2,791	2,492	3,000	33,916	33,487	29,904	36,000
Attorneys									
Attorneys I	740	1,285	1,250	1,125	1,416	15,413	15,000	13,495	16,993
Attorneys II	1,565	1,556	1,500	1,375	1,697	18,667	18,000	16,500	20,364
Attorneys III	1,916	2,018	1,974	1,766	2,232	24,205	23,691	21,192	26,784
Attorneys IV	1,948	2,486	2,457	2,166	2,761	29,828	29,488	25,990	33,137
Attorneys V	1,133	3,026	2,918	2,667	3,333	36,308	35,021	32,000	39,996
Attorneys VI	625	3,646	3,595	3,214	3,998	43,747	43,140	38,568	47,981
Buyers									
Buyers I	4,222	978	956	845	1,100	11,732	11,471	10,140	13,200
Buyers II	12,480	1,184	1,166	1,030	1,304	14,200	13,994	12,360	15,642
Buyers III	13,726	1,427	1,400	1,240	1,577	17,122	16,800	14,874	18,927
Buyers IV	5,010	1,673	1,621	1,458	1,837	20,075	19,452	17,496	22,047
Personnel management									
Job analysts II	274	1,130	1,116	991	1,214	13,559	13,395	11,895	14,569
Job analysts III	576	1,341	1,325	1,166	1,529	16,091	15,900	13,994	18,353
Job analysts IV	484	1,596	1,605	1,392	1,791	19,142	19,266	16,704	21,491
Directors of personnel I	1,163	1,517	1,488	1,347	1,680	18,193	17,861	16,163	20,160
Directors of personnel II	1,735	1,810	1,740	1,552	1,975	21,720	20,880	18,623	23,700
Directors of personnel III	1,079	2,238	2,132	1,905	2,420	26,845	25,590	22,860	29,040
Directors of personnel IV	271	2,755	2,596	2,374	3,075	33,060	31,157	28,489	36,900
Chemists and engineers									
Chemists I	1,284	1,040	1,037	950	1,130	12,473	12,445	11,395	13,560
Chemists II	3,337	1,174	1,180	1,066	1,270	14,077	14,160	12,795	15,240
Chemists III	8,538	1,383	1,374	1,233	1,525	16,589	16,493	14,794	18,300
Chemists IV	9,699	1,703	1,694	1,524	1,864	20,429	20,330	18,293	22,373
Chemists V	7,555	2,009	1,977	1,783	2,194	24,099	23,724	21,391	26,322
Chemists VI	4,104	2,406	2,357	2,164	2,600	28,868	28,289	25,966	31,200
Chemists VII	1,477	2,797	2,725	2,424	3,040	33,559	32,700	29,088	36,485
Chemists VIII	412	3,394	3,296	2,990	3,670	40,723	39,452	35,880	44,040
Engineers I	11,648	1,160	1,151	1,075	1,250	13,918	13,817	12,900	14,994
Engineers II	29,235	1,266	1,250	1,151	1,360	15,184	14,994	13,817	16,320
Engineers III	82,307	1,457	1,438	1,310	1,595	17,482	17,258	15,720	19,140
Engineers IV	119,970	1,730	1,708	1,558	1,891	20,749	20,496	18,693	22,692
Engineers V	85,907	2,007	1,994	1,811	2,185	24,082	23,927	21,732	26,220
Engineers VI	44,284	2,312	2,280	2,033	2,541	27,737	27,360	24,390	30,488
Engineers VII	17,608	2,571	2,500	2,250	2,832	30,850	30,000	27,000	33,984
Engineers VIII	4,526	3,020	2,920	2,640	3,280	36,236	35,040	31,685	39,366
Technical support									
Engineering technicians I	3,005	756	747	642	850	9,064	8,960	7,704	10,199
Engineering technicians II	12,355	904	875	782	992	10,841	10,500	9,387	11,903
Engineering technicians III	23,869	1,022	1,000	900	1,132	12,258	12,000	10,796	13,585
Engineering technicians IV	28,795	1,182	1,173	1,055	1,293	14,178	14,078	12,656	15,517
Engineering technicians V	18,407	1,341	1,320	1,224	1,447	16,086	16,840	14,688	17,364

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Average salaries: United States—Continued

(Employment and average salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry,¹ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ²	Number of employees ³	Monthly salaries ⁴				Annual salaries ⁴			
		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵	
				First quartile	Third quartile			First quartile	Third quartile
Technical support—Continued									
Drafter-tracers	4,281	\$ 698	\$ 680	\$ 570	\$ 826	\$ 8,369	\$ 8,160	\$ 6,841	\$ 9,907
Drafters I	17,602	814	782	695	912	9,763	9,385	8,342	10,949
Drafters II	29,395	1,003	975	860	1,115	12,029	11,700	10,320	13,379
Drafters III	31,426	1,274	1,217	1,065	1,416	15,288	14,599	12,780	16,998
Computer operators I	2,783	647	625	565	716	7,761	7,500	6,778	8,594
Computer operators II	8,172	732	713	630	817	8,774	8,551	7,560	9,810
Computer operators III	21,718	847	830	725	937	10,162	9,959	8,700	11,246
Computer operators IV	13,617	991	964	858	1,108	11,881	11,563	10,296	13,291
Computer operators V	2,647	1,127	1,118	973	1,250	13,523	13,410	11,681	15,003
Computer operators VI	777	1,254	1,243	1,125	1,356	15,038	14,916	13,500	16,268
Clerical supervisory									
Keypunch supervisors I	892	829	804	743	895	9,939	9,646	8,916	10,741
Keypunch supervisors II	1,970	956	910	805	1,080	11,470	10,920	9,666	12,960
Keypunch supervisors III	1,254	1,068	1,056	886	1,206	12,815	12,668	10,637	14,469
Keypunch supervisors IV	298	1,241	1,200	1,083	1,390	14,883	14,400	12,995	16,680
Clerical									
Clerks, accounting I	91,001	637	600	521	713	7,636	7,200	6,257	8,551
Clerks, accounting II	74,328	805	767	656	902	9,652	9,204	7,873	10,819
Clerks, file I	25,685	490	465	424	525	5,875	5,579	5,084	6,299
Clerks, file II	17,556	554	516	460	606	6,637	6,192	5,520	7,267
Clerks, file III	6,448	684	639	539	800	8,205	7,665	6,465	9,600
Keypunch operators I	55,404	639	601	526	704	7,660	7,212	6,309	8,447
Keypunch operators II	44,358	735	702	625	812	8,811	8,424	7,500	9,740
Messengers	21,257	557	521	464	610	6,676	6,257	5,573	7,320
Secretaries I	43,660	741	723	634	819	8,882	8,676	7,612	9,823
Secretaries II	64,553	804	782	685	904	9,641	9,384	8,220	10,848
Secretaries III	69,748	868	845	743	978	10,413	10,140	8,916	11,739
Secretaries IV	43,981	954	933	810	1,086	11,442	11,200	9,720	13,035
Secretaries V	13,752	1,029	1,010	869	1,166	12,342	12,120	10,428	13,992
Stenographers, general	32,578	706	679	580	814	8,472	8,148	6,960	9,768
Stenographers, senior	39,135	788	766	670	890	9,445	9,191	8,040	10,680
Typists I	46,214	569	541	478	628	6,827	6,497	5,735	7,537
Typists II	33,784	665	635	558	740	7,975	7,620	6,696	8,880

¹ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.
² Occupational definitions appear in appendix C.
³ Occupational employment estimates relate to the total in all establishments within the scope of the survey and not to the number actually surveyed. For further explanation, see appendix A.
⁴ Salaries reported are standard salaries paid for standard work sched-

ules; i.e., the straight-time salary corresponding to the employee's normal work schedule excluding overtime hours. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living payments and incentive earnings are included.
⁵ The middle range (interquartile) is the central part of the array excluding the upper and lower fourths of the employee distribution.

The survey was designed to collect data on nonproduction cash bonuses and to develop average bonuses by occupational level. Because of the high nonresponse rate, which may have introduced an unknown bias into the data collected and the large sampling errors associated with the bonus information reported, the results were considered unpublished.

Table 2. Average salaries: Metropolitan areas

(Employment and average salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry, metropolitan areas,¹ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ²	Number of employees ³	Monthly salaries ⁴				Annual salaries ⁴			
		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵	
				First quartile	Third quartile			First quartile	Third quartile
Accountants and auditors									
Accountants I	5,064	\$957	\$934	\$860	\$1,040	\$11,477	\$11,210	\$10,317	\$12,475
Accountants II	14,027	1,124	1,089	978	1,263	13,488	13,063	11,732	15,155
Accountants III	26,970	1,300	1,275	1,135	1,436	15,591	15,300	13,620	17,231
Accountants IV	17,732	1,565	1,549	1,400	1,708	18,777	18,593	16,800	20,492
Accountants V	6,746	1,956	1,918	1,730	2,160	23,467	23,016	20,760	25,922
Auditors I	1,384	983	950	850	1,083	11,789	11,400	10,196	12,996
Auditors II	2,558	1,123	1,077	950	1,235	13,467	12,921	11,395	14,820
Auditors III	4,984	1,343	1,308	1,166	1,464	16,106	15,694	13,992	17,568
Auditors IV	3,340	1,665	1,638	1,478	1,828	19,969	19,650	17,736	21,935
Chief accountants I	464	1,731	1,701	1,515	1,868	20,771	20,413	18,180	22,418
Chief accountants II	937	1,904	1,851	1,708	2,041	22,847	22,212	20,492	24,490
Chief accountants III	644	2,348	2,274	2,049	2,596	28,176	27,289	24,590	31,154
Chief accountants IV	332	2,831	2,791	2,492	3,050	33,962	33,487	29,904	36,600
Attorneys									
Attorneys I	726	1,284	1,250	1,116	1,416	15,407	14,994	13,395	16,993
Attorneys II	1,519	1,554	1,499	1,374	1,682	18,643	17,993	16,493	20,184
Attorneys III	1,878	2,019	1,974	1,764	2,232	24,226	23,691	21,173	26,789
Attorneys IV	1,864	2,486	2,450	2,165	2,751	29,830	29,400	25,982	33,012
Attorneys V	1,125	3,027	2,918	2,666	3,333	36,318	35,021	31,987	39,996
Attorneys VI	625	3,646	3,595	3,214	3,998	43,747	43,140	38,568	47,981
Buyers									
Buyers I	3,296	992	970	857	1,116	11,900	11,640	10,284	13,395
Buyers II	9,811	1,198	1,180	1,034	1,329	14,373	14,160	12,410	15,944
Buyers III	11,621	1,437	1,408	1,250	1,600	17,243	16,893	14,994	19,200
Buyers IV	4,788	1,677	1,624	1,458	1,847	20,117	19,492	17,496	22,160
Personnel management									
Job analysts II	260	1,114	1,104	981	1,204	13,358	13,245	11,770	14,443
Job analysts III	545	1,352	1,335	1,175	1,529	16,213	16,020	14,094	18,353
Job analysts IV	475	1,600	1,611	1,395	1,795	19,192	19,336	16,743	21,540
Directors of personnel I	782	1,522	1,459	1,350	1,666	18,256	17,502	16,200	19,992
Directors of personnel II	1,399	1,827	1,749	1,600	1,975	21,915	20,992	19,200	23,700
Directors of personnel III	963	2,229	2,124	1,899	2,395	26,744	25,490	22,791	28,740
Directors of personnel IV	240	2,783	2,637	2,352	3,165	33,387	31,649	28,219	37,985
Chemists and engineers									
Chemists I	1,142	1,048	1,036	955	1,150	12,565	12,432	11,460	13,800
Chemists II	3,081	1,179	1,183	1,071	1,274	14,147	14,194	12,847	15,294
Chemists III	7,127	1,398	1,388	1,250	1,541	16,768	16,656	14,994	18,498
Chemists IV	8,335	1,709	1,699	1,529	1,870	20,497	20,392	18,353	22,440
Chemists V	6,517	2,011	1,978	1,783	2,200	24,125	23,741	21,391	26,400
Chemists VI	3,664	2,422	2,366	2,167	2,630	29,058	28,392	26,004	31,560
Chemists VII	1,364	2,801	2,726	2,440	3,034	33,601	32,718	29,280	36,408
Chemists VIII	374	3,427	3,403	3,000	3,707	41,124	40,836	36,000	44,482
Engineers I	10,462	1,164	1,155	1,080	1,250	13,965	13,860	12,960	15,000
Engineers II	25,929	1,273	1,252	1,157	1,371	15,276	15,022	13,884	16,452
Engineers III	73,446	1,469	1,450	1,324	1,608	17,623	17,400	15,888	19,292
Engineers IV	108,147	1,739	1,720	1,566	1,902	20,865	20,642	18,792	22,818
Engineers V	79,445	2,014	2,000	1,818	2,196	24,164	24,000	21,816	26,352
Engineers VI	41,353	2,320	2,289	2,039	2,550	27,834	27,468	24,470	30,600
Engineers VII	16,838	2,574	2,500	2,250	2,833	30,878	30,000	27,000	33,996
Engineers VIII	4,250	3,020	2,916	2,637	3,282	36,232	34,992	31,639	39,384
Technical support									
Engineering technicians I	2,729	750	739	642	836	8,995	8,864	7,704	10,037
Engineering technicians II	10,615	901	870	782	980	10,801	10,440	9,385	11,760
Engineering technicians III	20,574	1,024	1,003	899	1,134	12,285	12,034	10,788	13,608
Engineering technicians IV	25,688	1,190	1,179	1,066	1,304	14,274	14,144	12,792	15,642
Engineering technicians V	17,641	1,344	1,320	1,225	1,450	16,121	15,840	14,703	17,400

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Average salaries: Metropolitan areas—Continued

(Employment and average salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry, metropolitan areas,¹ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ²	Number of employees ³	Monthly salaries ⁴				Annual salaries ⁴			
		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁵	
				First quartile	Third quartile			First quartile	Third quartile
Technical support—Continued									
Drafter-tracers	3,867	\$702	\$683	\$570	\$826	\$8,419	\$8,192	\$6,841	\$9,914
Drafters I	14,826	824	785	695	935	9,881	9,420	8,342	11,220
Drafters II	24,504	1,016	980	869	1,145	12,183	11,759	10,428	13,740
Drafters III	28,465	1,291	1,233	1,074	1,434	15,483	14,796	12,891	17,206
Computer operators I	2,581	649	625	565	717	7,777	7,500	6,778	8,603
Computer operators II	7,105	737	717	630	828	8,840	8,603	7,560	9,936
Computer operators III	19,536	851	832	727	939	10,202	9,985	8,725	11,262
Computer operators IV	12,615	995	967	860	1,115	11,940	11,600	10,324	13,380
Computer operators V	2,500	1,131	1,122	970	1,255	13,568	13,470	11,640	15,060
Computer operators VI	718	1,266	1,247	1,131	1,380	15,181	14,964	13,575	16,560
Clerical supervisory									
Keypunch supervisors I	755	841	820	750	912	10,086	9,840	9,000	10,949
Keypunch supervisors II	1,891	955	912	803	1,074	11,450	10,949	9,627	12,691
Keypunch supervisors III	1,208	1,071	1,056	887	1,208	12,841	12,668	10,646	14,494
Keypunch supervisors IV	290	1,246	1,202	1,090	1,390	14,946	14,419	13,080	16,680
Clerical									
Clerks, accounting I	79,980	643	608	524	721	7,706	7,300	6,289	8,655
Clerks, accounting II	66,695	808	771	659	908	9,695	9,253	7,908	10,897
Clerks, file I	22,242	486	458	417	518	5,830	5,496	5,005	6,216
Clerks, file II	16,423	552	514	459	600	6,615	6,173	5,510	7,200
Clerks, file III	6,027	678	628	536	786	8,131	7,537	6,431	9,437
Keypunch operators I	47,650	650	610	535	717	7,796	7,320	6,424	8,603
Keypunch operators II	40,910	741	708	629	820	8,888	8,499	7,547	9,840
Messengers	20,211	557	521	464	610	6,679	6,257	5,569	7,320
Secretaries I	39,379	747	727	643	825	8,953	8,727	7,716	9,900
Secretaries II	59,536	808	785	688	912	9,693	9,420	8,256	10,949
Secretaries III	63,719	875	853	750	985	10,492	10,240	9,000	11,815
Secretaries IV	40,740	963	941	823	1,093	11,555	11,295	9,876	13,120
Secretaries V	12,776	1,037	1,018	871	1,173	12,434	12,222	10,454	14,078
Stenographers, general	28,655	712	682	587	820	8,544	8,186	7,039	9,836
Stenographers, senior	36,187	792	770	673	893	9,498	9,240	8,082	10,716
Typists I	42,274	573	543	478	630	6,866	6,518	5,735	7,560
Typists II	31,179	667	639	558	743	7,999	7,665	6,696	8,916

¹ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

² Occupational definitions appear in appendix C.

³ Occupational employment estimates relate to the total in all establishments within the scope of the survey and not to the number actually surveyed. For further explanation, see appendix A.

⁴ Salaries reported are standard salaries paid for standard work sched-

ules; i.e., the straight-time salary corresponding to the employee's normal work schedule excluding overtime hours. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living payments and incentive earnings are included.

⁵ The middle range (interquartile) is the central part of the array excluding the upper and lower fourths of the employee distribution.

Table 3. Average salaries: Establishments employing 2,500 workers or more

(Employment and average monthly salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry¹ in establishments employing 2,500 workers or more,² United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ³	Number of employees ⁴	Monthly salaries ⁵				Levels in establishments employing 2,500 workers or more expressed as percent of those in all establishments combined	
		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁶		Employment	Mean salaries
				First quartile	Third quartile		
<u>Accountants and auditors</u>							
Accountants I-----	1,780	\$1,028	\$1,003	\$917	\$1,117	32	108
Accountants II-----	5,705	1,245	1,250	1,095	1,397	37	111
Accountants III-----	8,909	1,395	1,375	1,233	1,560	28	108
Accountants IV-----	5,571	1,627	1,608	1,450	1,800	27	104
Accountants V-----	2,946	1,991	1,959	1,749	2,196	40	102
Auditors I-----	516	1,093	1,059	950	1,225	36	111
Auditors II-----	1,100	1,228	1,170	1,017	1,416	40	110
Auditors III-----	1,681	1,423	1,383	1,200	1,590	32	106
Auditors IV-----	1,282	1,687	1,649	1,474	1,858	36	101
Chief accountants III-----	236	2,449	2,350	2,060	2,752	32	104
Chief accountants IV-----	131	2,804	2,834	2,499	3,050	39	99
<u>Attorneys</u>							
Attorneys I-----	199	1,499	1,500	1,300	1,650	27	117
Attorneys II-----	538	1,707	1,667	1,499	1,912	34	110
Attorneys III-----	673	2,145	2,099	1,900	2,380	35	106
Attorneys IV-----	808	2,653	2,582	2,299	2,916	41	107
Attorneys V-----	528	3,085	3,018	2,693	3,355	47	102
Attorneys VI-----	345	3,689	3,552	3,207	4,050	55	101
<u>Buyers</u>							
Buyers I-----	803	1,147	1,164	1,000	1,275	19	117
Buyers II-----	3,079	1,292	1,266	1,105	1,456	25	109
Buyers III-----	4,916	1,493	1,464	1,306	1,666	36	105
Buyers IV-----	3,251	1,677	1,622	1,455	1,850	65	100
<u>Personnel management</u>							
Job analysts II-----	139	1,140	1,100	1,000	1,269	51	101
Job analysts III-----	334	1,422	1,416	1,210	1,587	58	106
Job analysts IV-----	332	1,643	1,666	1,441	1,821	69	103
Directors of personnel II-----	115	2,290	2,350	1,810	2,767	7	127
Directors of personnel III-----	174	2,649	2,650	2,258	3,029	16	118
Directors of personnel IV-----	93	3,009	2,999	2,700	3,292	34	109
<u>Chemists and engineers</u>							
Chemists I-----	326	1,121	1,125	1,030	1,208	25	108
Chemists II-----	1,169	1,258	1,250	1,135	1,366	35	107
Chemists III-----	2,802	1,490	1,483	1,333	1,647	33	108
Chemists IV-----	3,677	1,802	1,790	1,635	1,953	38	106
Chemists V-----	2,755	2,127	2,105	1,891	2,320	36	106
Chemists VI-----	1,834	2,505	2,465	2,274	2,688	45	104
Chemists VII-----	515	3,003	2,940	2,640	3,216	35	107
Engineers I-----	5,342	1,193	1,180	1,110	1,265	46	103
Engineers II-----	14,168	1,299	1,276	1,175	1,395	48	103
Engineers III-----	43,018	1,517	1,503	1,366	1,665	52	104
Engineers IV-----	69,190	1,791	1,775	1,620	1,954	58	104
Engineers V-----	50,450	2,052	2,038	1,868	2,224	59	102
Engineers VI-----	24,350	2,364	2,335	2,100	2,591	55	102
Engineers VII-----	11,776	2,587	2,520	2,253	2,850	67	101
Engineers VIII-----	3,335	3,046	2,943	2,650	3,319	74	101
<u>Technical support</u>							
Engineering technicians I-----	1,642	833	817	741	915	55	110
Engineering technicians II-----	5,304	983	956	867	1,105	43	109
Engineering technicians III-----	11,163	1,061	1,069	919	1,182	47	104
Engineering technicians IV-----	15,700	1,199	1,197	1,076	1,309	55	101
Engineering technicians V-----	13,915	1,353	1,333	1,232	1,466	76	101

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Average salaries: Establishments employing 2,500 workers or more—Continued

(Employment and average monthly salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry¹ in establishments employing 2,500 workers or more,² United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ³	Number of employees ⁴	Monthly salaries ⁵				Levels in establishments employing 2,500 workers or more expressed as percent of those in all establishments combined	
		Mean	Median	Middle range ⁶		Employment	Mean salaries
				First quartile	Third quartile		
Technical support—Continued							
Drafter-tracers	1,543	\$812	\$826	\$717	\$874	36	116
Drafters I	4,382	947	945	812	1,060	25	116
Drafters II	8,291	1,105	1,089	947	1,238	28	110
Drafters III	13,108	1,418	1,346	1,166	1,682	42	111
Computer operators I	816	715	716	624	786	29	111
Computer operators II	2,351	814	808	713	910	29	111
Computer operators III	5,827	936	908	826	1,030	27	111
Computer operators IV	5,233	1,083	1,057	950	1,196	38	109
Computer operators V	1,424	1,167	1,149	1,017	1,264	54	104
Computer operators VI	538	1,272	1,250	1,161	1,345	69	101
Clerical supervisory							
Keypunch supervisors II	418	1,121	1,093	900	1,316	21	117
Keypunch supervisors III	384	1,219	1,221	1,046	1,391	31	114
Keypunch supervisors IV	132	1,320	1,245	1,110	1,530	44	106
Clerical							
Clerks, accounting I	17,280	746	730	600	862	19	117
Clerks, accounting II	17,372	926	889	746	1,111	23	115
Clerks, file I	2,962	565	521	469	613	12	115
Clerks, file II	3,553	646	598	517	723	20	117
Clerks, file III	2,263	779	765	617	906	35	114
Keypunch operators I	12,715	762	730	615	897	23	119
Keypunch operators II	12,268	828	802	694	966	28	113
Messengers	6,062	615	569	500	703	29	110
Secretaries I	13,112	813	782	700	912	30	110
Secretaries II	23,552	885	862	760	994	36	110
Secretaries III	25,954	945	928	808	1,063	37	109
Secretaries IV	15,831	1,058	1,043	921	1,185	36	111
Secretaries V	4,460	1,155	1,140	1,017	1,290	32	112
Stenographers, general	11,396	765	750	645	865	35	108
Stenographers, senior	14,224	840	835	700	960	36	107
Typists I	9,691	645	610	532	737	21	113
Typists II	11,402	728	691	591	828	34	109

¹ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

² Includes data from 6 large companies that provide companywide data not identified by size of establishment.

