

Occupational Wage Survey

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

APRIL 1956

BLS Bulletin No. 1188-17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Contents

	Page
Introduction -----	1
Wage trends for selected occupational groups -----	3
Tables:	
1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey -----	2
2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries for office clerical and average straight-time hourly earnings