³ Occupational definitions appear in appendix C.

⁴ Occupational employment estimates relate to the total in all establishments within the scope of the survey and not to the number actually surveyed. For further explanation, see appendix A.

⁵ Salaries reported are standard salaries paid for standard work schedules; i.e., the straight-time salary corresponding to the employee's normal work schedule excluding overtime hours. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living payments and incentive earnings are included.

⁶ The middle range (interquartile) is the central part of the array excluding the upper and lower fourths of the employee distribution.

Table 4. Employment distribution by salary: Professional and administrative occupations

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional and administrative occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Monthly salary	Accountants					Auditors				Chief accountants			
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Under \$700	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 and under \$725	2.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$725 and under \$750	1.2	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 and under \$775	2.7	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$775 and under \$800	3.9	(2.1)	-	-	-	4.7	(1.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 and under \$825	2.8	1.0	-	-	-	4.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$825 and under \$850	6.4	3.0	-	-	-	6.4	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$850 and under \$875	8.1	2.9	-	-	-	4.2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$875 and under \$900	6.7	2.4	(1.4)	-	-	4.9	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 and under \$925	7.6	4.4	1.0	-	-	9.0	8.5	(1.3)	-	-	-	-	-
\$925 and under \$950	10.0	5.3	.8	-	-	5.8	3.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
\$950 and under \$975	6.6	4.4	1.1	-	-	4.4	4.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	6.3	5.4	2.1	-	-	10.9	6.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	12.3	11.5	5.7	-	-	4.1	9.2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	8.3	11.5	8.5	(0.8)	-	10.8	10.0	5.3	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	4.6	7.8	8.6	1.2	-	7.2	9.3	8.9	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	4.3	7.5	8.3	2.3	-	2.2	7.6	10.1	(1.4)	1.3	-	-	-
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	1.2	5.5	9.9	4.1	-	1.9	5.6	8.8	2.6	-	-	-	-
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	1.1	4.8	8.2	5.2	-	1.8	4.2	9.3	2.7	4.5	-	-	-
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	(2.1)	4.2	10.0	4.7	-	2.1	4.9	8.8	3.4	-	-	-	-
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	-	4.7	6.1	5.8	(1.5)	1.7	1.7	7.7	4.0	6.9	-	2.4	-
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	-	3.0	7.2	8.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	7.7	6.1	.4	5.9	-	-
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	6.0	5.1	9.5	2.1	2.3	1.1	5.7	8.1	6.7	3.0	-	-
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	-	1.1	3.6	8.4	3.6	.1	1.7	3.9	7.6	14.7	2.1	.3	-
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	-	(1.4)	3.4	9.7	3.2	-	1.4	4.3	7.3	7.4	4.8	.3	-
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	-	-	2.0	7.3	4.2	-	1.3	3.0	11.1	4.2	1.5	.1	-
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	-	3.2	6.3	6.1	-	2.9	1.9	6.1	10.1	9.8	.8	-
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	-	1.2	5.6	6.6	-	(1.6)	1.5	7.1	9.8	7.9	1.3	-
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	-	(2.4)	5.0	7.0	-	-	1.0	5.3	5.1	3.4	.3	-
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	-	-	-	3.3	5.8	-	-	1.3	5.4	4.7	10.2	2.6	-
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	-	-	3.1	6.2	-	-	(3.8)	4.0	5.4	8.0	5.4	-
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	-	-	-	2.8	6.9	-	-	-	5.5	.2	10.6	3.1	-
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	-	-	-	1.6	6.4	-	-	-	2.3	1.3	1.2	5.0	-
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	-	-	1.2	5.3	-	-	-	2.0	3.4	7.1	3.1	(1.5)
\$2,050 and under \$2,100	-	-	-	1.2	4.5	-	-	-	1.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	2.4
\$2,100 and under \$2,150	-	-	-	(2.0)	4.3	-	-	-	1.2	3.6	4.9	2.7	-
\$2,150 and under \$2,200	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	.9	4.5	.9	8.6	.9
\$2,200 and under \$2,250	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.8	.9
\$2,250 and under \$2,300	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	(2.8)	.5	2.6	8.9	2.6
\$2,300 and under \$2,350	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	.7	.9	4.3	.9
\$2,350 and under \$2,400	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	.7	1.6	.8	10.9
\$2,400 and under \$2,450	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.3	.4	7.0	1.8
\$2,450 and under \$2,500	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	(.5)	.4	4.7	5.0
\$2,500 and under \$2,600	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	6.2	1.8
\$2,600 and under \$2,700	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	.5	6.6	14.7
\$2,700 and under \$2,800	-	-	-	-	(1.8)	-	-	-	-	-	.4	3.2	7.1
\$2,800 and under \$2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	2.7	15.0
\$2,900 and under \$3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	1.5	4.7
\$3,000 and under \$3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.4	7.6
\$3,100 and under \$3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8
\$3,200 and under \$3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	4.7
\$3,300 and under \$3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	4.4
\$3,400 and under \$3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.2
\$3,500 and under \$3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
\$3,600 and under \$3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	.3
\$3,700 and under \$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6
\$3,800 and under \$3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6
\$3,900 and under \$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6
\$4,000 and under \$4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
\$4,100 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	5,636	15,559	31,603	20,498	7,423	1,428	2,756	5,304	3,529	552	1,132	742	340
Average monthly salary	\$955	\$1,117	\$1,286	\$1,562	\$1,951	\$981	\$1,119	\$1,339	\$1,663	\$1,705	\$1,897	\$2,345	\$2,827

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment distribution by salary: Professional and administrative occupations—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional and administrative occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Monthly salary	Attorneys					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Under \$950	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
\$950 and under \$975	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	13.1	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	13.6	(1.7)	-	-	-	-
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	5.3	2.7	-	-	-	-
	7.6	4.7	-	-	-	-
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	8.8	4.4	-	-	-	-
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	8.0	6.0	(0.5)	-	-	-
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	6.1	7.5	1.0	-	-	-
	6.1	8.9	.9	-	-	-
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	4.1	14.0	.8	-	-	-
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	4.1	7.9	3.5	-	-	-
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	3.9	8.5	4.4	-	-	-
	1.8	3.4	3.0	(1.6)	-	-
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	3.1	5.4	3.5	1.0	-	-
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	.5	5.5	4.9	2.3	-	-
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	.8	2.8	5.3	1.3	-	-
	1.4	3.4	4.3	1.7	-	-
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	1.2	1.5	5.9	.7	-	-
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	(1.2)	2.4	5.1	2.7	-	-
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	2.0	13.0	1.6	-	-
	-	2.0	3.6	2.5	-	-
\$2,050 and under \$2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,100 and under \$2,150	-	1.2	6.6	6.3	-	-
\$2,150 and under \$2,200	-	1.1	3.4	2.5	(3.3)	-
\$2,200 and under \$2,250	-	-	3.1	4.9	1.9	-
	-	(2.1)	4.2	6.7	.2	-
\$2,250 and under \$2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,300 and under \$2,350	-	-	3.7	4.2	1.2	(1.1)
\$2,350 and under \$2,400	-	-	4.0	3.0	1.6	1.0
\$2,400 and under \$2,450	-	-	1.1	2.3	2.6	-
	-	-	2.1	4.3	1.3	.3
\$2,450 and under \$2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,500 and under \$2,600	-	-	2.3	6.2	1.0	.2
\$2,600 and under \$2,700	-	-	3.7	8.6	6.8	1.9
\$2,700 and under \$2,800	-	-	1.6	7.2	6.4	4.3
	-	-	1.3	5.4	8.9	2.1
\$2,800 and under \$2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,900 and under \$3,000	-	-	.5	4.2	11.1	1.4
\$3,000 and under \$3,100	-	-	1.0	4.8	9.6	4.0
\$3,100 and under \$3,200	-	-	(1.5)	3.8	6.2	3.0
	-	-	-	2.9	5.0	4.2
\$3,200 and under \$3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3,300 and under \$3,400	-	-	-	1.9	4.9	5.0
\$3,400 and under \$3,500	-	-	-	1.6	6.6	8.0
\$3,500 and under \$3,600	-	-	-	1.3	2.2	7.7
	-	-	-	(2.6)	5.0	7.8
\$3,600 and under \$3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3,700 and under \$3,800	-	-	-	-	2.2	7.2
\$3,800 and under \$3,900	-	-	-	-	2.2	6.2
\$3,900 and under \$4,000	-	-	-	-	2.4	5.0
	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.1
\$4,000 and under \$4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$4,100 and under \$4,200	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.9
\$4,200 and under \$4,300	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.9
\$4,300 and under \$4,400	-	-	-	-	(2.4)	2.4
	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
\$4,400 and under \$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$4,500 and under \$4,600	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
\$4,600 and under \$4,700	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
\$4,700 and under \$4,800	-	-	-	-	-	.8
	-	-	-	-	-	.8
\$4,800 and under \$4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$4,900 and under \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	.2
\$5,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	.6
	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	740	1,565	1,916	1,948	1,133	625
Average monthly salary	\$1,285	\$1,556	\$2,018	\$2,486	\$3,026	\$3,646

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment distribution by salary: Professional and administrative occupations—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional and administrative occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Monthly salary	Buyers			
	I	II	III	IV
Under \$625	0.9	-	-	-
\$625 and under \$650	1.2	-	-	-
\$650 and under \$675	1.0	-	-	-
\$675 and under \$700	1.5	-	-	-
\$700 and under \$725	2.1	-	-	-
\$725 and under \$750	4.4	-	-	-
\$750 and under \$775	4.4	-	-	-
\$775 and under \$800	2.6	-	-	-
\$800 and under \$825	3.6	(2.7)	-	-
\$825 and under \$850	3.5	1.7	-	-
\$850 and under \$875	10.1	1.4	-	-
\$875 and under \$900	4.4	1.5	-	-
\$900 and under \$925	3.0	2.5	-	-
\$925 and under \$950	5.0	2.3	-	-
\$950 and under \$975	6.0	2.8	-	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	5.1	3.8	(2.2)	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	6.9	9.9	1.3	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	8.6	9.5	3.7	(1.5)
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	5.8	9.1	5.5	1.3
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	4.8	8.2	6.2	1.6
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	5.8	11.3	7.3	2.8
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	2.8	7.7	8.4	3.1
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	2.6	5.7	8.2	3.1
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	1.9	4.4	7.2	3.6
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	(2.1)	3.5	8.2	6.1
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	3.3	7.2	7.1
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	-	2.9	6.2	9.0
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	-	1.5	5.1	7.5
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	-	1.0	4.9	7.5
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	(3.3)	3.8	7.3
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	-	3.2	5.2
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	-	2.0	4.4
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	-	-	3.0	4.6
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	-	1.5	3.2
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	-	-	1.2	2.8
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	-	-	1.3	2.6
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	-	(2.5)	2.7
\$2,050 and under \$2,100	-	-	-	1.5
\$2,100 and under \$2,150	-	-	-	2.5
\$2,150 and under \$2,200	-	-	-	1.7
\$2,200 and under \$2,250	-	-	-	1.5
\$2,250 and under \$2,300	-	-	-	1.2
\$2,300 and over	-	-	-	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	4,222	12,480	13,726	5,010
Average monthly salary	\$978	\$1,184	\$1,427	\$1,673

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment distribution by salary: Professional and administrative occupations—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional and administrative occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, ¹ March 1976)

Monthly salary	Job analysts			Directors of personnel			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Under \$750	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 and under \$775	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$775 and under \$800	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 and under \$825	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$825 and under \$850	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$850 and under \$875	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$875 and under \$900	.7	(0.5)	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 and under \$925	4.0	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
\$925 and under \$950	5.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
\$950 and under \$975	5.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	6.6	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	9.1	1.6	(1.7)	0.9	-	-	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	9.1	3.6	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	11.7	4.5	1.0	5.8	-	-	-
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	11.3	11.1	2.5	5.8	-	-	-
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	9.5	9.7	7.0	5.2	(1.8)	-	-
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	5.5	5.9	1.2	4.6	1.6	-	-
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	1.1	10.8	6.2	2.2	3.5	-	-
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.9	1.8	-	-
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	1.5	4.9	6.2	14.5	4.2	-	-
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	5.5	5.7	4.8	6.1	3.9	-	-
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	1.5	6.1	7.6	4.6	8.0	0.6	-
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	1.1	5.2	5.0	6.7	3.8	2.6	-
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	2.2	3.5	6.2	3.8	4.8	1.4	-
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	4.2	8.3	16.4	9.9	2.9	-
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	2.8	6.4	3.3	9.9	2.6	-
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	2.4	6.0	2.4	6.2	3.9	-
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	-	1.0	7.6	.3	9.8	4.4	0.7
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	(2.3)	4.5	3.7	3.0	6.4	3.0
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	-	-	2.9	2.7	.7	2.4	.4
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	-	-	1.4	.2	5.0	1.9	-
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	-	2.3	-	3.4	2.5	-
\$2,050 and under \$2,100	-	-	1.0	1.5	2.0	4.4	1.5
\$2,100 and under \$2,150	-	-	1.0	-	.6	15.4	.4
\$2,150 and under \$2,200	-	-	.8	1.2	1.4	4.8	5.9
\$2,200 and under \$2,250	-	-	1.4	(2.0)	.9	4.4	5.5
\$2,250 and under \$2,300	-	-	(1.0)	-	1.7	8.5	2.6
\$2,300 and under \$2,350	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.2	3.0
\$2,350 and under \$2,400	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	7.4
\$2,400 and under \$2,450	-	-	-	-	.9	2.3	4.8
\$2,450 and under \$2,500	-	-	-	-	.7	1.6	9.2
\$2,500 and under \$2,600	-	-	-	-	2.1	4.2	5.9
\$2,600 and under \$2,700	-	-	-	-	1.2	3.4	2.6
\$2,700 and under \$2,800	-	-	-	-	3.1	4.2	7.0
\$2,800 and under \$2,900	-	-	-	-	(1.4)	.9	2.6
\$2,900 and under \$3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	8.5
\$3,000 and under \$3,100	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	4.1
\$3,100 and under \$3,200	-	-	-	-	-	.3	4.4
\$3,200 and under \$3,300	-	-	-	-	-	.3	5.5
\$3,300 and under \$3,400	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	3.0
\$3,400 and under \$3,500	-	-	-	-	-	(1.3)	1.5
\$3,500 and under \$3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
\$3,600 and under \$3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
\$3,700 and under \$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
\$3,800 and under \$3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4
\$3,900 and under \$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
\$4,000 and under \$4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$4,100 and under \$4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
\$4,200 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	274	576	484	1,163	1,735	1,079	271
Average monthly salary	\$1,130	\$1,341	\$1,596	\$1,517	\$1,810	\$2,238	\$2,755

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment distribution by salary: Professional and administrative occupations—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional and administrative occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Monthly salary	Chemists							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Under \$725	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$725 and under \$750	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 and under \$775	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$775 and under \$800	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 and under \$825	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$825 and under \$850	1.8	(3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$850 and under \$875	.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$875 and under \$900	2.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 and under \$925	5.5	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$925 and under \$950	4.4	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$950 and under \$975	9.0	1.5	(1.3)	-	-	-	-	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	7.2	3.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	11.8	8.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	14.6	9.4	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	7.9	10.0	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	6.4	14.3	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	7.3	14.0	7.0	(3.0)	-	-	-	-
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	4.2	10.0	8.8	1.6	-	-	-	-
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	1.6	6.6	9.5	3.0	-	-	-	-
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	4.0	4.3	9.3	3.5	(0.6)	-	-	-
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	.5	2.5	8.9	5.2	1.0	-	-	-
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	1.6	7.6	5.4	1.1	-	-	-
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	-	2.8	6.9	7.3	2.0	-	-	-
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	-	(1.4)	5.6	6.6	2.3	-	-	-
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	-	-	4.3	7.4	4.0	-	-	-
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	-	3.4	8.0	4.2	-	-	-
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	-	2.3	8.4	6.7	-	-	-
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	-	2.5	7.5	5.3	(2.3)	-	-
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	-	-	1.0	6.0	6.6	1.0	1.2	-
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	-	(2.2)	5.0	7.0	2.8	-	-
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	-	-	-	4.9	5.2	1.6	.1	-
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	-	-	-	3.7	7.3	4.1	.7	-
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	-	-	3.6	5.9	2.7	1.1	-
\$2,050 and under \$2,100	-	-	-	2.7	6.4	5.4	.9	-
\$2,100 and under \$2,150	-	-	-	2.4	5.3	4.1	1.2	-
\$2,150 and under \$2,200	-	-	-	1.5	4.4	7.0	1.7	-
\$2,200 and under \$2,250	-	-	-	(3.5)	4.2	5.5	4.8	-
\$2,250 and under \$2,300	-	-	-	-	3.3	6.0	1.4	-
\$2,300 and under \$2,350	-	-	-	-	3.2	6.4	4.0	-
\$2,350 and under \$2,400	-	-	-	-	2.8	5.4	4.9	-
\$2,400 and under \$2,450	-	-	-	-	2.3	6.5	4.9	(1.9)
\$2,450 and under \$2,500	-	-	-	-	1.6	5.3	4.5	1.9
\$2,500 and under \$2,600	-	-	-	-	2.6	8.7	8.6	.7
\$2,600 and under \$2,700	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.5	8.3	5.1
\$2,700 and under \$2,800	-	-	-	-	1.1	7.2	7.2	2.7
\$2,800 and under \$2,900	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.5	7.2	8.3
\$2,900 and under \$3,000	-	-	-	-	(1.1)	2.4	6.7	5.6
\$3,000 and under \$3,100	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	8.5	9.5
\$3,100 and under \$3,200	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	5.0	8.3
\$3,200 and under \$3,300	-	-	-	-	-	(3.4)	3.1	6.3
\$3,300 and under \$3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.9
\$3,400 and under \$3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	10.7
\$3,500 and under \$3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	6.6
\$3,600 and under \$3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	5.6
\$3,700 and under \$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	4.9
\$3,800 and under \$3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	6.1
\$3,900 and under \$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.7
\$4,000 and under \$4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.3)	2.2
\$4,100 and under \$4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
\$4,200 and under \$4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
\$4,300 and under \$4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
\$4,400 and under \$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
\$4,500 and under \$4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
\$4,600 and under \$4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
\$4,700 and under \$4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
\$4,800 and under \$4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
\$4,900 and under \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
\$5,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	1,284	3,337	8,538	9,699	7,555	4,104	1,477	412
Average monthly salary	\$1,040	\$1,174	\$1,383	\$1,703	\$2,009	\$2,406	\$2,797	\$3,394

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment distribution by salary: Professional and administrative occupations—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional and administrative occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, ¹ March 1976)

Monthly salary	Engineers							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Under \$900	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 and under \$925	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$925 and under \$950	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$950 and under \$975	2.1	(1.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	3.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	8.6	3.3	(1.4)	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	14.1	6.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	15.1	10.7	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	16.1	12.7	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	11.8	14.3	5.8	(1.4)	-	-	-	-
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	10.5	11.4	7.6	1.3	-	-	-	-
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	6.7	10.9	9.9	2.1	-	-	-	-
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	3.1	9.0	10.0	2.8	-	-	-	-
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	1.8	5.8	9.4	3.9	-	-	-	-
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	1.3	4.4	8.8	5.0	(2.2)	-	-	-
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	(1.0)	3.0	8.0	7.1	1.6	-	-	-
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	-	2.0	6.9	7.6	2.2	-	-	-
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	-	1.1	5.5	8.2	2.7	-	-	-
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	1.2	5.1	8.5	4.0	(2.1)	-	-
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	(1.0)	4.6	8.2	5.1	1.6	-	-
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	-	2.9	7.4	5.7	-	-	-
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	-	-	2.9	6.7	6.4	1.7	-	-
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	-	1.8	5.5	7.3	1.9	-	-
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	-	-	(1.6)	5.1	7.0	3.6	-	-
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	-	-	-	4.5	7.0	4.7	(2.4)	-
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	-	-	3.5	6.9	5.6	1.2	-
\$2,050 and under \$2,100	-	-	-	3.1	7.1	5.9	2.1	-
\$2,100 and under \$2,150	-	-	-	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.9	-
\$2,150 and under \$2,200	-	-	-	1.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	-
\$2,200 and under \$2,250	-	-	-	1.3	5.2	4.6	-	-
\$2,250 and under \$2,300	-	-	-	(2.0)	5.4	5.2	-	-
\$2,300 and under \$2,350	-	-	-	-	4.1	5.1	5.2	(3.9)
\$2,350 and under \$2,400	-	-	-	-	3.3	5.3	5.1	1.1
\$2,400 and under \$2,450	-	-	-	-	2.6	4.9	4.9	1.1
\$2,450 and under \$2,500	-	-	-	-	2.2	4.7	5.8	2.0
\$2,500 and under \$2,600	-	-	-	-	1.8	5.0	4.3	2.5
\$2,600 and under \$2,700	-	-	-	-	2.0	7.0	7.4	10.2
\$2,700 and under \$2,800	-	-	-	-	1.1	5.9	8.0	8.8
\$2,800 and under \$2,900	-	-	-	-	(1.3)	4.7	7.7	9.1
\$2,900 and under \$3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	5.7	8.1
\$3,000 and under \$3,100	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	5.8	8.9
\$3,100 and under \$3,200	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	4.7	7.8
\$3,200 and under \$3,300	-	-	-	-	-	(2.3)	3.2	6.3
\$3,300 and under \$3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	6.1
\$3,400 and under \$3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	3.9
\$3,500 and under \$3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	3.6
\$3,600 and under \$3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.4)	3.3
\$3,700 and under \$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
\$3,800 and under \$3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
\$3,900 and under \$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
\$4,000 and under \$4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
\$4,100 and under \$4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
\$4,200 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	11,648	29,235	82,307	119,970	85,907	44,284	17,608	4,526
Average monthly salary	\$1,160	\$1,266	\$1,457	\$1,730	\$2,007	\$2,312	\$2,571	\$3,020

¹ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

NOTE: To avoid showing small proportions of employees scattered at or near the extremes of the distributions for some occupations, the percentages

of employees in these intervals have been accumulated and are shown in the interval above or below the extreme interval containing at least 1 percent. The percentages representing these employees are shown in parentheses. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 5. Employment distribution by salary: Technical support occupations and keypunch supervisors

(Percent distribution of employees in selected technical support occupations and keypunch supervisors by monthly salary. United States except Alaska and Hawaii¹, March 1976)

Monthly Salary	Engineering Technicians					Drafter-Tracers	Drafters		
	I	II	III	IV	V		I	II	III
Under \$450	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-
\$450 and under \$475	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
\$475 and under \$500	1.0	-	-	-	-	4.3	0.2	-	-
\$500 and under \$525	4.0	-	-	-	-	7.0	2.0	-	-
\$525 and under \$550	2.7	-	-	-	-	5.2	.4	-	-
\$550 and under \$575	4.9	-	-	-	-	6.8	2.5	-	-
\$575 and under \$600	3.8	-	-	-	-	5.7	2.4	-	-
\$600 and under \$625	2.7	-	-	-	-	5.1	4.1	-	-
\$625 and under \$650	6.7	(2.2)	-	-	-	4.6	3.9	-	-
\$650 and under \$675	8.0	2.3	-	-	-	7.7	5.5	-	-
\$675 and under \$700	6.1	3.7	-	-	-	3.9	5.5	(2.6)	-
\$700 and under \$725	5.9	2.2	(0.9)	-	-	4.8	7.1	1.7	-
\$725 and under \$750	4.8	4.9	1.4	-	-	4.0	7.4	2.6	-
\$750 and under \$775	7.0	7.1	2.2	-	-	3.5	7.0	2.9	-
\$775 and under \$800	6.7	7.5	2.1	-	-	4.6	5.2	3.3	-
\$800 and under \$825	5.0	6.8	3.8	-	-	3.5	4.8	4.0	-
\$825 and under \$850	5.8	6.4	4.8	-	-	10.3	5.1	5.6	(2.0)
\$850 and under \$875	2.1	6.6	4.8	(2.0)	-	5.6	5.3	5.5	1.1
\$875 and under \$900	6.0	7.4	5.0	1.7	-	3.1	3.7	5.3	1.3
\$900 and under \$925	3.5	4.7	5.6	1.9	-	1.7	3.9	6.6	1.4
\$925 and under \$950	1.5	5.6	5.5	2.0	-	1.7	2.6	5.2	1.4
\$950 and under \$975	2.6	3.7	7.5	3.6	-	1.0	3.1	4.8	2.3
\$975 and under \$1,000	2.1	5.2	5.9	4.2	(1.4)	1.4	2.8	5.9	3.9
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	2.7	5.1	10.4	8.3	2.0	(2.0)	4.6	9.2	8.5
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	2.2	3.5	9.9	9.5	4.2	-	3.3	7.7	7.8
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	1.7	5.1	7.3	11.5	5.9	-	2.6	5.3	8.8
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	.4	3.0	7.9	11.1	7.5	-	1.9	4.8	7.4
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	-	2.9	5.1	11.0	10.7	-	(2.6)	5.1	8.1
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	-	2.7	4.2	8.8	11.8	-	-	3.9	7.3
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	-	1.2	1.9	8.8	12.0	-	-	2.6	7.1
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	-	(.4)	2.0	4.3	10.2	-	-	1.7	5.4
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	-	-	1.0	4.4	9.6	-	-	1.2	4.4
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	-	(.8)	3.5	5.5	-	-	.6	4.3
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	-	-	-	1.7	5.3	-	-	1.0	2.0
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	-	-	-	(1.8)	5.2	-	-	(.9)	2.2
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	1.4
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	1.5
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.5
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	-	-	-	1.8
\$1,800 and under \$1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
\$1,850 and under \$1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
\$1,900 and under \$1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
\$1,950 and under \$2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
\$2,000 and under \$2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
\$2,050 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	3,005	12,355	23,869	28,795	18,407	4,281	17,602	29,395	31,426
Average monthly salary	\$756	\$904	\$1,022	\$1,182	\$1,341	\$698	\$814	\$1,003	\$1,274

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment distribution by salary: Technical support occupations and keypunch supervisors—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected technical support occupations and keypunch supervisors by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii¹, March 1976)

Monthly Salary	Computer Operators						Keypunch Supervisors			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV
Under \$450	1.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$450 and under \$475	2.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$475 and under \$500	3.4	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 and under \$525	7.2	2.3	(1.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$525 and under \$550	6.3	2.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$550 and under \$575	9.9	3.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$575 and under \$600	4.5	4.1	1.3	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-
\$600 and under \$625	14.9	7.1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$625 and under \$650	10.0	5.6	2.7	-	-	-	3.0	(0.9)	0.7	-
\$650 and under \$675	7.0	8.8	4.9	(2.5)	-	-	7.8	3.2	1.1	-
\$675 and under \$700	5.1	9.2	4.2	1.7	-	-	5.6	2.8	.6	-
\$700 and under \$725	7.5	7.7	5.9	.9	-	-	2.0	1.9	.9	-
\$725 and under \$750	2.5	5.9	4.5	2.8	(0.5)	-	6.1	1.4	2.3	1.3
\$750 and under \$775	4.9	6.1	6.8	2.5	1.4	-	7.3	8.0	2.3	-
\$775 and under \$800	4.1	5.4	6.4	3.0	.3	-	7.8	4.1	3.1	-
\$800 and under \$825	2.0	4.2	5.9	3.8	1.9	0.8	16.5	5.0	4.3	-
\$825 and under \$850	2.1	3.7	5.9	6.3	3.4	1.7	3.8	6.2	2.6	-
\$850 and under \$875	.6	4.2	6.1	6.2	1.7	.9	11.1	7.2	6.7	-
\$875 and under \$900	1.7	3.9	5.7	5.9	3.6	.3	2.1	7.3	2.4	.3
\$900 and under \$925	(3.1)	3.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	.3	4.1	6.2	3.6	4.0
\$925 and under \$950	-	1.8	3.9	5.9	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.9	2.4	1.3
\$950 and under \$975	-	1.7	4.3	4.7	3.7	2.3	5.6	6.8	5.0	1.0
\$975 and under \$1,000	-	1.3	3.1	4.4	4.5	.5	3.1	4.7	3.3	2.3
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	-	1.8	4.4	8.9	8.6	4.4	1.6	5.3	7.8	11.4
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	-	(2.2)	3.4	8.0	8.2	7.5	.9	6.8	11.3	11.4
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	-	-	2.6	7.2	11.9	10.9	.6	2.9	8.5	11.7
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	-	-	1.9	5.7	9.7	10.7	1.3	6.1	5.7	4.7
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	-	-	1.6	3.9	6.9	12.1	.3	1.2	3.3	10.7
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	-	-	1.1	2.9	6.7	9.8	2.5	1.9	4.5	5.0
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	-	-	(1.4)	2.2	4.9	10.4	(.9)	2.8	2.9	4.7
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	-	-	-	1.5	4.3	3.7	-	1.1	4.2	6.4
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	-	-	-	(3.1)	1.3	5.8	-	.7	3.7	.7
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	-	-	-	2.0	4.9	-	1.5	3.1	5.7
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.8	-	(2.0)	1.0	7.4
\$1,550 and under \$1,600	-	-	-	-	.9	3.0	-	-	1.2	1.0
\$1,600 and under \$1,650	-	-	-	-	.7	3.1	-	-	(1.5)	2.7
\$1,650 and under \$1,700	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.3	-	-	-	2.0
\$1,700 and under \$1,750	-	-	-	-	.9	(1.5)	-	-	-	1.3
\$1,750 and under \$1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
\$1,800 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	2,783	8,172	21,718	13,617	2,647	777	892	1,970	1,254	298
Average monthly salary	\$647	\$732	\$847	\$991	\$1,127	\$1,254	\$829	\$956	\$1,068	\$1,241

¹ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

NOTE: To avoid showing small proportions of employees scattered at or near the extremes of the distributions for some occupations the percent-

ages of employees in these intervals have been accumulated and are shown in the interval above or below the extreme interval containing at least 1 percent. The percentages representing these employees are shown in parentheses. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 6. Employment distribution by salary: Clerical occupations

(Percent distribution of employees in selected clerical occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii, ¹ March 1976)

Monthly salary	Clerks, accounting		Clerks, file			Keypunch operators		Messengers
	I	II	I	II	III	I	II	
Under \$350	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
\$350 and under \$375	(0.3)	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	(1.0)
\$375 and under \$400	1.5	-	9.2	2.8	0.3	(0.5)	-	3.4
\$400 and under \$425	2.1	-	14.3	6.3	2.6	1.2	-	4.7
\$425 and under \$450	3.3	-	16.6	10.2	3.6	2.4	-	8.1
\$450 and under \$475	5.2	-	12.3	11.6	4.5	4.0	-	12.0
\$475 and under \$500	6.0	(1.2)	11.4	11.9	4.7	7.7	(2.2)	11.3
\$500 and under \$525	7.3	1.4	9.3	10.9	5.1	8.4	2.2	10.4
\$525 and under \$550	7.8	2.1	5.6	7.7	8.6	8.7	3.5	7.9
\$550 and under \$575	9.2	3.4	4.4	6.0	5.8	9.2	4.5	8.4
\$575 and under \$600	6.7	4.8	4.3	6.1	5.7	6.7	6.5	5.7
\$600 and under \$625	6.8	4.3	2.8	4.5	5.4	7.4	6.1	4.6
\$625 and under \$650	6.3	5.7	1.8	4.0	5.8	6.9	8.1	3.4
\$650 and under \$675	5.8	6.5	.8	3.6	5.3	6.8	7.8	3.5
\$675 and under \$700	4.5	6.4	1.1	2.7	4.2	4.4	8.1	2.6
\$700 and under \$725	3.9	5.2	(4.2)	1.9	2.7	3.9	6.9	2.2
\$725 and under \$750	2.8	5.0	-	2.1	4.7	3.2	6.4	1.8
\$750 and under \$775	2.6	5.1	-	1.1	3.7	2.2	4.8	1.4
\$775 and under \$800	2.3	5.4	-	1.0	2.3	2.3	5.0	1.1
\$800 and under \$825	1.7	5.0	-	(5.6)	3.6	1.9	4.7	1.1
\$825 and under \$850	2.9	4.5	-	-	2.7	1.7	3.3	1.1
\$850 and under \$875	1.4	4.1	-	-	3.0	1.3	2.5	.4
\$875 and under \$900	1.5	4.4	-	-	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.1
\$900 and under \$925	1.4	2.7	-	-	1.4	.7	1.1	(2.8)
\$925 and under \$950	1.2	2.2	-	-	.7	.7	1.8	-
\$950 and under \$975	.5	2.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.6	-
\$975 and under \$1,000	.5	1.8	-	-	1.0	.5	1.8	-
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	1.6	3.0	-	-	2.5	1.3	3.2	-
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	.7	2.7	-	-	3.2	1.5	2.7	-
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	1.1	3.7	-	-	1.5	1.2	1.3	-
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	(.9)	2.7	-	-	(1.8)	(.6)	(1.3)	-
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,300 and over	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	91,001	74,328	25,685	17,556	6,448	55,404	44,358	21,257
Average monthly salary	\$637	\$805	\$490	\$554	\$684	\$639	\$735	\$557

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Employment distribution by salary: Clerical occupations—Continued

(Percent distribution of employees in selected clerical occupations by monthly salary, United States except Alaska and Hawaii,¹ March 1976)

Monthly salary	Secretaries					Stenographers, general	Stenographers, senior	Typists	
	I	II	III	IV	V			I	II
Under \$375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
\$375 and under \$400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
\$400 and under \$425	-	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	-	4.1	0.4
\$425 and under \$450	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	7.1	1.8
\$450 and under \$475	(1.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$475 and under \$500	1.5	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	9.1	2.0
\$500 and under \$525	2.4	(1.8)	-	-	-	3.3	(2.1)	11.7	4.0
\$525 and under \$550	3.5	1.3	(1.1)	-	-	4.4	1.2	10.2	7.1
\$550 and under \$575	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	1.8	9.5	6.8
\$575 and under \$600	3.9	2.7	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 and under \$625	4.4	2.8	1.5	(1.9)	-	6.0	2.5	8.6	8.4
\$625 and under \$650	5.3	3.9	1.7	1.5	(0.8)	5.6	3.0	6.7	8.5
\$650 and under \$675	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.3	1.6	7.2	3.7	5.5	7.9
\$675 and under \$700	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	4.8	4.5	6.9
\$700 and under \$725	7.8	5.9	3.9	2.3	2.2	6.2	7.1	3.7	7.3
\$725 and under \$750	7.2	6.1	3.9	2.3	1.6	5.7	5.2	3.2	6.1
\$750 and under \$775	7.5	6.9	4.7	2.7	2.0	5.6	6.9	2.7	4.6
\$775 and under \$800	6.4	6.4	5.1	2.9	2.4	4.9	6.8	1.8	4.9
\$800 and under \$825	7.7	6.4	6.4	3.8	2.4	3.6	6.5	2.5	3.2
\$825 and under \$850	5.9	5.5	7.2	4.1	2.1	4.3	6.0	1.9	3.8
\$850 and under \$875	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.3	2.8	3.6	5.2	1.2	3.3
\$875 and under \$900	4.0	5.7	5.5	5.9	4.6	3.8	4.7	1.1	2.3
\$900 and under \$925	3.0	4.3	5.4	5.2	3.6	2.9	5.2	(3.5)	1.5
\$925 and under \$950	2.7	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.1	4.3	-	1.5
\$950 and under \$975	1.8	3.9	5.2	5.6	4.7	2.1	3.5	-	1.0
\$975 and under \$1,000	1.8	3.9	4.4	6.1	4.0	1.2	2.8	-	.9
\$1,000 and under \$1,050	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.4	4.9	1.7	3.3	-	.8
\$1,050 and under \$1,100	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.5	4.6	.9	2.2	-	.8
\$1,100 and under \$1,150	2.9	4.1	6.2	7.4	9.3	3.1	4.0	-	1.6
\$1,150 and under \$1,200	1.9	2.7	4.4	6.9	7.6	3.2	3.4	-	1.9
\$1,200 and under \$1,250	1.2	2.1	4.0	5.7	7.9	1.5	2.0	-	(1.0)
\$1,250 and under \$1,300	(1.4)	1.4	2.3	4.5	7.2	(.5)	1.5	-	-
\$1,300 and under \$1,350	-	.9	2.2	3.6	4.6	-	(.5)	-	-
\$1,350 and under \$1,400	-	1.0	1.1	3.1	3.6	-	-	-	-
\$1,400 and under \$1,450	-	(.6)	1.3	2.0	3.1	-	-	-	-
\$1,450 and under \$1,500	-	-	(.4)	1.4	2.7	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 and under \$1,550	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	-	-	-	-
\$1,550 and over	-	-	-	(1.4)	1.2	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employees	43,660	64,553	69,748	43,981	13,752	32,578	39,135	46,214	33,784
Average monthly salary	\$741	\$804	\$868	\$954	\$1,029	\$706	\$788	\$569	\$665

¹ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

NOTE: To avoid showing small proportions of employees scattered at or near the extremes of the distributions for some occupations, the percentages

of employees in these intervals have been accumulated and are shown in the interval above or below the extreme interval containing at least 1 percent. The percentages representing these employees are shown in parentheses. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 7. Occupational employment distribution: By industry division

(Percent distribution of employees in selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations¹ by industry division,² United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Selected services ⁴
<u>Professional and administrative</u>						
Accountants -----	66	11	6	5	9	(5)
Auditors -----	37	14	7	9	33	(5)
Chief accountants -----	69	5	10	4	8	(5)
Attorneys -----	31	20	(5)	(5)	41	(5)
Buyers -----	86	6	(5)	(5)	(5)	4
Job analysts -----	66	6	(5)	(5)	20	(5)
Directors of personnel -----	71	5	7	4	11	(5)
Chemists -----	95	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Engineers -----	71	12	(5)	(5)	(5)	16
<u>Technical support</u>						
Engineering technicians -----	75	7	(5)	(5)	(5)	18
Drafters -----	67	9	(5)	(5)	(5)	22
Computer operators -----	43	12	9	6	28	(5)
<u>Clerical supervisory</u>						
Keypunch supervisors -----	33	12	14	7	33	(5)
<u>Clerical</u>						
Clerks, accounting -----	40	13	10	16	19	(5)
Clerks, file -----	19	6	7	4	64	(5)
Keypunch operators -----	43	11	13	9	24	(5)
Messengers -----	33	12	9	6	36	4
Secretaries -----	52	9	7	4	23	4
Stenographers -----	47	20	7	(5)	20	5
Typists -----	35	11	5	4	43	(5)

¹ Each occupation includes the work levels shown in table 1.

² For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

³ Transportation (limited to railroad, local and suburban passenger, deep sea water, and air transportation industries), communication, elec-

tric, gas, and sanitary services.

⁴ Engineering and architectural services; and commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories only.

⁵ Less than 4 percent.

Table 8. Relative salary levels: Occupation by industry division

(Relative salary levels for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations¹ by industry division,² United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

(Average salary for each occupation in all industries = 100)

Occupation	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Selected services ⁴
<u>Professional and administrative</u>						
Accountants -----	101	105	96	95	96	98
Auditors -----	106	107	100	93	92	119
Chief accountants -----	101	103	94	101	96	(⁵)
Attorneys -----	107	103	112	100	93	(⁵)
Buyers -----	100	108	(⁵)	107	(⁵)	95
Job analysts -----	103	110	(⁵)	(⁵)	85	108
Directors of personnel -----	100	(⁵)	98	95	99	105
Chemists -----	100	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	110
Engineers -----	99	105	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	99
<u>Technical support</u>						
Engineering technicians -----	98	114	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	104
Drafters -----	100	106	93	102	82	99
Computer operators -----	103	113	96	96	91	100
<u>Clerical supervisory</u>						
Keypunch supervisors -----	103	126	98	92	90	106
<u>Clerical</u>						
Clerks, accounting -----	104	123	95	88	88	103
Clerks, file -----	108	149	106	106	91	116
Keypunch operators -----	103	124	96	95	88	106
Messengers -----	103	128	98	93	90	98
Secretaries -----	102	113	99	92	90	103
Stenographers -----	101	114	101	96	83	99
Typists -----	106	119	101	103	90	101

¹ Each occupation includes the work levels shown in table 1. In computing relative salary levels for each occupation by industry division, the total employment in each work level in all industries surveyed was used as a constant employment weight to eliminate the effect of differences in the proportion of employment in various work levels within each occupation.

² For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

³ Transportation (limited to railroad, local and suburban passenger,

deep sea water, and air transportation industries), communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.

⁴ Engineering and architectural services; and commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories only.

⁵ Insufficient employment in 1 work level or more to warrant separate presentation of data.

Table 9. Average weekly hours: Occupation by industry division

(Average standard weekly hours¹ for employees in selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations² by industry division,³ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Selected services ⁵
<u>Professional and administrative</u>						
Accountants	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.5
Auditors	39.0	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.0
Chief accountants	39.5	39.0	39.5	40.0	38.5	(6)
Attorneys	38.5	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	(6)
Buyers	40.0	39.5	(6)	38.5	(6)	40.0
Job analysts	39.5	39.5	(6)	(6)	37.5	39.5
Directors of personnel	40.0	(6)	39.5	40.0	38.5	40.0
Chemists	39.5	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	39.0
Engineers	40.0	39.0	(6)	(6)	(6)	39.5
<u>Technical support</u>						
Engineering technicians	40.0	39.5	(6)	(6)	(6)	39.5
Drafters	39.5	39.5	39.5	38.5	38.5	40.0
Computer operators	39.5	39.0	39.5	39.5	38.0	39.5
<u>Clerical supervisory</u>						
Keypunch supervisors	39.5	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.5
<u>Clerical</u>						
Clerks, accounting	39.5	39.0	39.5	39.5	38.0	39.0
Clerks, file	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	39.0
Keypunch operators	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.0	38.0	39.5
Messengers	39.0	38.5	38.5	39.0	38.0	39.0
Secretaries	39.5	38.5	38.5	39.0	38.0	39.5
Stenographers	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.0	38.0	39.5
Typists	39.5	38.5	39.0	39.5	37.5	39.5

¹ Based on the standard workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salary. If standard hours were not available, the standard hours applicable for a majority of the office work force in the establishment were used. The average for each job category was rounded to the nearest half hour.

² Each occupation includes the work levels shown in table 1.

³ For scope of study, see table in appendix A.

⁴ Transportation (limited to railroad, local and suburban passenger, deep sea water, and air transportation industries), communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.

⁵ Engineering and architectural services; and commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories only.

⁶ Insufficient employment in 1 work level or more to warrant separate presentation of data.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of survey

The survey relates to establishments in the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii, in the following industries: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; engineering and architectural services; and commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories. Excluded are establishments employing fewer than the minimum number of workers, as indicated in the accompanying table for each industry division, at the time of reference of the universe data (generally, first quarter of 1973). The variable minimum employment size, which was first adopted in the 1966 survey, more nearly equalizes the white-collar employment of establishments among the various industry divisions.

The estimated number of establishments and the total employment within the scope of this survey, and within the sample actually studied, are shown for each major industry division in table A-1. These estimates also are shown separately for establishments employing 2,500 workers or more and those located in Standard Metropolitan Statistical areas (SMSA's).¹

Timing of survey and method of collection

Data collection was planned so that the data would reflect an average reference period of March 1976.²

Data were obtained by Bureau field economists who visited a nationwide sample of representative establishments within the scope of the survey between January and May. Employees were classified according to occupation and level, with the assistance of company officials, on the basis of the BLS job definitions which appear in appendix C.

¹The metropolitan area data in the 1976 survey, as in 1975, relate to all 263 SMSA's (within the 48 States surveyed) as revised through April 1974 by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget. Earlier surveys represented SMSA's ranging in numbers from 188 in those before 1963 to 261 in the 1973 and 1974 surveys.

²The March payroll period has been used since the 1972 survey. The 1967 through 1971 surveys had a June reference period for all occupations. Before the 1967 study, the average reference period was February for clerical and drafting jobs, and March for all other occupations. Until 1963, reports listed "Winter" as the reference period. From 1963 through 1966, the more specific designation "February-March" was used.

In comparing actual duties and responsibilities of employees with those in the survey definitions, extensive use was made of company occupational descriptions, organization charts, and other personnel records.

Sampling and estimating procedures

The sampling procedures called for the detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of the survey by location, industry, and size of employment. From this universe, a nationwide sample of about 3,000 establishments (not companies) was selected systematically.³ Each industry was sampled separately, the sampling rates depending on the employment size of the industry. Within each industry, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments was included. In combining the data, each establishment was weighted according to its probability of selection, so that unbiased estimates were generated. To illustrate the process, where one establishment out of four was selected, it was given a weight of 4, thus representing itself plus three others. If data were not available for the original sample member, an alternate of the same original probability of selection was chosen in the same industry-size classification. Where there was no suitable substitute for the original sample member, additional weight was assigned to the remaining members in the same sampling cell.

Nature of data collected and reported

Reported salaries are standard salaries paid for standard work schedules, i.e., the straight-time salary corresponding to the employee's normal work schedule excluding overtime hours. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living payments and incentive earnings are included. Average salaries are for full-time employees for whom salary data are available.

Data on year-to-year changes in average salaries are subject to limitations which reflect the nature of the data collected. Changes in average salaries reflect not only general salary increases and merit or other increases given to individuals while in the same work level category, but they also

³A few of the largest employers, together employing approximately 1,160,000 workers, gave data on a companywide basis. These companies were eliminated from the universe to which the procedure described applies. The sample count includes the establishments of these companies within the scope of the survey.

Table A-1. Number of establishments and workers within scope of survey¹ and number studied, by industry division, March 1976

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Within scope of survey ¹			Studied		
		Number of establishments	Workers in establishments		Number of establishments	Workers in establishments	
			Total	Professional, administrative, supervisory, ² and clerical ²		Total	Professional, administrative, supervisory, and clerical ²
United States—all industries ¹	-	29,376	18,556,084	7,611,812	3,021	6,441,878	2,847,429
Manufacturing	250	14,167	11,014,393	3,437,310	1,676	3,958,303	1,395,596
Nonmanufacturing:							
Transportation, ³ communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	100	3,147	2,213,239	1,124,243	357	1,082,886	575,193
Wholesale trade	100	3,837	761,950	399,822	215	51,889	31,282
Retail trade	250	2,927	2,530,338	732,043	300	691,719	222,509
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	4,794	1,768,805	1,711,974	381	535,437	531,468
Services:							
Engineering and architectural services; and commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories only	100	504	267,359	206,420	92	121,644	91,381
Metropolitan areas—all industries ⁴	-	22,655	15,365,615	6,867,480	2,526	5,957,762	2,713,185
Manufacturing	250	9,236	8,242,121	2,875,349	1,261	3,517,006	1,284,055
Nonmanufacturing:							
Transportation, ³ communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	100	2,192	2,001,859	1,042,994	315	1,061,687	565,321
Wholesale trade	100	3,459	706,114	385,900	206	50,565	30,951
Retail trade	250	2,812	2,466,199	717,757	294	686,884	221,803
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	4,464	1,691,607	1,646,073	363	527,857	525,029
Services:							
Engineering and architectural services; and commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories only	100	492	257,715	199,407	87	113,763	86,026
Establishments employing 2,500 workers or more—all industries	-	952	6,180,444	2,711,501	697	4,781,863	2,116,043
Manufacturing	-	493	3,705,237	1,376,380	413	2,988,804	1,083,568

¹ Establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation indicated in the first column, in the United States except Alaska and Hawaii.

² Includes executive, administrative, professional, supervisory, and clerical employees, but excludes technicians, drafters, and sales personnel.

³ Limited to railroad, local and suburban passenger, deep sea water

(foreign and domestic), and air transportation industries as defined in the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

⁴ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii, as revised through April 1974 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

may reflect other factors such as employee turnover, expansions or reductions in the work force, and changes in staffing patterns within establishments with different salary levels. For example, an expansion in force may increase the proportion of employees at the minimum of the salary range established for a work level, which would tend to lower the average, whereas a reduction or a low turnover in the work force may have the opposite effect. Similarly, promotions of employees to higher work levels of professional and administrative occupations may affect the average of each level. The established salary ranges for such occupations are relatively wide, and promoted employees, who may have been paid the maximum of the salary scale for the lower level, are likely to be replaced by less experienced employees who may be paid the minimum. Occupations most likely to reflect such changes in the salary averages are the higher levels of professional and administrative occupations and single-incumbent positions such as chief accountant and director of personnel.⁴

About 10 percent of the establishments which were asked to supply data would not do so. These corresponded to an estimated total in the universe studied of approximately 2,175,000 workers. The noncooperating units were replaced by others in the same industry-size-location classes. If all similar units were already in the sample, weights of the included establishments were increased to account for the missing units.

Some companies had an established policy of not disclosing salary data for some of their employees. Often this policy related to higher level positions, because these employees were considered part of the management group or were classified in categories which included only one employee. In nearly all instances, however, information was provided on the number of such employees and the appropriate occupational classification. It was thus possible to estimate the proportion of employees in each category for whom salary data were not available. In all but 3 of the 82 occupational levels surveyed, the proportion of employees for whom salary data were not available was less than 5 percent.⁵

Comparisons between establishments that provided salary data for each specific occupational level and those not doing so indicated that the two classes of establishments did not differ materially in industries represented, employment, or salary levels for other jobs in this series for which data were available.

Occupational employment estimates relate to the total in all establishments within the scope of the survey and not the number actually surveyed. Estimates were derived by weighting full-time employees in the occupations studied in

⁴These types of occupations also may be subject to greater sampling error, as explained in the paragraph headed "Estimates of sampling error."

⁵Those with 5 percent and over were: Directors of personnel IV-15 percent; chief accountants II-6 percent; directors of personnel III-6 percent.

each sample establishment in proportion to the number of establishments it represented within the scope of the survey. For example, if the sample establishment was selected from a group of four establishments with similar employment in the same industry and region, each full-time employee found was counted as four employees in compiling employment estimates for the occupation.

Employees whose salary data were not available were not taken into account in the estimates. Also not taken into account were the few instances in which salary data were available but there was no satisfactory basis for classifying the employees by work level. In addition, survey occupations were limited to employees meeting the specific criteria in each survey definition and were not intended to include all employees in each field of work.⁶ For these reasons, and because of differences in occupational structure among establishments, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied indicate only the relative importance of the occupations and levels as defined for the survey. These qualifications of the employment estimates do not materially affect the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wherever possible, data were collected for men and women separately. If identification by sex was not possible, all workers were reported as the sex predominant in the occupation. In professional, administrative, and technical support occupations, men were sufficiently predominant to preclude presentation of separate data by sex. For clerical occupations in which both men and women are commonly employed, separate data by sex are available from the Bureau's area wage survey reports compiled by metropolitan area. Occupations and work levels in which women accounted for 5 percent or more of the employment were distributed according to the proportion of women employees as follows:

<i>Women (percent)</i>	<i>Occupation and level</i>
95 or more	File clerks I and II, all levels of key-punch operators, secretaries, stenographers, and typists
90-94	Accounting clerks I and file clerks III
85-89	Keypunch supervisors I, II, and III
80-84	Accounting clerks II
75-79	Keypunch supervisors IV
50-54	Job analysts II
45-49	Messengers
30-34	Buyers I and drafter-tracers
25-29	Accountants I, job analysts III, and computer operators II

⁶Engineers, for example, are defined to classify employees engaged in engineering work within a band of eight levels, starting with inexperienced engineering graduates and excluding only those within certain fields of specialization or in positions above those covered by level VIII. In contrast, occupations such as chief accountants and directors of personnel are defined to include only those with responsibility for a specified program and with duties and responsibilities as indicated for each of the more limited number of work levels selected for study.

<i>Women (percent)— Continued</i>	<i>Occupation and level— Continued</i>
20-24	Accountants II, auditors I, chemists I, engineering technicians I, computer operators I and III
15-19	Attorneys I, job analysts IV, chemists II, and engineering technicians II
10-14	Accountants III, auditors II, attorneys II, buyers II, chemists III, computer operators IV, and drafters I
5-9	Auditors III, chief accountants I, attorneys III, directors of personnel I and II, engineers I, engineering technicians III, drafters II, and computer operators V and VI.

Conversion of salary rates

Salary data were collected from company records in their most readily available form, i.e., weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly, or annually. For the initial tabulations, the salary data were first converted to a weekly basis for clerical and drafting occupations and to a monthly basis for all others. The factors used to convert these data were as follows:

<u>Payroll basis</u>	<i>Conversion factors</i>	
	<i>To weekly basis</i>	<i>To monthly basis</i>
Weekly	1.0000	4.3450
Biweekly5000	2.1725
Semimonthly4602	2.0000
Monthly2301	1.0000
Annual0192	.0833

All salaries were rounded to the nearest dollar. Average monthly salaries in tables 1, 2, and 3 and annual salaries in tables 1 and 2 for clerical and drafting occupations are derived from average weekly salaries (to the nearest penny) by use of the factors 4.345 and 52.14, respectively, and rounding the results. To obtain annual salaries for all other occupations in tables 1 and 2, average monthly salaries (to the nearest penny) are multiplied by 12 and rounded to the nearest dollar.

Method of determining median and quartile values

Median and quartile values were derived from distributions of employees by salary using \$1 class intervals. Weekly salary class intervals were used for drafters and clerical occupations and monthly salary class intervals were used for all other occupations. Weekly values were multi-

plied by 4.345 to obtain monthly values and by 52.14 to obtain annual values. Annual values for other than drafters and clerical occupations were obtained by multiplying monthly values by 12.

Estimates of sampling error

The survey procedure yields estimates with widely varying sampling errors, depending on the frequency with which the job occurs and the dispersion of salaries. Thus, for the 82 surveyed occupational work levels, relative sampling errors of the average salaries were distributed as follows: 47 were under 2 percent; 23 were 2 and under 4 percent; 8 were 4 and under 6 percent; and 4 were 6 percent and over.⁷ Sampling errors measure the validity of the band within which the true average is likely to fall. Thus, for an occupation with a sample average monthly salary of \$1,000 and sampling error of 4 percent, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the true average lies within the band of \$960 to \$1,040.

Methods of computation of annual percent increases

The percent increases for each occupation in text table 1 were obtained by adding the aggregate salaries for each level in each of two successive years (employment in the most recent year, to eliminate the effects of year-to-year employment shifts, multiplied by the average salaries in both years) and dividing the later sum by the earlier sum. The resultant relative, less 100, is the percent increase. Changes in the scope of the survey and in occupational definitions were incorporated into the series as soon as two comparable periods were available. Increases for each of the two broad occupational groups were obtained by averaging the increases of the occupations within the group. Increases for all survey occupations were determined by averaging the increases for the two broad occupational groups. Annual increases were then linked to obtain changes that have occurred since this series was begun and to compute average annual rates of increase for each occupation and group and for all occupations combined.

Year-to-year percent increases for each group specified in text table 2 and chart 1 were determined by adding average salaries for all occupations in the group for 2 consecutive years, and dividing the later sum by the earlier sum, and subtracting 100. Changes in the scope of the survey or in occupational definitions were incorporated into the series as soon as comparable data for 2 consecutive periods were available. The 15-year trends in text table 2 were obtained by linking changes for the individual periods.

⁷The 6 percent and over group included: Drafter-tracers—8.6 percent; chemists I—7.1 percent; drafters I—6.4 percent; engineering technicians I—6.3 percent.

Appendix B. Survey Changes in 1976

Changes in occupational coverage

Two jobs, a 6-level computer operator job and a 5-level secretary job, last surveyed in 1974, were added to the survey. The definitions appear in appendix C.

Changes in occupational definitions

Minor revisions were made to the definitions of job

analysts, keypunch supervisors, and directors of personnel to facilitate classification and better relate the definitions to duties and responsibilities as they exist in private industry. Evaluation of survey data and collection experience revealed that the revised definitions had little effect on matches made in the previous survey and did not adversely affect comparisons of data for trend purposes.

Appendix C. Occupational Definitions

The primary purpose of preparing job definitions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations, or levels within 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 the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. To secure comparability of job content, some occupations and work levels are defined to include only those workers meeting specific criteria as to training, job functions, and responsibilities. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's occupational definitions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. Also see note referring to the definitions for the drafting and clerical occupations at the end of this appendix.

Accountants and Auditors

ACCOUNTANT

Performs professional accounting work requiring knowledge of the theory and practice of recording, classifying, examining, and analyzing the data and records of financial transactions. The work generally requires a bachelor's degree in accounting or, in rare instances, equivalent experience and education combined. Positions covered by this definition are characterized by the inclusion of work that is analytical, creative, evaluative, and advisory in nature. The work *draws upon* and *requires* a thorough knowledge of the fundamental doctrines, theories, principles, and terminology of accountancy, and often entails some understanding of such related fields as business law, statistics, and general management. (See also chief accountant.)

Professional responsibilities in accountant positions above the entry and developmental levels include several such duties as:

Analyzing the effects of transactions upon account relationships;

Evaluating alternative means of treating transactions;

Planning the manner in which account structures should be developed or modified;

Assuring the adequacy of the accounting system as the basis for reporting to management;

Considering the need for new or changed controls;

Projecting accounting data to show the effects of proposed plans on capital investments, income, cash position, and overall financial condition;

Interpreting the meaning of accounting records, reports, and statements;

Advising operating officials on accounting matters; and

Recommending improvements, adaptations, or revisions in the accounting system and procedures.

(Entry and developmental level positions provide opportunity to develop ability to perform professional duties such as those enumerated above.)

In addition to such professional work, most accountants are also responsible for assuring the proper recording and documentation of transactions in the accounts. They, therefore, frequently direct non-professional personnel in the actual day-to-day maintenance of books of accounts, the accumulation of cost or other comparable data, the preparation of standard reports and statements, and similar work. (Positions involving such supervisory work but not including professional duties as described above are not included in this description.)

Excluded are accountants whose *principal* or *sole* duties consist of designing or improving accounting systems or other nonoperating staff work, e.g., financial analysis, financial forecasting, tax advising, etc. (The criteria that follow for distinguishing among the several levels of work are inappropriate for such jobs.) Note, however, that professional accountant positions with responsibility for recording or reporting accounting data relative to taxes are included, as are operating or cost accountants whose work includes, but is not limited to, improvement of the accounting system.

Some accountants use electronic data processing equipment to process, record, and report accounting data. In

some such cases the machine unit is a subordinate segment of the accounting system; in others it is a separate entity or is attached to some other organization. In either instance, provided that the primary responsibility of the position is professional accounting work of the type otherwise included, the use of data processing equipment of any type does not of itself exclude a position from the accountant description nor does it change its level.

Accountant I

General characteristics. At this beginning professional level, the accountant learns to apply the principles, theories, and concepts of accounting to a specific system. The position is distinguishable from nonprofessional positions by the variety of assignments; rate and scope of development expected of the incumbent; and the existence, implicit or explicit, of a planned training program designed to give the entering accountant practical experience. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Works under close supervision of an experienced accountant whose guidance is directed primarily to the development of the trainee's professional ability and to the evaluation of advancement potential. Limits of assignments are clearly defined, methods of procedure are specified, and kinds of items to be noted and referred to supervisor are identified.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Performs a variety of accounting tasks such as: Examining a variety of financial statements for completeness, internal accuracy, and conformance with uniform accounting classifications or other specific accounting requirements; reconciling reports and financial data with financial statements already on file, and pointing out apparent inconsistencies or errors; carrying out assigned steps in an accounting analysis, such as computing standard ratios; assembling and summarizing accounting literature on a given subject; preparing relatively simple financial statements not involving problems of analysis or presentation; and preparing charts, tables, and other exhibits to be used in reports. In addition to such work, may also perform some nonprofessional tasks for training purposes.

Responsibility for direction of others. Usually none.

Accountant II

General characteristics. At this continuing developmental level the professional accountant makes practical applications of technical accounting practices and concepts beyond the mere application of detailed rules and instructions. Assignments are designed to expand practical experience and to develop professional judgment in the application of basic accounting techniques to simple professional

problems. Is expected to be competent in the application of standard procedures and requirements to routine transactions, to raise questions about unusual or questionable items, and to suggest solutions. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Work is reviewed closely to verify its general accuracy and coverage of unusual problems, to insure conformance with required procedures and special instructions, and to assure professional growth. Progress is evaluated in terms of ability to apply professional knowledge to basic accounting problems in the day-to-day operations of an established accounting system.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Performs a variety of accounting tasks, e.g., prepares routine working papers, schedules, exhibits, and summaries indicating the extent of the examination and presenting and supporting findings and recommendations. Examines a variety of accounting documents to verify accuracy of computations and to ascertain that all transactions are properly supported, are in accordance with pertinent policies and procedures, and are classified and recorded according to acceptable accounting standards.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Usually none, although sometimes responsible for supervision of a few clerks.

Accountant III

General characteristics. Performs professional operating or cost accounting work requiring the standardized application of well-established accounting principles, theories, concepts, and practices. Receives detailed instructions concerning the overall accounting system and its objectives, the policies and procedures under which it is operated, and the nature of changes in the system or its operation. Characteristically, the accounting system or assigned segment is stable and well established (i.e., the basic chart of accounts, classifications, the nature of the cost accounting system, the report requirements, and the procedures are changed infrequently).

Depending upon the workload involved, the accountant may have such assignments as supervision of the *day-to-day operation* of: (a) The entire system of a subordinate establishment, or (b) a major segment (e.g., general accounting; cost accounting; or financial statements and reports) of a somewhat larger system, or (c) in a very large and complex system, may be assigned to a relatively narrow and specialized segment dealing with some problem, function, or portion of work which is itself of the level of difficulty characteristic of this level.

Direction received. A higher level professional accountant normally is available to furnish advice and assistance as needed. Work is reviewed for technical accuracy, adequacy

of professional judgment, and compliance with instructions through spot checks, appraisal of results, subsequent processing, analysis of reports and statements, and other appropriate means.

Typical duties and responsibilities. The primary responsibility of most positions at this level is to assure that the assigned day-to-day operations are carried out in accordance with established accounting principles, policies, and objectives. The accountant performs such professional work as: Developing nonstandard reports and statements (e.g., those containing cash forecasts reflecting the interrelations of accounting, cost budgeting, or comparable information); interpreting and pointing out trends or deviations from standards; projecting data into the future; predicting the effects of changes in operating programs; or identifying management informational needs, and refining account structures or reports accordingly.

Within the limits of delegated responsibility, makes day-to-day decisions concerning the accounting treatment of financial transactions. Is expected to recommend solutions to complex problems and propose changes in the accounting system for approval at higher levels. Such recommendations are derived from personal knowledge of the application of well-established principles and practices.

Responsibility for the direction of others. In most instances is responsible for supervision of a subordinate nonprofessional staff.

Accountant IV

General characteristics. Performs professional operating or cost accounting work which requires the application of well-established accounting principles, theories, concepts, and practices to a wide variety of difficult problems. Receives instructions concerning the objectives and operation of the overall accounting system. At this level, compared with level III, the accounting system or assigned segment is more complex, i.e., (a) is relatively unstable, (b) must adjust to new or changing company operations, (c) serves organizations of unusually large size, or (d) is complicated by the need to provide and coordinate separate or specialized accounting treatment and reporting (e.g., cost accounting using standard cost, process cost, and job order techniques) for different operations or divisions of the company.

Depending upon the workload and degree of coordination involved, the accountant IV may have such assignments as the supervision of the *day-to-day operation* of: (a) The entire accounting system of a subordinate establishment, or (b) a major segment (e.g., general accounting; cost accounting; or financial statements and reports) of an accounting system serving a larger and more complex establishment, or (c) the entire accounting system of a large (e.g., employing several thousand persons) subordinate establishment which in other respects has an accounting system of the complexity that characterizes level III.

Direction received. A higher level accountant normally is available to furnish advice and assistance as needed. Work is reviewed by spot checks and appraisal of results for adequacy of professional judgment, compliance with instructions, and overall accuracy and quality.

Typical duties and responsibilities. As at level III, a primary characteristic of most positions at this level is the responsibility of operating an accounting system or major segment of a system in the intended manner.

The accountant IV exercises professional judgment in making frequent appropriate recommendations for: New accounts; revisions in the account structure; new types of ledgers; revisions in reporting system or subsidiary records; changes in instructions regarding the use of accounts; new or refined account classifications or definitions; etc. Also makes day-to-day decisions concerning the accounting treatment of financial transactions and is expected to recommend solutions to complex problems beyond incumbent's scope of responsibility.

Responsibility for direction of others. Accounting staff supervised, if any, may include professional accountants.

Accountant V

General characteristics. Performs professional operating or cost accounting work which is of greater than average professional difficulty and responsibility because of the presence of unusual and novel problems or the unusual magnitude or impact of the accounting program. Typically this level of difficulty arises from (a) the large size of the accounting and operating organization, (b) the atypical nature of the accounting problems encountered, or (c) the unusually great involvement in accounting systems design and development.

Examples of assignments characteristic of this level are the supervision of the *day-to-day operation* of: (a) The entire accounting system of a subordinate establishment having an unusually novel and complex accounting system, or (b) the entire accounting system of a large (e.g., employing several thousand persons) subordinate establishment which in other respects has an accounting system of the complexity that characterizes level IV, or (c) the entire accounting system of a company or corporation that has a relatively stable and conventional accounting system and employs several thousand persons and has a few subordinate establishments which include accounting units, or (d) a major segment of an accounting system that substantially exceeds the characteristics described in any one of the preceding examples.

Direction received. An accountant of higher level normally is available to furnish advice and assistance as needed. Work is reviewed for adequacy of professional judgment, compliance with instructions, and overall quality.

Typical duties and responsibilities. The work is characterized by its unusual difficulty or responsibility. Accountants V typically are directly concerned on a relatively continuous basis with what the nature of the accounting system should be, with the devising or revising of the operating accounting policies and procedures that are necessary, and with the managerial as well as the accounting meaning of the reports and statements for which they are responsible. Accountants V are necessarily deeply involved in fundamental and complex accounting matters and in the managerial problems that are affected.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Accounting staff supervised generally includes professional accountants.

AUDITOR

Performs professional auditing work requiring a bachelor's degree in accounting or, in rare instances, equivalent experience and education combined. Audits the financial records and practices of a company, or of divisions or components of the company, to appraise systematically and verify the accounting accuracy of records and reports and to assure the consistent application of accepted accounting principles. Evaluates the adequacy of the accounting system and internal financial controls. Makes appropriate recommendations for improvement as necessary. To the extent determined necessary, examines the transactions entering into the balance sheet and the transactions entering into income, expense, and cost accounts. Determines:

The existence of recorded assets (including the observation of the taking of physical inventories) and the all-inclusiveness of recorded liabilities;

The accuracy of financial statements or reports and the fairness of presentation of facts therein;

The propriety or legality of transactions;

The degree of compliance with established policies and procedures concerning financial transactions.

Excluded are positions which do not require full professional accounting training because the work is confined on a relatively permanent basis to repetitive examinations of a limited area of company operations and accounting processes, e.g., only accounts payable and receivable; demurrage records and related functions, or station operations only of a railroad company; branch offices which do not engage in the full range of banking and accounting activities of the main bank; warehouse operations only of a mail order company; checking transactions to determine whether or not they conform to prescribed routines or procedures. (Examinations of such a repetitive or limited nature normally do not require or permit professional audit work to be performed.)

Auditor I

General characteristics. As a trainee auditor at the entering professional level, performs a variety of routine assign-

ments. Typically, the trainee is rotated through a variety of tasks under a planned training program designed to provide practical experience in applying the principles, theories, and concepts of accounting and auditing to specific situations. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Works under close supervision of an experienced auditor whose guidance is directed primarily to the development of the trainee's professional ability and to the evaluation of advancement potential. Limits of assignments are clearly defined, methods of procedure are specified, and kinds of items to be noted and referred to supervisor are identified.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Assists in making audits by performing such tasks as: Verification of the accuracy of the balances in various records; examination of a variety of types of documents and vouchers for accuracy of computations; checking transactions to assure they are properly documented and have been recorded in accordance with correct accounting classifications; verifying the count of inventories; preparing detailed statements, schedules, and standard audit working papers; counting cash and other assets; preparing simple reconciliations; and similar functions.

Auditor II

General characteristics. At this continuing developmental level the professional auditor serves as a junior member of an audit team, independently performing selected portions of the audit which are limited in scope and complexity. Auditors at this level typically have acquired knowledge of company operations, policies, and procedures. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Detailed instructions are furnished and the work is reviewed to the extent necessary to verify its general accuracy and coverage of unusual problems, to insure conformance with required procedures and special instructions, and to assure the auditor's professional growth. Any technical problems not covered by instructions are brought to the attention of a superior. Progress is evaluated in terms of ability to apply professional knowledge to basic auditing situations.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Applies knowledge of *accounting theory* and audit practices to a variety of relatively simple professional problems in audit assignments, including such tasks as: The verification of reports against source accounts and records to determine their reliability; reconciliation of bank and other accounts and verifying the detail of recorded transactions; detailed examinations of cash receipts and disbursement vouchers, payroll records, requisitions, work orders, receiving reports, and other accounting documents to ascertain that transactions are properly supported and are recorded correctly from an ac-

counting or regulatory standpoint; or preparing working papers, schedules, and summaries.

Auditor III

General characteristics. Work at this level consists of the audit of operations and accounting processes that are relatively stable, well-established, and typical of the industry. The audits primarily involve the collection and analysis of readily available findings; there is previous audit experience that is directly applicable; the audit reports are normally prepared in a prescribed format using a standard method of presentation; and few if any major problems are anticipated. The work performed requires the *application* of substantial knowledges of accounting principles and practices, e.g., bases for distinguishing among capital maintenance and operating expenses; accruing reserves for taxes; and other accounting considerations of an equivalent nature.

Direction received. Work is normally within an established audit program and supervision is provided by a higher level auditor who outlines and discusses assignments. Work is spot-checked in progress. Completed assignments are reviewed for adequacy of coverage, soundness of judgment, compliance with professional standards, and adherence to policies.

Typical duties and responsibilities. The auditor examines transactions and verifies accounts; observes and evaluates accounting procedures and internal controls; prepares audit working papers and submits an audit report in the required pattern containing recommendations for needed changes or improvements. Usually is responsible for selecting the detailed audit methods to follow, choosing the audit sample and its size, determining the extent to which discrepancies need to be investigated, and deciding the depth of the analyses required to support reported findings and conclusions.

Examples of assignments involving work at this level:

As a team leader or working alone, independently conducts audits of the complete accounts and related operations of smaller or less complex companies (e.g., involving a centralized accounting system with few or no subordinate, subsidiary, or branch accounting records) or of comparable segments of larger companies.

As a member of an audit team, independently accomplishes varied audit assignments of the above described characteristics, typically major segments of complete audits, or assignments otherwise limited in scope of larger and more complex companies (e.g., complex in that the accounting system entails cost, inventory, and comparable specialized *systems* integrated with the general accounting system).

Illustrative of such assignments are the audit and initial review of the accounting treatment and validity of reporting of overhead expenses in a large manufacturing or maintenance organization (e.g., major repair yard of a railroad); or, the checking, verification, and balancing of all accounts

receivable and accounts payable; or, the analysis and verification of assets and reserves; or, the inspection and evaluation of accounting controls and procedures.

Auditor IV

General characteristics. Auditors at this level are experienced professionals who apply a thorough knowledge of accounting principles and theory in connection with a *variety* of audits. Work at this level is characterized by the audit of organizations and accounting processes which are complex and difficult because of such factors as: Presence of new or changed programs and accounting systems; existence of major specialized accounting functions (e.g., cost accounting, inventory accounting, sales accounting), in addition to general accounting; need to consider extensive and complicated regulatory requirements; lack of or difficulty in obtaining information; and other similar factors. Typically, a variety of different assignments are encountered over a period of time, e.g., 1 year. The audit reports prepared are comprehensive, explain irregularities, cite rules or regulations violated, recommend remedial actions, and contain analyses of items of special importance or interest to company management.

Direction received. Within an established audit program, has responsibility for independently planning and executing audits. Unusually difficult problems are discussed with the supervisor who also reviews completed assignments for adherence to principles and standards and the soundness of conclusions.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Auditors at this level have full responsibility for planning the audit, including determination of the aspects to emphasize, methods to be used, development of nonstandard or specialized audit aids such as questionnaires, etc., *where previous audit experience and plans are of limited applicability.*

Included in the scope of work that characterizes this level are such functions as: Evaluation of methods used for determining depreciation rates of equipment; evaluation of assets where original costs are unknown; evaluation of the reliability of accounting and reporting systems; analysis of cost accounting systems and cost reports to evaluate the basis for cost and price setting; evaluation of accounting procurement and supply management records, controls, and procedures; and many others.

Examples of assignments involving work at this level:

As a team leader or working alone, independently plans and conducts audits of the complete accounts and related operations of relatively large and complex companies (e.g., complex in that the accounting system entails cost, inventory, and comparable specialized accounting *systems* integrated with the general accounting system) or of company branch, subsidiary, or affiliated organizations which are individually of comparable size and complexity.

As a member of an audit team, independently plans and accomplishes audit assignments that constitute major segments of audits of very large and complex organizations, for example, those with financial responsibilities so great as to involve specialized subordinate, subsidiary, or affiliate accounting systems that are complete in themselves.

NOTE: Excluded from level IV are auditors who, as team leaders or working alone, conduct *complete* audits of very large and complex organizations, for example, those with financial responsibilities so great as to involve specialized subordinate, subsidiary, or affiliate accounting systems that are complete in themselves; or are team members assigned to major segments of audits of even larger or more complex organizations.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

As the top technical expert in accounting, is responsible for directing the accounting program for a company or for an establishment of a company. The minimum accounting program includes: (1) General accounting (assets, liabilities, income, expense, and capital accounts, including responsibility for profit and loss and balance sheet statements); and (2) at least one other *major* accounting activity, typically tax accounting, cost accounting, property accounting, or sales accounting. It may also include such other activities as payroll and timekeeping, and mechanical or electronic data processing operations which are an adjunct of the accounting system. (Responsibility for an internal audit program is typically *not* included.)

The responsibilities of the chief accountant include *all* of the following:

1. On own responsibility, developing or adapting or revising an accounting system to meet the needs of the organization;
2. Supervising, either directly or through subordinate supervisors, the operation of the system with full management responsibility for the quality and quantity of work performed, training and development of subordinates, work scheduling and review, coordination with other parts of the organization served, etc.;
3. Providing, directly or through an official such as a comptroller, advisory services to the top management officials of the organization served as to:
 - a. The status of financial resources and the financial trends or results of operations as revealed by accounting data, and selecting a manner of presentation that is meaningful to management;
 - b. Methods for improving operations as suggested by an expert knowledge of accounting, e.g., proposals for improving cost control, property management, credit and collection, tax reduction, or similar programs.

Excluded are positions with responsibility for the accounting program *if* they also include (as a major part of the job) responsibility for budgeting; work measurement; organization, methods, and procedures studies; or similar nonaccounting functions. (Positions of such breadth are

sometimes titled comptroller, budget and accounting manager, financial manager, etc.)

Some positions responsible for supervising general accounting and one or more other major accounting activities but which do *not* fully meet *all* of the responsibilities of a chief accountant specified above may be covered by the descriptions for accountant.

Chief accountant jobs which meet the characteristics described are classified by level of work¹ according to (a) authority and responsibility and (b) technical complexity, using the table accompanying the definitions which follow.

Authority and Responsibility

AR-1. The accounting system (i.e., accounts, procedures, and reports to be used) has been prescribed in considerable detail by higher levels in the company or organization. The chief accountant has final, unreviewed authority within the prescribed system, to expand it to fit the particular needs of the organization served, e.g., in the following or comparable ways:

- Provides greater detail in accounts and reports or financial statements;
- Establishes additional accounting controls, accounts, subaccounts, and subsidiary records; and
- Provides special or interim reports and statements needed by the manager responsible for the day-to-day operations of the organization served.

This degree of authority is typically found at a plant or similar subordinate establishment.

AR-2. The basic accounting system is prescribed in broad outline rather than in specific detail. While certain major financial reports, overall accounts, and general policies are required by the basic system, the chief accountant has broad latitude and *authority* to decide the specific methods, procedures, accounts, reports, etc., to be used within the organizational segment served. Approval must be secured from higher levels only for those changes which would basically affect the broad requirements prescribed by such higher levels. Typical responsibilities include:

- Evaluating and taking final action on recommendations proposed by subordinate establishments for changes in aspects of the accounting system or activities not prescribed by higher authority;
- Extending cost accounting operations to areas not previously covered;
- Changing from one cost accounting method to another;
- Expanding the utilization of computers within the accounting process; and
- Preparing accounting reports and statements reflecting the events and progress of the entire organization for which incumbent is responsible; often consolidating data submitted by subordinate segments.

¹ Insufficient data were obtained for level V to warrant presentation of average salaries.

Table C-1. Criteria for matching chief accountants by level

Level	Authority and responsibility ¹	Technical complexity ¹	Subordinate professional accounting staff
I	AR-1	TC-1	Only one or two professional accountants, who do not exceed the accountant III job definition.
II	AR-1	TC-2	About 5 to 10 professional accountants, with at least one or two matching the accountant IV job definition.
	<i>or</i>		
	AR-2	TC-1	About 5 to 10 professional accountants. Most of these match the accountant III job definition, but one or two may match the accountant IV job definition.
III	<i>or</i>		
	AR-3	TC-1	Only one or two professional accountants, who do not exceed the accountant IV job definition.
	AR-1	TC-3	About 15 to 20 professional accountants. At least one or two match the accountant V job definition.
IV	<i>or</i>		
	AR-2	TC-2	About 15 to 20 professional accountants. Many of these match the accountant IV job definition, but some may match the accountant V job definition.
	<i>or</i>		
V	AR-3	TC-1	About 5 to 10 professional accountants. Most of these match the accountant III job definition, but one or two may match as high as accountant V.
	<i>or</i>		
	AR-2	TC-3	About 25 to 40 professional accountants. Many of these match the accountant V job definition, but several may exceed that level.
V	<i>or</i>		
	AR-3	TC-2	About 15 to 20 professional accountants. Most of these match the accountant IV job definition, but several may match the accountant V and one or two may exceed that level.
V	AR-3	TC-3	About 25 to 40 professional accountants. Many of these match the accountant V job definition, but several may exceed that level.

¹ AR-1, -2, and -3 and TC-1, -2, and -3 are explained in the accompanying text.

This degree of authority is most typically found at intermediate organizational levels such as regional offices, or division or subsidiary headquarters. It is also found in some company level situations where the authority of the chief accountant is less extensive than is described in AR-3. More rarely it is found in plant level chief accountants who have been delegated more authority than usual for such positions as described in AR-1.

AR-3. Has complete responsibility for establishing and maintaining the framework for the basic accounting system used in the company, subject only to general policy guidance and control from a higher level company official responsible for general financial management. Typical responsibilities include:

- Determining the basic characteristics of the company's accounting system and the specific accounts to be used;

- Devising and preparing accounting reports and statements required to meet management's needs for data;

- Establishing basic accounting policies, interpretations, and procedures;

- Reviewing and taking action on proposed revisions to the company's accounting system suggested by subordinate units; and

- Taking final action on all technical accounting matters.

Characteristically, participates extensively in broad company management processes by providing accounting advice, interpretations, or recommendations based on data accumulated in the accounting system and on professional judgment and experience.

Technical Complexity

TC-1. The organization which the accounting program serves has relatively few functions, products, work processes, etc., and these tend to be stable and unchanging. The accounting system operates in accordance with well-established principles and practices or those of equivalent difficulty which are typical of that industry.

TC-2. The organization which the accounting program serves has a relatively large number of functions, products, work processes, etc., which require substantial and frequent adaptations of the basic system to meet management needs (e.g., adoption of new accounts, subaccounts, and subsidiary records; revision of instructions for the use of accounts; improvement or expansion of methods for accumulating and reporting cost data in connection with new or changed work processes).

TC-3. The organization which the accounting program serves puts a *heavy demand on the accounting organization for specialized and extensive adaptations* of the basic system to meet management needs. Such demands arise because the functions, products, work processes, etc., of the organization are very numerous, diverse, unique, or specialized, or there are other comparable complexities. Consequently, the accounting system, to a considerable degree, is

developed well beyond established principles and accounting practices in order to:

Provide for the solution of problems for which no clear precedents exist; or

Provide for the development or extension of accounting theories and practices to deal with problems to which these theories and practices have not previously been applied.

Subordinate Staff

In table C-1 the number of professional accountants supervised is recognized to be a relatively crude criterion for distinguishing between various levels. It is to be considered less important in the matching process than the other criteria. In addition to the staff of professional accountants in the system for which the chief accountant is responsible, there are clerical, machine operation, book-keeping, and related personnel.

Attorneys

ATTORNEY

Performs consultation and advisory work and carries out the legal processes necessary to effect the rights, privileges, and obligations of the company. The work performed requires completion of law school with an LL.B. degree (or the equivalent) and admission to the bar. *Responsibilities or functions include one or more of the following or comparable duties:*

Preparing and reviewing various legal instruments and documents, such as contracts, leases, licenses, purchases, sales, real estate, etc.;

Acting as agent of the company in its transactions;

Examining material (e.g., advertisements, publications, etc.) for legal implications; advising officials of proposed legislation which might affect the company;

Applying for patents, copyrights, or registration of company's products, processes, devices, and trademarks;

Advising whether to initiate or defend lawsuits;

Conducting pre-trial preparations; defending the company in lawsuits; and

Advising officials on tax matters, government regulations, and/or corporate rights.

Excluded from this definition are:

Patent work which requires professional training in addition to legal training (typically a degree in engineering or in a science);

Claims examining, claims investigating, or similar work for which professional legal training and bar membership is not essential;

Attorneys, frequently titled "general counsel" (and their immediate full associates or deputies), who serve as company officers or the equivalent and are responsible for participating in the overall management and formulation of policy for the company in addition to directing

its legal work. (The duties and responsibilities of such positions exceed level VI as described below.)

Attorney jobs which meet the above definition are to be classified and coded in accordance with table C-2 and the definitions which follow.

Difficulty

D-1. Legal questions are characterized by: Facts that are well established; clearly applicable legal precedents; *and* matters not of substantial importance to the organization. (Usually relatively limited sums of money, e.g., a few thousand dollars, are involved.)

Examples of D-1 work:

Legal investigation, negotiation, and research preparatory to defending the organization in potential or actual lawsuits involving alleged negligence where the facts can be firmly established and there are precedent cases directly applicable to the situation.

Searching case reports, legal documents, periodicals, textbooks, and other legal references, and preparing draft opinions on employee compensation or benefit questions when there is a substantial amount of clearly applicable statutory, regulatory, and case material.

Drawing up contracts and other legal documents in connection with real property transactions requiring the development of detailed information but *not* involving serious questions regarding titles to property or other major factual or legal issues.

D-2. Legal work is regularly difficult by reason of one or more of the following: The absence of clear and directly

Table C-2. Criteria for matching attorneys by level

Level	Difficulty of legal work ¹	Responsibility of job ¹	Experience required
I	This is the entry level. The duties and responsibilities after initial orientation and training are those described in D-1 and R-1.		Completion of law school with an LL.B. or J.D. degree plus admission to the bar.
II	D-1 <i>or</i> D-2	R-2 R-1	Sufficient professional experience (at least 1 year, usually more) at the "D-1" level to assure competence as an attorney.
III	D-2 <i>or</i> D-3	R-2 R-1	At least 1 year, usually more, of professional experience at the "D-2" level.
IV	D-2 <i>or</i> D-3	R-3 R-2	Extensive professional experience at the "D-2" or a higher level.
V	D-3	R-3	Extensive professional experience at the "D-3" level.
VI	D-3	R-4	Extensive professional experience at the "D-3" and "R-3" levels.

¹ D-1, D-2, D-3 and R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 are explained in the accompanying text.

applicable legal precedents; the different possible interpretations that can be placed on the facts, the laws, or the precedents involved; the substantial importance of the legal matters to the organization (e.g., sums as large as \$100,000 are generally directly or indirectly involved); the matter is being strongly pressed or contested in formal proceedings or in negotiations by the individuals, corporations, or government agencies involved.

Examples of D-2 work:

Advising on the legal implications of advertising representations when the facts supporting the representations and the applicable precedent cases are subject to different interpretations.

Reviewing and advising on the implications of new or revised laws affecting the organization.

Presenting the organization's defense in court in a negligence lawsuit which is strongly pressed by counsel for an organized group.

Providing legal counsel on tax questions complicated by the absence of precedent decisions that are directly applicable to the organization's situation.

D-3. Legal work is typically complex and difficult because of one or more of the following: The questions are unique and require a high order of original and creative legal endeavor for their solution; the questions require extensive research and analysis and the obtaining and evaluation of expert testimony regarding controversial issues in a scientific, financial, corporate organization, engineering, or other highly technical area; the legal matter is of critical importance to the organization and is being vigorously pressed or contested (e.g., sums such as \$1 million or more are generally directly or indirectly involved).

Examples of D-3 work:

Advising on the legal aspects and implications of Federal antitrust laws to projected greatly expanded marketing operations involving joint ventures with several other organizations.

Planning legal strategy and representing a utility company in rate or government franchise cases involving a geographic area including parts or all of several States.

Preparing and presenting a case before an appellate court where the case is highly important to the future operation of the organization and is vigorously contested by very distinguished (e.g., having a broad regional or national reputation) legal talent.

Serving as the principal counsel to the officers and staff of an insurance company on the legal problems in the sale, underwriting, and administration of group contracts involving nationwide or multistate coverages and laws.

Performing the principal legal work in a nonroutine major revision of the company's charter or in effectuating new major financing steps.

Responsibility

R-1. Responsibility for final action is usually limited to matters covered by legal precedents and in which little deviation from standard practice is involved. Any decisions or actions having a significant bearing on the organization's business are reviewed. (Is given guidance in the initial stages of assignment, e.g., in planning and organizing legal research and studies. Assignments are then carried out with moderate independence although guidance is generally available and is sought from time to time on problem points.)

R-2. Usually works independently in investigating the facts, searching legal precedents, defining the legal and fact-

ual issues, drafting the necessary legal documents, and developing conclusions and recommendations. Decisions having an important bearing on the organization's business are reviewed. (Receives information from supervisor regarding unusual circumstances or important policy considerations pertaining to a legal problem. If trials are involved, may receive guidance from a supervisor regarding presentation, line of approach, possible line of opposition to be encountered, etc. In the case of nonroutine written presentations the final product is reviewed carefully, but primarily for overall soundness of legal reasoning and consistency with organization policy. Some (but not all) attorneys make assignments to one or more lower level attorneys, aids, or clerks.)

R-3. Carries out assignments independently and makes final legal determinations in matters of substantial importance to the organization. Such determinations are subject to review only for consistency with company policy, possible precedent effect, and overall effectiveness. To carry out assignments, deals regularly with company officers and top level management officials and confers or negotiates regularly with senior attorneys and officials in other companies or in government agencies on various aspects of assigned work. (Receives little or no preliminary instruction on legal problems and a minimum of technical legal supervision. May assign and review work of a few attorneys, but this is not a primary responsibility.)

R-4. Carries out assignments which entail independently planning investigations and negotiations on legal problems of the highest importance to the organization and developing completed briefs, opinions, contracts, or other legal products. To carry out assignments, represents the organization at conferences, hearings, or trials and personally confers and negotiates with top attorneys and top-ranking officials in private companies or in government agencies. On various aspects of assigned work may give advice directly and personally to corporation officers and top level managers, or may work through the general counsel of the company in advising officers. (Generally receives no preliminary instruction on legal problems. On matters requiring the concentrated efforts of several attorneys or other specialists, is responsible for directing, coordinating, and reviewing the work of the attorneys involved.)

OR

As a primary responsibility, directs the work of a staff of attorneys, one, but usually more, of whom regularly perform D-3 legal work. With respect to the work directed, gives advice directly to corporation officers and top managerial officers, or may give such advice through the general counsel. (Receives guidance as to organization policy but no technical supervision or assistance except when requesting advice from, or briefing by, the general counsel on the overall approach to the most difficult, novel, or important legal questions. Usually reports to the general counsel or deputy.)

Buyers

BUYER

Purchases materials, supplies, equipment, and services (e.g., utilities, maintenance, and repair). In some instances items are of types that must be specially designed, produced, or modified by the vendor in accordance with drawings or engineering specifications.

Solicits bids, analyzes quotations received, and selects or recommends supplier. May interview prospective vendors. Purchases items and services at the most favorable price consistent with quality, quantity, specification requirements, and other factors. Prepares or supervises preparation of purchase orders from requisitions. May expedite delivery and visit vendors' offices and plants.

Normally, purchases are unreviewed when they are consistent with past experience, and are in conformance with established rules and policies. Proposed purchase transactions that deviate from the usual or from past experience in terms of prices, quality of items, quantities, etc., or that may set precedents for future purchases, are reviewed by higher authority prior to final action.

In addition to the work described above, some (but not all) buyers direct the work of one or a few clerks who

perform routine aspects of the work. As a secondary and subsidiary duty, some buyers may also sell or dispose of surplus, salvage, or used materials, equipment, or supplies.

NOTE: Some buyers are responsible for the purchasing of a variety of items and materials. When the variety includes items and work described at more than one of the following levels, the position should be considered to equal the highest level that characterizes at least a substantial portion of the buyer's time.

Excluded are:

- a. Buyers of items for direct sale, either wholesale or retail;
- b. Brokers and dealers buying for clients or for investment purposes;
- c. Positions that specifically require professional education and qualifications in a physical science or in engineering (e.g., chemist, mechanical engineer);
- d. Buyers who specialize in purchasing a single or a few related items of highly variable quality such as raw cotton or wool, tobacco, cattle, or leather for shoe uppers, etc. Expert personal knowledge of the item is required to judge the relative value of the goods offered and to decide the quantity, quality, and price of each

purchase in terms of its probable effect on the organization's profit and competitive status;

e. Buyers whose principal responsibility is the supervision of other buyers or the management, direction, or supervision of a purchasing program;

f. Persons predominantly concerned with contract or subcontract administration;

g. Persons whose major duties consist of ordering, reordering, or requisitioning items under existing contracts; and

h. Positions restricted to clerical functions or to purchase expediting work.

Buyer I

Purchases "off-the-shelf" types of readily available, commonly used materials, supplies, tools, furniture, services, etc.

Transactions usually involve local retailers, wholesalers, jobbers, and manufacturers' sales representatives.

Quantities purchased are generally small amounts, e.g., those available from local sources.

Examples of items purchased include: Common stationery and office supplies; standard types of office furniture and fixtures; standard nuts, bolts, screws; janitorial and common building maintenance supplies; and common building maintenance or common utility services.

Buyer II

Purchases "off-the-shelf" types of standard, generally available technical items, materials, and services.

Transactions usually involve dealing directly with manufacturers, distributors, jobbers, etc.

Quantities of items and materials purchased may be relatively large, particularly in the case of contracts for continuing supply over a period of time.

May be responsible for locating or promoting possible new sources of supply. Usually is expected to keep abreast of market trends, changes in business practices in the assigned markets, new or altered types of materials entering the market, etc.

Examples of items purchased include: Industrial types of handtools; electronic tube and component test instruments; standard electronic parts and components; electric motors; gasoline service station equipment; PBX or other specialized telephone services; and routine purchases of common raw materials such as standard grades and sizes of steel bars, rods, and angles.

Also included at this level are buyers of materials of the types described for buyer I when the quantities purchased are large so that local sources of supply are generally inadequate and the buyer must deal directly with manufacturers on a broader than local scale.

Buyer III

Purchases items, materials, or services of a technical and specialized nature. The items, while of a common general

type, are usually made, altered, or customized to meet the user's specific needs and specifications.

Transactions usually require dealing with manufacturers. The number of potential vendors is likely to be small and price differentials often reflect important factors (quality, delivery dates and places, etc.) that are difficult to evaluate.

The quantities purchased of any item or service may be large.

Many of the purchases involve one or more of such complications as: Specifications that detail, in technical terms, the required physical, chemical, electrical, or other comparable properties; special testing prior to acceptance; grouping of items for lot bidding and awards; specialized processing, packing, or packaging requirements; export packs; overseas port differentials; etc.

Is expected to keep abreast of market and product developments. May be required to locate new sources of supply.

Some positions may involve *assisting* in the training or supervising of lower level buyers or clerks.

Examples of items purchased include: Castings; special extruded shapes of normal size and material; special formula paints; electric motors of special shape or speeds; special packaging of items; and raw materials in substantial quantities.

Buyer IV

Purchases highly complex and technical items, materials, or services, usually those specially designed and manufactured exclusively for the purchaser.

Transactions require dealing with manufacturers and often involve persuading potential vendors to undertake the manufacturing of custom-designed items according to complex and rigid specifications.

Quantities of items and materials purchased are often large in order to satisfy the requirements for an entire large organization for an extended period of time. Complex schedules of delivery are often involved. Buyer determines appropriate quantities to be contracted for at any given period of time.

Transactions are often complicated by the presence of one or more such matters as inclusion of: Requirements for spare parts, preproduction samples and testing, or technical literature; or patent and royalty provisions.

Keeps abreast of market and product developments. Develops new sources of supply.

In addition to the work described above, a few positions may also require supervision over a few lower level buyers or clerks. (No position is included in this level *solely* because supervisory duties are performed.)

Examples of items purchased include: Special purpose high cost machine tools and production facilities; raw materials of critically important characteristics or quality; parts, subassemblies, components, etc., specially designed and made to order (e.g., communications equipment for installation in aircraft being manufactured; component

assemblies for missiles and rockets; and motor vehicle frames).

NOTE: Excluded are buying positions above level IV. Some buyers above level IV make purchases in such unusually large quantities that they can affect the market price of a commodity or produce other significant effects on the industry or trade concerned. Others may purchase

items of either (1) extraordinary technical complexity, e.g., involving the outermost limits of science or engineering, or (2) unusually high individual or unit value. Such buyers often persuade suppliers to expand their plants or convert facilities to the production of new items or services. These types of buying functions are often performed by program managers or company officials who have primary responsibilities other than buying.

Personnel Management

JOB ANALYST

Performs work involved in collecting, analyzing, and developing occupational data relative to jobs, job qualifications, and worker characteristics as a basis for compensating employees in a fair, equitable, and uniform manner. Performs such duties as studying and analyzing jobs and preparing descriptions of duties and responsibilities and of the physical and mental requirements needed by workers; evaluating jobs and determining appropriate wage or salary levels in accordance with their difficulty and responsibility; independently conducting or participating with representatives of other companies in conducting compensation surveys within a locality or labor market area; assisting in administering merit rating programs; reviewing changes in wages and salaries indicated by surveys and recommending changes in pay scales; and auditing individual jobs to check the propriety of evaluations and to apply current job classifications. (Positions also responsible for supplying management with a high technical level of advice regarding the solution of broad personnel management problems should be excluded.)

Job Analyst I

As a trainee, performs work in designated areas and of limited occupational scope. Receives immediate supervision in assignments designed to provide training in the application of established methods and techniques of job analysis. Studies the least difficult jobs and prepares reports for review by a job analyst of higher level.

Job Analyst II

Studies, describes, and evaluates jobs in accordance with established procedures. Is usually assigned to the simpler kinds of both wage and salaried jobs in the establishment. Works independently on such assignments but is limited by defined area of assignment and instructions of superior.

Job Analyst III

Analyzes and evaluates a variety of wage and salaried jobs in accordance with established evaluation systems and

procedures. May conduct wage surveys within the locality or participate in conducting surveys of broad compensation areas. May assist in developing survey methods and plans. Receives general supervision but responsibility for final action is limited.

Job Analyst IV

Analyzes and evaluates a variety of jobs in accordance with established evaluation systems and procedures, and is given assignments which regularly include responsibility for the more difficult kinds of jobs. ("More difficult" means jobs which consist of hard-to-understand work processes; e.g., professional, scientific, administrative, or technical; or jobs in new or emerging occupational fields; or jobs which are being established as part of the creation of new organizations; or where other special considerations of these types apply.) Receives general supervision, but responsibility for final action is limited. May participate in the development and installation of evaluation or compensation systems, which may include those for merit rating programs. May plan survey methods and conduct or direct wage surveys within a broad compensation area.

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

Directs a personnel management program for a company or a segment of a company. Serves top management officials of the organization as the source of advice and assistance on personnel management matters and problems generally; is typically consulted on the personnel implications of planned changes in management policy or program, the effects on the organization of economic or market trends, product or production method changes, etc.; represents management in contacts with other companies, trade associations, government agencies, etc., dealing primarily with personnel management matters.

Typically the director of personnel for a company reports to a company officer in charge of industrial relations and personnel management activities or an officer of similar level. Below the company level the director of personnel typically reports to a company officer or a high management official who has responsibility for the operation of a plant, establishment, or other segment of the company.

For a job to be covered by this definition, the personnel management program *must include* responsibility for all three of the following functions:

1. *Administering a job evaluation system:* i.e., a system in which there are established procedures by which jobs are analyzed and evaluated on the basis of their duties, responsibilities, and qualification requirements in order to provide a foundation for equitable compensation. Typically, such a system includes the use of one or more sets of job evaluation factors and the preparation of formal job descriptions. It *may* also include such related functions as wage and salary surveys or merit rating system administration. The job evaluation system(s) does not necessarily cover all jobs in the organization, but does cover a substantial portion of the organization.

2. *Employment and placement function:* i.e., recruiting actively for at least some kinds of workers through a variety of sources (e.g., schools or colleges, employment agencies, professional societies, etc.); evaluating applicants against demands of particular jobs by use of such techniques as job analysis to determine requirements, interviews, written tests of aptitude, knowledge, or skill, reference checks, experience evaluations, etc.; recommending selections and job placements to management, etc.

3. *Employee relations and services function:* i.e., functions designed to maintain employees' morale and productivity at a high level (for example, administering a formal or informal grievance procedure; identifying and recommending solutions for personnel problems such as absenteeism, high turnover, low productivity, etc.; administration of beneficial suggestions system, retirement, pension, or insurance plans, merit rating system,

etc.; overseeing cafeteria operations, recreational programs, industrial health and safety programs, etc.).

In addition, positions covered by this definition may, but do not necessarily, include responsibilities in the following areas:

Employee training and development;

Labor relations activities which are confined mainly to the administration, interpretation, and application of those aspects of labor union contracts that are essentially of the type described under (3) above. May also participate in bargaining of a subordinate nature, e.g., to negotiate detailed settlement of such matters as specific rates, job classifications, work rules, hiring or layoff procedures, etc., within the broad terms of a general agreement reached at higher levels, or to supply advice and information on technical points to the company's principal representative.

Equal employment opportunity (EEO);

Reporting under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

Excluded are positions in which responsibility for actual contract negotiation with labor unions as the principal company representative is a significant aspect of the job, i.e., a responsibility which serves as a primary basis for qualification requirements and compensation.

Director of personnel jobs which meet the above definition are classified by level of work² in accordance with the criteria shown in table C-3.

² Insufficient data were obtained for level V to warrant presentation of average salaries.

Table C-3. Criteria for matching directors of personnel by level

Number of employees in work force serviced	"Operations level" personnel program ¹		Number of employees in work force serviced	"Development level" personnel program ²	
	"Type A" organization serviced ³	"Type B" organization serviced ⁴		"Type A" organization serviced ³	"Type B" organization serviced ⁴
250-750	I	II	250-750	II	III
1,000-5,000	II	III	1,000-5,000	III	IV
6,000-12,000	III	IV	6,000-12,000	IV	V
15,000-25,000	IV	V	15,000-25,000	V	—

¹ "Operations level" personnel program—director of personnel servicing an organizational segment (e.g., a plant) of a company, where the basic personnel program policies, plans, objectives, etc., are established at company headquarters or at some other higher level between the plant and the company headquarters level. The personnel director's responsibility is to put these into operation at the local level, in such a manner as to most effectively serve the local management needs.

² "Development level" personnel program—either:

(a) Director of personnel servicing an entire company (with or without subordinate establishments) where the personnel director plays an important role in establishment of basic personnel policies, plans, objectives, etc., for the company subject to policy direction and control from company officers, or (b) director of personnel servicing an intermediate organization below the company level, e.g., a division or a subsidiary, to which a relatively complete delegation of personnel program planning and development responsibility is made. In this situation only basic policy direction is given by the parent company and local officers. The director of personnel has essentially the same degree of latitude and responsibility for establishment of basic personnel policies, plans, objectives, etc., as described above in (a).

³ "Type A" organization serviced—most jobs serviced do not present particularly difficult or unusual recruitment, job evaluation, or training problems because the jobs consist of relatively easy-to-understand work processes, and an adequate labor supply is available. These conditions are most likely to be found in organizations in which the work force and organizational structure are relatively stable.

⁴ "Type B" organization serviced—a substantial proportion of the jobs present difficult recruitment, job evaluation, or training problems because the jobs: consist of hard-to-understand work processes (e.g., professional, scientific, administrative, or technical); have hard-to-match skill requirements; are in new or emerging occupations; or are extremely hard to fill. These conditions are most likely to be found in organizations in which the work force, organizational structure, work processes or functions, etc., are complicated or unstable.

NOTE: There are gaps between different degrees of all three elements used to determine job level matches. These gaps have been provided purposely to allow room for judgment in getting the best overall job level match for each job. Thus, a job which services a work force of 850 employees should be matched with level II if it is a personnel program operations level job where the nature of the organization serviced seems to fall slightly below the definition for type B. However, the same job should be matched with level I if the nature of the organization serviced clearly falls well within the definition for type A.

Chemists and Engineers

CHEMIST

Performs professional work in research, development, interpretation, and analysis to determine the composition, molecular structure, and properties of substances; to develop or investigate new materials and processes; and to investigate the transformations which substances undergo. Work typically requires a B.S. degree in chemistry or the equivalent in appropriate and substantial college level study of chemistry plus experience.

Chemist I

General characteristics. This is the entry level of professional work requiring a bachelor's degree in chemistry and no experience, or the equivalent of a degree in appropriate education and experience. Performs assignments designed to develop professional capabilities and to provide experience in the application of training in chemistry as it relates to the company's programs. May also receive formal classroom or seminar type training. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Works under close supervision. Receives specific and detailed instructions as to required tasks and results expected. Work is checked during progress, and is reviewed for accuracy upon completion.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Performs a variety of routine tasks that are planned to provide experience and familiarization with the chemistry staff, methods, practices, and programs of the company. The work includes a variety of routine qualitative and quantitative analyses; physical tests to determine properties such as viscosity, tensile strength, and melting point; and assisting more experienced chemists to gain additional knowledge through personal observation and discussion.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Usually none.

Chemist II

General characteristics. At this continuing developmental level, performs routine chemical work requiring selection and application of general and specialized methods, techniques, and instruments commonly used in the laboratory, and the ability to carry out instructions when less common or proposed methods or procedures are necessary. Requires work experience acquired in an entry level position, or appropriate graduate level study. For training and developmental purposes, assignments may include some work that is typical of a higher level. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Supervisor establishes the nature and extent of analysis required, specifies methods and criteria on new types of assignments, and reviews work for thoroughness of application of methods and accuracy of results.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Carries out a wide variety of standardized methods, tests, and procedures. In accordance with specific instructions may carry out proposed and less common ones. Is expected to detect problems in using standardized procedures because of the condition of the sample, difficulties with the equipment, etc. Recommends modifications of procedures, e.g., extending or curtailing the analysis or using alternate procedures, based on knowledge of the problem and pertinent available literature. Conducts specified phases of research projects as an assistant to an experienced chemist.

Responsibility for the direction of others. May be assisted by a few aids or technicians.

Chemist III

General characteristics. Performs a broad range of chemical tests and procedures utilized in the laboratory, using judgment in the independent evaluation, selection, and adaptation of standard methods and techniques. May carry through a complete series of tests on a product in its different process stages. Some assignments require a specialized knowledge of one or two common categories of related substances. Performance at this level requires developmental experience in a professional position, or equivalent graduate level education.

Direction received. On routine work, supervision is very general. Assistance is furnished on unusual problems and work is reviewed for application of sound professional judgment.

Typical duties and responsibilities. In accordance with instructions as to the nature of the problem, selects standard methods, tests or procedures; when necessary, develops or works out alternate or modified methods with supervisor's concurrence. Assists in research by analyzing samples or testing new procedures that require specialized training because (a) standard methods are inapplicable, (b) analytical findings must be interpreted in terms of compliance or noncompliance with standards, or (c) specialized and advanced equipment and techniques must be adapted.

Responsibility for the direction of others. May supervise or coordinate the work of a few technicians or aids, and be assisted by lower level chemists.

Chemist IV

General characteristics. As a fully competent chemist in all conventional aspects of the subject matter or the functional area of the assignments, plans and conducts work requiring (a) mastery of specialized techniques or ingenuity in selecting and evaluating approaches to unforeseen or novel problems; and (b) ability to apply a research approach to the solution of a wide variety of problems and to assimilate the details and significance of chemical and physical analyses, procedures, and tests. Requires sufficient professional experience to assure competence as a fully trained worker; or, for positions primarily of a research nature, completion of all requirements for a doctoral degree may be substituted for experience.

Direction received. Independently performs most assignments with instructions as to the general results expected. Receives technical guidance on unusual or complex problems and supervisory approval on proposed plans for projects.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Conducts laboratory assignments requiring the determination and evaluation of alternative procedures and the sequence of performing them. Performs complex, exacting, unusual analytical assignments requiring specialized knowledge of techniques or products. Interprets results, prepares reports, and may provide technical advice in specialized area.

Responsibility for the direction of others. May supervise a small staff of chemists and technicians.

Chemist V

General characteristics. Participates in planning laboratory programs on the basis of specialized knowledge of problems and methods and probable value of results. May serve as an expert in a narrow specialty (e.g., class of chemical compounds, or a class of products), making recommendations and conclusions which serve as the basis for undertaking or rejecting important projects. Development of the knowledge and expertise required for this level of work usually reflects progressive experience through chemist IV.

Direction received. Supervision and guidance relates largely to overall objectives, critical issues, new concepts, and policy matters. Consults with supervisor concerning unusual problems and developments.

Typical duties and responsibilities. One or both of the following: (1) In a supervisory capacity, plans, organizes, and directs assigned laboratory programs. Independently defines scope and critical elements of the projects and selects approaches to be taken. A substantial portion of the work supervised is comparable to that described for chemist IV. (2) As individual researcher or worker, carries out pro-

jects requiring development of new or highly modified scientific techniques and procedures, extensive knowledge of specialty, and knowledge of related scientific fields.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Supervises, coordinates, and reviews the work of a small staff of chemists and technicians engaged in varied research and development projects, or a larger group performing routine analytical work. Estimates personnel needs and schedules and assigns work to meet completion date. Or, as individual researcher or worker, may be assisted on projects by other chemists or technicians.

Chemist VI

General characteristics. Performs work requiring leadership and expert knowledge in a specialized field, product, or process. Formulates and conducts a systematic attack on a problem area of considerable scope and complexity which must be approached through a series of complete and conceptually related studies, or a number of projects of lesser scope. The problems are complex because they are difficult to define and require unconventional or novel approaches or have other difficult features. Maintains liaison with individuals and units within and outside the organization, with responsibility for acting independently on technical matters pertaining to the field. Work at this level usually requires extensive progressive experience including work comparable to chemist V.

Direction received. Supervision received is essentially administrative, with assignments given in terms of broad general objectives and limits.

Typical duties and responsibilities. One or both of the following: (1) In a supervisory capacity (a) plans, develops, coordinates, and directs a number of large and important projects or a project of major scope and importance, or (b) is responsible for the entire chemical program of a company, when the program is of limited complexity and scope. Activities supervised are of such a scope that they require a few (3 to 5) subordinate supervisors or team leaders with at least one in a position comparable to level V. (2) As individual researcher or worker determines, conceives, plans, and conducts projects of major importance to the company. Applies a high degree of originality and ingenuity in adapting, extending, and synthesizing existing theory, principles, and techniques into original combinations and configurations. May serve as a consultant to other chemists in specialty.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Plans, organizes, and supervises the work of a staff of chemists and technicians. Evaluates progress of the staff and results obtained, and recommends major changes to achieve overall objectives. Or, as individual worker or researcher, may be

assisted on individual projects by other chemists or technicians.

Chemist VII

General characteristics. Makes decisions and recommendations that are recognized as authoritative and have an important impact on extensive chemical activities. Initiates and maintains extensive contacts with key chemists and officials of other organizations and companies, requiring skill in persuasion and negotiation of critical issues. At this level individuals will have demonstrated creativity, foresight, and mature judgment in anticipating and solving unprecedented chemical problems, determining program objectives and requirements, organizing programs and projects, and developing standards and guides for diverse chemical activities.

Direction received. Receives general administrative direction.

Typical duties and responsibilities. One or both of the following: (1) In a supervisory capacity is responsible for (a) an important segment of a chemical program of a company with extensive and diversified scientific requirements, or (b) the entire chemical program of a company where the program is more limited in scope. The overall chemical program contains critical problems the solution of which requires major technological advances and opens the way for extensive related development. Makes authoritative technical recommendations concerning the scientific objectives and levels of work which will be most profitable in light of company requirements and scientific and industrial trends and developments. Recommends facilities, personnel, and funds required. (2) As individual researcher and consultant, selects problems for research to further the company's objectives. Conceives and plans investigations in which the phenomena and principles are not adequately understood, and where few or contradictory scientific precedents or results are available for reference. Outstanding creativity and mature judgment are required to devise hypotheses and techniques of experimentation and to interpret results. As a leader and authority in the company, in a broad area of specialization, or in a narrow but intensely specialized one, advises the head of a large laboratory or company officials on complex aspects of extremely broad and important programs. Has responsibility for exploring, evaluating, and justifying proposed and current programs and projects and furnishing advice on unusually complex and novel problems in the specialty field. Typically will have contributed innovations (e.g., techniques, products, procedures) which are regarded as significant advances in the field.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Directs several subordinate supervisors or team leaders, some of whom are in positions comparable to chemist VI; or, as individual

researcher and consultant, may be assisted on individual projects by other chemists and technicians.

Chemist VIII

General characteristics. Makes decisions and recommendations that are authoritative and have a far-reaching impact on extensive chemical and related activities of the company. Negotiates critical and controversial issues with top level chemists and officers of other organizations and companies. Individuals at this level have demonstrated a high degree of creativity, foresight, and mature judgment in planning, organizing, and guiding extensive chemical programs and activities of outstanding novelty and importance.

Direction received. Receives general administrative direction.

Typical duties and responsibilities. One or both of the following: (1) In a supervisory capacity is responsible for (a) the entire chemical program of a company which is of moderate scope, or (b) an important segment of a chemical program of a company with very extensive and highly diversified scientific requirements, where programs are of such complexity and scope that they are of critical importance to overall operations and include problems of extraordinary difficulty that have resisted solution. Decides the kind and extent of chemical programs needed to accomplish the objectives of the company, for choosing the scientific approaches, for planning and organizing facilities and programs, and for interpreting results. (2) As individual researcher and consultant formulates and guides the attack on problems of exceptional difficulty and marked importance to the company and/or industry. Problems are characterized by the lack of scientific precedents and source materials, or the lack of success of prior research and analysis so that their solution would represent an advance of great significance and importance. Performs advisory and consulting work for the company as a recognized authority for broad program areas of considerable novelty and importance. Has made contributions such as new products or techniques, development of processes, etc., which are regarded as major advances in the field.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Supervises several subordinate supervisors or team leaders some of whose positions are comparable to chemist VII, or individual researchers some of whose positions are comparable to chemist VII and sometimes chemist VIII. As an individual researcher and consultant may be assisted on individual projects by other chemists or technicians.

NOTE: Individuals in charge of a company's chemical program may match any of several of the survey job levels, depending on the size and complexity of chemical programs. *Excluded* from level VIII are chemists in charge of

programs so extensive and complex (e.g., consisting of highly diversified or unusually novel products and procedures) that one or more subordinate supervisory chemists are performing at level VIII. Also excluded from level VIII are individual researchers and consultants who are recognized as national and/or international authorities and scientific leaders in very broad areas of scientific interest and investigation.

ENGINEER

Performs professional work in research, development, design, testing, analysis, production, construction, maintenance, operation, planning, survey, estimating, application, or standardization of engineering facilities, systems, structures, processes, equipment devices, or materials requiring knowledge of the science and art by which materials, natural resources, and power are made useful. Work typically requires a B.S. degree in engineering or the equivalent in combined education and experience. (*Excluded* are: Safety engineers, industrial engineers, quality control engineers, sales engineers, and engineers whose primary responsibility is to be in charge of nonprofessional maintenance work.)

Engineer I

General characteristics. This is the entry level of professional work requiring a bachelor's degree in engineering and no experience, or the equivalent of a degree in appropriate education and experience. Performs assignments designed to develop professional work knowledges and abilities. May also receive formal classroom or seminar type training. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Works under close supervision. Receives specific and detailed instructions as to required tasks and results expected. Work is checked during progress and is reviewed for accuracy upon completion.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Performs a variety of routine tasks that are planned to provide experience and familiarization with the engineering staff, methods, practices, and programs of the company.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Usually none.

Engineer II

General characteristics. At this continuing developmental level, performs routine engineering work requiring application of standard techniques, procedures, and criteria in carrying out a sequence of related engineering tasks. Limited exercise of judgment is required on details of work and in making preliminary selections and adaptations of engineering alternatives. Requires work experience acquired

in an entry level position, or appropriate graduate level study. For training and developmental purposes, assignments may include some work that is typical of a higher level. (Terminal positions are excluded.)

Direction received. Supervisor screens assignments for unusual or difficult problems and selects techniques and procedures to be applied on nonroutine work. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Using prescribed methods, performs specific and limited portions of a broader assignment of an experienced engineer. Applies standard practices and techniques in specific situations, adjusts and correlates data, recognizes discrepancies in results, and follows operations through a series of related detailed steps or processes.

Responsibility for the direction of others. May be assisted by a few aids or technicians.

Engineer III

General characteristics. Independently evaluates, selects, and applies standard engineering techniques, procedures, and criteria, using judgment in making minor adaptations and modifications. Assignments have clear and specified objectives and require the investigation of a limited number of variables. Performance at this level requires developmental experience in a professional position, or equivalent graduate level education.

Direction received. Receives instructions on specific assignment objectives, complex features, and possible solutions. Assistance is furnished on unusual problems and work is reviewed for application of sound professional judgment.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Performs work which involves conventional types of plans, investigations, surveys, structures, or equipment with relatively few complex features for which there are precedents. Assignments usually include one or more of the following: Equipment design and development, test of materials, preparation of specifications, process study, research investigations, report preparation, and other activities of limited scope requiring knowledge of principles and techniques commonly employed in the specific narrow area of assignments.

Responsibility for the direction of others. May supervise or coordinate the work of drafters, technicians, and others who assist in specific assignments.

Engineer IV

General characteristics. As a fully competent engineer in all conventional aspects of the subject matter or the functional

area of the assignments, plans and conducts work requiring judgment in the independent evaluation, selection, and substantial adaptation and modification of standard techniques, procedures, and criteria. Devises new approaches to problems encountered. Requires sufficient professional experience to assure competence as a fully trained worker; or, for positions primarily of a research nature, completion of all requirements for a doctoral degree may be substituted for experience.

Direction received. Independently performs most assignments with instructions as to the general results expected. Receives technical guidance on unusual or complex problems and supervisory approval on proposed plans for projects.

Typical duties and responsibilities. Plans, schedules, conducts, or coordinates detailed phases of the engineering work in a part of a major project or in a total project of moderate scope. Performs work which involves conventional engineering practice but may include a variety of complex features such as conflicting design requirements, unsuitability of standard materials, and difficult coordination requirements. Work requires a broad knowledge of precedents in the specialty area and a good knowledge of principles and practices of related specialties.

Responsibility for the direction of others. May supervise a few engineers or technicians on assigned work.

Engineer V

General characteristics. Applies intensive and diversified knowledge of engineering principles and practices in broad areas of assignments and related fields. Makes decisions independently on engineering problems and methods, and represents the organization in conferences to resolve important questions and to plan and coordinate work. Requires the use of advanced techniques and the modification and extension of theories, precepts, and practices of own field and related sciences and disciplines. The knowledge and expertise required for this level of work usually result from progressive experience, including work comparable to engineer IV.

Direction received. Supervision and guidance relate largely to overall objectives, critical issues, new concepts, and policy matters. Consults with supervisor concerning unusual problems and developments.

Typical duties and responsibilities. One or more of the following: (1) In a supervisory capacity plans, develops, coordinates, and directs a large and important engineering project or a number of small projects with many complex features. A substantial portion of the work supervised is comparable to that described for engineer IV. (2) As individual researcher or worker carries out complex or

novel assignments requiring the development of new or improved techniques and procedures. Work is expected to result in the development of new or refined equipment, materials, processes, products, and/or scientific methods. (3) As staff specialist develops and evaluates plans and criteria for a variety of projects and activities to be carried out by others. Assesses the feasibility and soundness of proposed engineering evaluation tests, products, or equipment when necessary data are insufficient or confirmation by testing is advisable. Usually performs as a staff advisor and consultant as to a technical specialty, a type of facility or equipment, or a program function.

Responsibility for the direction of others. Supervises, coordinates, and reviews the work of a small staff of engineers and technicians; estimates personnel needs and schedules and assigns work to meet completion date. Or, as individual research or staff specialist may be assisted on projects by other engineers or technicians.

Engineer VI

General characteristics. Has full technical responsibility for interpreting, organizing, executing, and coordinating assignments. Plans and develops engineering projects concerned with unique or controversial problems which have an important effect on major company programs. This involves exploration of subject area, definition of scope and selection of problems for investigation, and development of novel concepts and approaches. Maintains liaison with individuals and units within or outside the organization, with responsibility for acting independently on technical matters pertaining to own field. Work at this level usually requires extensive progressive experience including work comparable to engineer V.

Direction received. Supervision received is essentially administrative, with assignments given in terms of broad general objectives and limits.

Typical duties and responsibilities. One or more of the following: (1) In a supervisory capacity (a) plans, develops, coordinates, and directs a number of large and important projects or a project of major scope and importance, or (b) is responsible for the entire engineering program of a company when the program is of limited complexity and scope. Extent of responsibilities generally requires a few (3 to 5) subordinate supervisors or team leaders with at least one in a position comparable to level V. (2) As individual researcher or worker conceives, plans, and conducts research in problem areas of considerable scope and complexity. The problems must be approached through a series of complete and conceptually related studies, are difficult to define, require unconventional or novel approaches, and require sophisticated research techniques. Available guides and precedents contain critical gaps, are only partially

Engineering Technician V

Performs nonroutine and complex assignments involving responsibility for planning and conducting a complete project of relatively limited scope or a portion of a larger and more diverse project. Selects and adapts plans, techniques, designs, or layouts. May coordinate portions of overall assignments; reviews, analyzes, and integrates the technical work of others. Supervisor or professional engineer outlines objectives, requirements, and design approaches; completed work is reviewed for technical adequacy and satisfaction of requirements. May be assisted by lower level technicians. Performs, at this level, one or a combination of such typical duties as:

Designs, develops, and constructs major units, devices, or equipment; conducts tests or experiments; analyzes results and redesigns or modifies equipment to improve performance; reports results.

Plans or assists in planning tests to evaluate equipment performance. Determines test requirements, equipment modification, and test procedures; conducts tests, analyzes and evaluates data, and prepares reports on findings and recommendations.

Reviews and analyzes a variety of engineering data to determine requirements to meet engineering objectives; may calculate design data; prepares layouts, detailed specifications, parts lists, estimates, procedures, etc. May check and analyze drawings or equipment to determine adequacy of drawings and design.

DRAFTERS

Drafter-tracer

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

AND/OR

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

Drafter I

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

Drafter II

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

Drafter III

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

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer, in accordance with operating instructions, to process data. Work is characterized by the following:

Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed;

Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, paper, etc.);

Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system; Starts and operates computer;

Responds to operating instructions and computer output instructions;

Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems;

Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs and assist in modifying systems or programs. Included within the scope of this definition are fully qualified computer operators, trainees working to become fully qualified operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators.

Computer Operator I

Work assignments consist of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom training). Operator is pro-

vided detailed written or oral guidance before and during assignments and is under close personal supervision.

Computer Operator II

Work assignments typically are established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems) executed by serial processing (i.e., one program is processed at a time). In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedure. Refers problems which do not respond to preplanned procedure.

Computer Operator III

Work assignments are characterized by the frequent introduction of new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operating to adapt to a variety of problems) executed by serial processing. In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedure. Refers problems which do not respond to preplanned procedure.

OR

Work assignments typically are established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems) executed by serial processing. Selects from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, deviates from standard procedures if standard procedures do not provide a solution. Then refers problems or aborts program.

OR

Work assignments are established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems) executed by multiprocessing (i.e., simultaneous processing of two or more programs). In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedure. Refers problems which do not respond to preplanned procedures.

Computer Operator IV

Work assignments are characterized by the frequent introduction of new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems) executed by serial processing. Selects

from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, deviates from standard procedures if standard procedures do not provide a solution. Then refers problems or aborts program.

OR

Work assignments are characterized by the frequent introduction of new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems) executed by multiprocessing. In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedure. Refers problems which do not respond to preplanned procedure.

OR

Work assignments are established production runs, (i.e., programs which present few operating problems) executed by multiprocessing. Selects from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, deviates from standard procedures if standard procedures do not provide a solution. Then refers problems or aborts program.

Computer Operator V

Work assignments are characterized by the frequent testing and introduction of new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). In responding to computer output instructions and error conditions or to avoid loss of information or to conserve computer time, operator deviates from standard procedures or aborts program. Such actions may materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.

Computer Operator VI

In addition to level V characteristics, assignments at this level require a knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems to *assist* in: (1) Maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; (3) switching to emergency backup procedures.

searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

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. *Excluded* are positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SECRETARY

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

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

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- 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 section below titled "Level of Secretary's Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of the 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. Table C-5 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 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

- b. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) of 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 persons; or

- c. 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

- d. 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* definitions 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.

- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

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 telephone, 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 assure procedural and typographic accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2. Performs duties 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.

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.

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.

Stenographer, General

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

Stenographer, Senior

Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure and of the specific business operations, organizations, 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, memorandums, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; answering routine questions, etc.

Table C-5. Criteria for matching secretaries by level

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR-1	LR-2
LS-1	I	II
LS-2	II	III
LS-3	III	IV
LS-4	IV	V

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.

Table D-1. Comparison of average annual salaries in private industry with salary rates for Federal employees under the General Schedule, March 1976

Occupation and level surveyed by BLS ¹	Average annual salaries in private industry ²	Salary rates for Federal employees under the General Schedule ³											
		Grade ⁴	Average ⁵	Annual rates and steps ⁶									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Clerks, file I ----- Messengers -----	\$5,875 6,676	GS 1	\$5,658	\$5,559	\$5,744	\$5,929	\$6,114	\$6,299	\$6,484	\$6,669	\$6,854	\$7,039	\$7,224
Clerks, file II ----- Keypunch operators I ----- Typists I -----	6,637 7,660 6,827	GS 2	6,487	6,296	6,506	6,716	6,926	7,136	7,346	7,556	7,766	7,976	8,186
Clerks, accounting I ----- Clerks, file III ----- Drafter-tracers ----- Engineering technicians I ----- Keypunch operators II ----- Keypunch supervisors I ----- Stenographers, general ----- Typists II -----	7,636 8,205 8,369 9,064 8,811 9,939 8,472 7,975	GS 3	7,617	7,102	7,339	7,576	7,813	8,050	8,287	8,524	8,761	8,998	9,235
Clerks, accounting II ----- Computer operators I ----- Drafters I ----- Engineering technicians II ----- Keypunch supervisors II ----- Secretaries I ----- Stenographers, senior -----	9,652 7,761 9,763 10,841 11,470 8,882 9,445	GS 4	8,881	7,976	8,242	8,508	8,774	9,040	9,306	9,572	9,838	10,104	10,370
Accountants I ----- Auditors I ----- Buyers I ----- Chemists I ----- Computer operators II ----- Drafters II ----- Engineers I ----- Engineering technicians III ----- Keypunch supervisors III ----- Secretaries II -----	11,453 11,769 11,732 12,473 8,774 12,029 13,918 12,258 12,815 9,641	GS 5	10,139	8,925	9,223	9,521	9,819	10,117	10,415	10,713	11,011	11,309	11,607
Computer operators III ----- Keypunch supervisors IV ----- Secretaries III -----	10,162 14,883 10,413	GS 6	11,411	9,946	10,278	10,610	10,942	11,274	11,606	11,938	12,270	12,602	12,934
Accountants II ----- Auditors II ----- Buyers II ----- Chemists II ----- Computer operators IV ----- Drafters III ----- Engineers II ----- Engineering technicians IV ----- Job analysts II ----- Secretaries IV -----	13,394 13,427 14,200 14,077 11,881 15,288 15,184 14,178 13,559 11,442	GS 7	12,429	11,046	11,414	11,782	12,150	12,518	12,886	13,254	13,622	13,990	14,358
Computer operators V ----- Secretaries V -----	13,523 12,342	GS 8	14,145	12,222	12,629	13,036	13,443	13,850	14,257	14,664	15,071	15,478	15,885
Accountants III ----- Attorneys I ----- Auditors III ----- Buyers III ----- Chemists III ----- Computer operators VI ----- Engineers III ----- Engineering technicians V ----- Job analysts III -----	15,428 15,413 16,059 17,122 16,589 15,038 17,482 16,086 16,091	GS 9	15,037	13,482	13,931	14,380	14,829	15,278	15,727	16,176	16,625	17,074	17,523

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D-1. Comparison of average annual salaries in private industry with salary rates for Federal employees under the General Schedule, March 1976—Continued

Occupation and level surveyed by BLS ¹	Average annual salaries in private industry ²	Salary rates for Federal employees under the General Schedule ³											
		Grade ⁴	Average ⁵	Annual rates and steps ⁶									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Accountants IV -----	\$18,738	GS 11	\$18,288	\$16,255	\$16,797	\$17,339	\$17,881	\$18,423	\$18,965	\$19,507	\$20,049	\$20,591	\$21,133
Attorneys II -----	18,667												
Auditors IV -----	19,952												
Buyers IV -----	20,075												
Chemists IV -----	20,429												
Chief accountants I -----	20,460												
Directors of personnel I -----	18,193												
Engineers IV -----	20,749												
Job analysts IV -----	19,142												
Accountants V -----	23,402												
Attorneys III -----	24,205												
Chemists V -----	24,099												
Chief accountants II -----	22,753												
Directors of personnel II -----	21,720												
Engineers V -----	24,082												
Attorneys IV -----	29,828	GS 13	26,009	22,906	23,670	24,434	25,198	25,962	26,726	27,490	28,254	29,018	29,782
Chemists VI -----	28,868												
Chief accountants III -----	28,136												
Directors of personnel III -----	26,845												
Engineers VI -----	27,737												
Attorneys V -----	36,308	GS 14	30,541	26,861	27,756	28,651	29,546	30,441	31,336	32,231	33,126	34,021	34,916
Chemists VII -----	33,559												
Chief accountants IV -----	33,916												
Directors of personnel IV -----	33,060												
Engineers VII -----	30,850												
Attorneys VI -----	43,747	GS 15	35,636	31,309	32,353	33,397	34,441	35,485	36,529	37,573	38,617	39,661	40,705
Chemists VIII -----	40,723												
Engineers VIII -----	36,236												

¹ For definitions, see appendix C.

² Survey findings, as summarized in table 1 of this bulletin. For scope of survey, see appendix A.

³ Salary rates in effect in March 1976, reference date of the BLS survey, as established by Executive Order 11883 issued under authority of Section 5305 of title 5, U.S. Code.

⁴ Corresponding grades in the General Schedule were supplied by the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

⁵ Mean salary of all General Schedule employees in each grade as of March 31, 1976. Not limited to Federal employees in occupations surveyed by BLS.

⁶ Section 5335 of title 5 of the U.S. Code provides for within-grade in-

creases on condition that the employee's work is of an acceptable level of competence as defined by the head of the agency. For employees who meet this condition, the service requirements are 52 calendar weeks each for advancement to salary rates 2, 3, and 4; 104 weeks each for advancement to salary rates 5, 6, and 7; and 156 weeks each for advancement to salary rates 8, 9, and 10. Section 5336 provides that an additional within-grade increase may be granted within any period of 52 weeks in recognition of high quality performance above that ordinarily found in the type of position concerned.

⁷ The rate of basic pay for employees at these rates is limited by section 5308 of title 5 of the United States Code to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (rate in effect in March 1976, \$37,800).

Under Section 5303 of title 5 of the United States Code, higher minimum rates (but not exceeding the maximum salary rate prescribed in the General Schedule for the grade or level) and a corresponding new salary range may be established for positions or occupations under certain conditions. The conditions include a finding that the Government's recruitment or retention of well-qualified persons is significantly handicapped because the salary rates in private industry are substantially above the salary rates of the statutory pay schedules. As of March 1976, special, higher salary ranges were authorized for professional engineers, accountants, and auditors at the entry grades (GS-5 and GS-7). Information on special salary rates, including the occupations and the areas to which they apply, may be obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 20415, or its regional offices.

Appendix E. Test to Expand Survey Scope

At the request of the President's pay agent, the 1976 survey tested the feasibility of 1) including a number of industries not currently studied and 2) lowering from 250 to 100 the survey's minimum establishment size requirement for six of the manufacturing industries currently

studied. (See listing below.) This request was made as part of a continuing effort by the President's pay agent to improve the design of the survey and partly in response to recommendations from the General Accounting Office after its review of the survey process.¹

Industrial Coverage and Minimum Establishment Size Requirements of Test Expansion

<i>Industry Division</i>	<i>Minimum Employment¹</i>	<i>Industry Division</i>	<i>Minimum Employment¹</i>
<i>Added industries</i>		<i>Current industries with lowered size cutoff</i>	
Mining	250	Chemicals and allied products	100
Construction	250	Petroleum refining and related industries	100
Transportation: ²	250	Machinery, except electrical	100
Pipe lines	100 and 250	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	100
Advertising	100 and 250	Transportation equipment	100
Consumer credit reporting agencies, mercantile reporting agencies, and adjustment and collection agencies . . .	100 and 250	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks . . .	100
Business management, administrative, and consulting services	100 and 250		
Nonprofit educational and scientific research agencies	100 and 250		

¹The survey tested two minimum employment cutoffs for some industries.

²Includes all but currently surveyed railroad, local and suburban passenger, deep sea water (foreign and domestic) and air transportation industries.

The data obtained from establishments covered by this test expansion were not used in the agent's 1976 comparison of private industry salaries with those under the General Schedule.

Table E-1 presents occupational employment and salaries from the broadest survey scope studied, i.e., present coverage plus the expansions tested with their lowest minimum establishment size cutoffs. Table E-2 shows the esti-

mated number of establishments and workers within this expanded scope of the survey and the number actually studied. Tables 1 and A-1 in this bulletin present similar information for the regular survey scope.

¹GAO report No. B-167266. Copies are available for \$1 each from the U.S. General Accounting Office, Room 4518, 441 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20212.

Table E-1. Average salaries: Regular survey scope plus expansion industries at lowest size cutoffs

(Employment and average salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry, ¹ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ²	Number of employees ³	Mean annual salary ⁴	Employment and salary as percent of 1976 PATC survey	
			Employment	Salary
<u>Accountants and Auditors</u>				
Accountants I	6,424	\$11,503	114.0	100.4
Accountants II	16,695	13,360	107.3	99.7
Accountants III	35,030	15,425	110.8	100.0
Accountants IV	22,838	18,780	111.4	100.2
Accountants V	8,076	23,398	108.8	100.0
Auditors I	1,455	11,781	101.9	100.1
Auditors II	3,045	13,531	110.5	100.8
Auditors III	5,892	16,102	111.1	100.3
Auditors IV	3,800	20,071	107.7	100.6
Chief accountants I	607	20,437	110.0	99.9
Chief accountants II	1,205	22,766	106.4	100.1
Chief accountants III	867	28,373	116.8	100.8
Chief accountants IV	366	33,782	107.6	99.6
<u>Attorneys</u>				
Attorneys I	782	15,401	105.7	99.9
Attorneys II	1,648	18,718	105.3	100.3
Attorneys III	2,141	24,558	111.7	101.5
Attorneys IV	2,118	29,793	108.7	99.9
Attorneys V	1,337	35,972	118.0	99.1
Attorneys VI	653	43,762	104.5	100.0
<u>Buyers</u>				
Buyers I	4,904	11,581	116.2	98.7
Buyers II	15,037	14,020	120.5	98.7
Buyers III	15,679	17,047	114.2	99.6
Buyers IV	5,325	20,072	106.3	100.0
<u>Personnel management</u>				
Job analysts II	281	13,514	102.6	97.5
Job analysts III	588	16,060	102.1	99.8
Job analysts IV	494	19,230	102.1	100.5
Directors of personnel I	1,205	18,229	103.6	100.2
Directors of personnel II	1,946	21,587	112.2	99.4
Directors of personnel III	1,287	26,776	119.3	99.7
Directors of personnel IV	317	33,310	117.0	100.8
Directors of personnel V	73	44,370	102.8	100.4
<u>Chemists and engineers</u>				
Chemists I	1,554	12,371	121.0	99.2
Chemists II	3,745	14,029	112.2	99.7
Chemists III	9,461	16,524	110.8	99.6
Chemists IV	10,838	20,308	111.7	99.4
Chemists V	8,299	23,997	109.8	99.6
Chemists VI	4,392	28,839	107.0	99.9
Chemists VII	1,593	33,752	107.9	100.6
Chemists VIII	422	40,703	102.4	100.0
Engineers I	13,554	13,993	116.4	100.5
Engineers II	33,645	15,219	115.1	100.2
Engineers III	90,764	17,458	110.3	99.9
Engineers IV	130,136	20,746	108.5	100.0
Engineers V	93,744	24,064	109.1	99.9
Engineers VI	48,505	27,763	109.5	100.1
Engineers VII	19,101	30,952	108.5	100.3
Engineers VIII	4,762	36,410	105.2	100.5
<u>Technical support</u>				
Engineering technicians I	3,537	8,940	117.7	98.6
Engineering technicians II	14,130	10,753	114.4	99.2
Engineering technicians III	25,952	12,207	108.7	99.6
Engineering technicians IV	30,628	14,160	106.4	99.9
Engineering technicians V	19,514	16,085	106.0	100.0
Drafter-tracers	4,683	8,348	109.4	99.7
Drafters I	20,415	9,670	116.0	99.0
Drafters II	35,501	11,903	120.8	99.0
Drafters III	36,677	15,272	116.7	99.9
Computer operators I	3,176	7,687	114.1	99.0
Computer operators II	9,045	8,776	110.7	100.0
Computer operators III	23,445	10,137	108.0	99.8
Computer operators IV	14,595	11,822	107.2	99.5
Computer operators V	2,849	13,388	107.6	99.0
Computer operators VI	914	14,525	117.6	96.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-1. Average salaries: Regular survey scope plus expansion industries at lowest size cutoffs—Continued

(Employment and average salaries for selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private industry,¹ United States except Alaska and Hawaii, March 1976)

Occupation and level ²	Number of employees ³	Mean annual salary ⁴	Employment and salary as percent of 1976 PATC survey	
			Employment	Salary
<u>Clerical supervisory</u>				
Keypunch supervisors I -----	998	\$10,093	111.9	101.5
Keypunch supervisors II -----	2,167	11,388	110.0	99.3
Keypunch supervisors III -----	1,304	12,830	104.0	100.1
Keypunch supervisors IV -----	331	14,819	111.1	99.6
<u>Clerical</u>				
Clerks, accounting I -----	100,091	7,670	110.0	100.4
Clerks, accounting II -----	82,434	9,656	110.9	100.0
Clerks, file I -----	26,811	5,876	104.4	100.0
Clerks, file II -----	18,791	6,699	107.0	100.9
Clerks, file III -----	6,883	8,262	106.7	100.7
Keypunch operators I -----	60,713	7,616	109.6	99.4
Keypunch operators II -----	48,183	8,791	108.6	99.8
Messengers -----	22,724	6,669	106.9	99.9
Secretaries I -----	46,741	8,849	107.1	99.6
Secretaries II -----	69,486	9,632	107.6	99.9
Secretaries III -----	75,145	10,382	107.7	99.7
Secretaries IV -----	47,277	11,407	107.5	99.7
Secretaries V -----	15,263	12,326	111.0	99.9
Stenographers, general -----	35,028	8,435	107.5	99.6
Stenographers, senior -----	43,134	9,415	110.2	99.7
Typists I -----	49,636	6,858	107.4	100.5
Typists II -----	35,887	7,984	106.2	100.1

¹ For scope of study, see table E-2.

² Occupational definitions appear in appendix C. Although Chief accountants V, Job analysts I, and Keypunch supervisors V were surveyed, data did not meet publication criteria.

³ Occupational employment estimates relate to the total in all establishments within expanded scope of the survey and not to the number ac-

tually surveyed. For further explanation, see appendix A.

⁴ Salaries reported are standard salaries paid for standard work schedules; i.e., the straight-time salary corresponding to the employee's normal work schedule excluding overtime hours. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living payments and incentive payments are included.

Table E-2. Number of establishments and workers within regular scope of survey plus broadest scope expansion tested and number studied, March 1976

Industry division ¹	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Within scope of survey ²			Studied		
		Number of establishments	Workers in establishments		Number of establishments	Workers in establishments	
			Total	Professional, administrative, supervisory, and clerical ³		Total	Professional, administrative, supervisory, and clerical ³
United States—all industries ²	-	36,599	20,290,907	8,288,811	3,615	6,762,005	3,003,386
Manufacturing	⁴ 100-250	18,799	11,744,572	3,664,887	1,814	3,981,708	1,402,980
Nonmanufacturing:							
Mining	250	424	299,017	97,758	83	87,448	27,209
Construction	250	748	255,713	91,825	102	67,438	35,896
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	⁵ 100-250	3,949	2,496,705	1,231,733	504	1,156,843	599,386
Wholesale trade	100	3,837	761,950	399,822	215	51,889	31,282
Retail trade	250	2,927	2,530,338	732,043	300	691,719	222,509
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	4,794	1,768,805	1,711,974	381	535,437	531,468
Selected services ⁶	100	1,121	433,807	358,769	216	189,523	152,656
Metropolitan areas—all industries ⁷	-	28,408	16,675,412	7,443,774	3,017	6,205,770	2,846,347
Manufacturing	⁴ 100-250	12,767	8,767,770	3,062,975	1,366	3,533,156	1,290,010
Nonmanufacturing:							
Mining	250	229	149,333	65,406	40	40,116	14,195
Construction	250	671	214,125	79,659	91	56,301	32,314
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	⁵ 100-250	2,923	2,265,196	1,142,919	453	1,133,083	588,456
Wholesale trade	100	3,459	706,114	385,900	206	50,565	30,951
Retail trade	250	2,812	2,446,199	717,757	294	686,884	221,803
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	4,464	1,691,607	1,646,073	363	527,857	525,029
Selected services ⁶	100	1,083	415,068	343,085	204	177,808	143,589
Establishments employing 2,500 workers or more—all industries	-	977	6,263,545	2,755,363	716	4,845,584	2,154,088
Manufacturing	-	493	3,705,237	1,376,380	413	2,988,804	1,083,568

¹ As defined in the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

² Establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation indicated in the first column; excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

³ Includes executive, administrative, professional, supervisory, and clerical employees, but excludes technicians, drafters, and sales personnel.

⁴ Minimum employment size was 100 for chemicals and allied products; petroleum refining and related industries; machinery, except electrical; electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; transportation equipment; and instruments and related products. Minimum size was 250 in all other manufacturing industries.

⁵ Minimum employment size was 100 for pipe lines and 250 for all other transportation industries.

⁶ Limited to engineering and architectural services; commercially operated research, development, and testing laboratories; advertising; credit reporting and collection; business consulting services; and nonprofit research agencies.

⁷ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii, as revised through April 1974 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

turing industries.

⁵ Minimum employment size was 100 for pipe lines and 250 for all other transportation industries.

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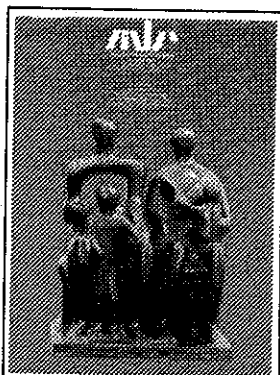
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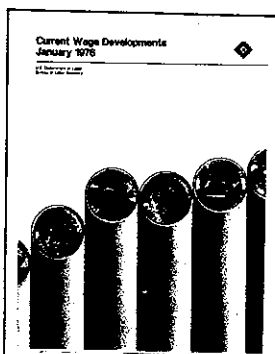
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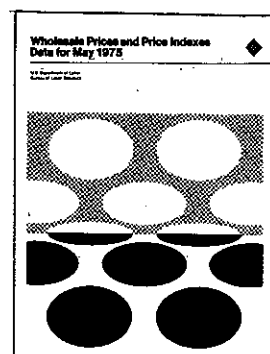
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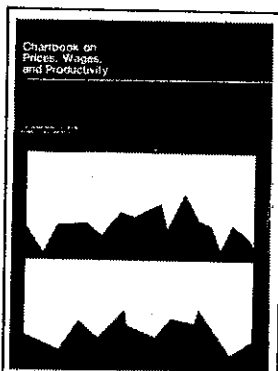
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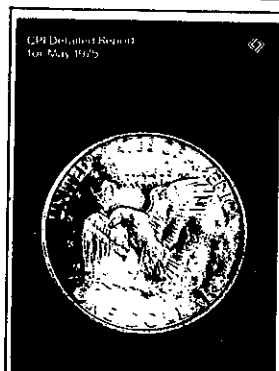
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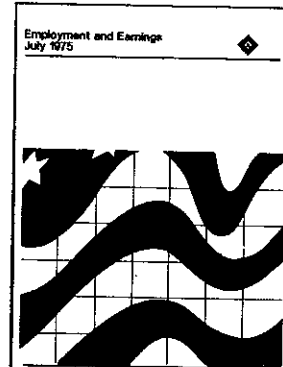
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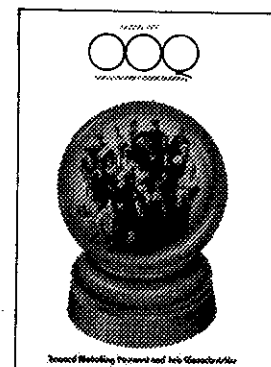
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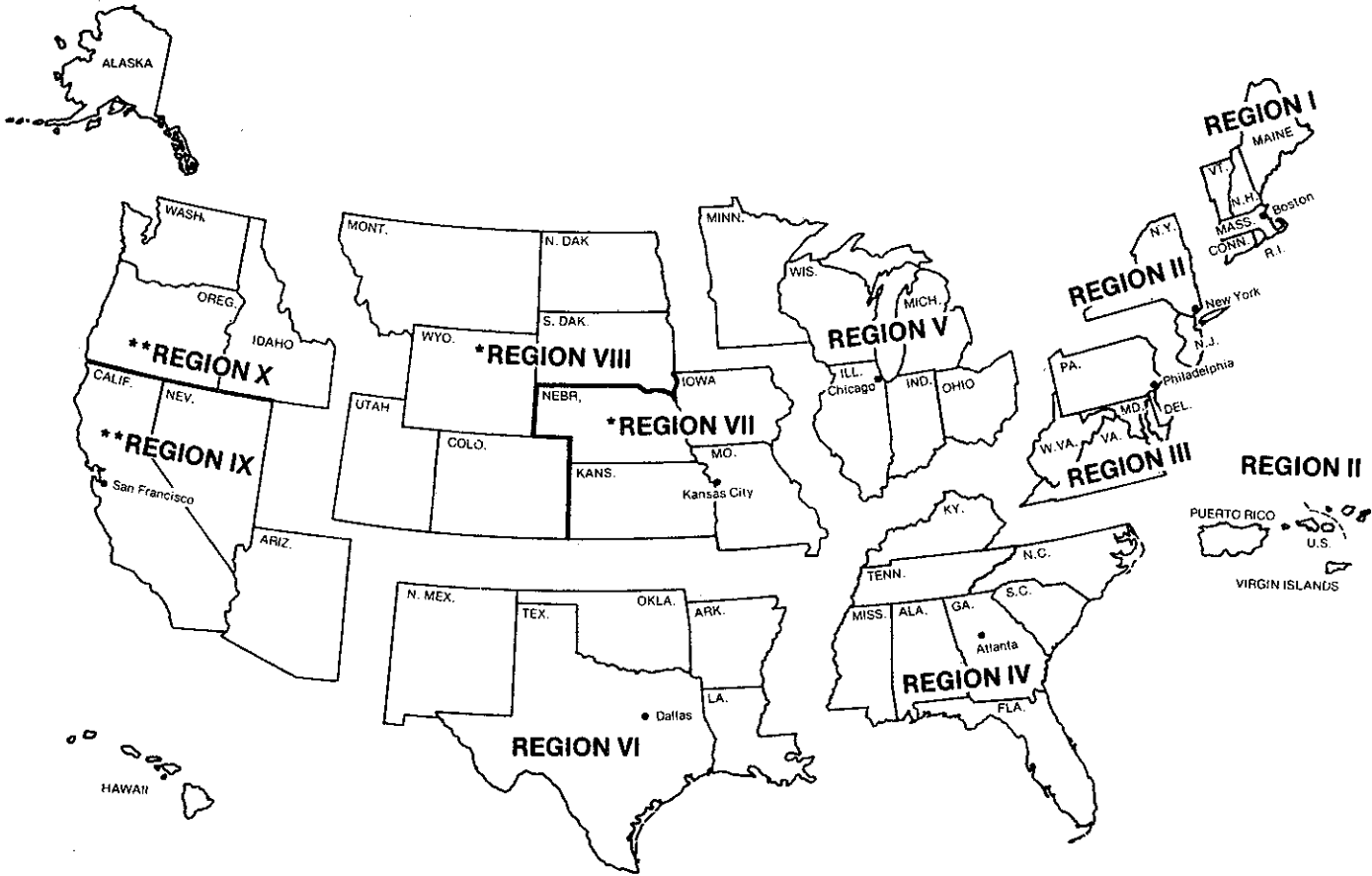
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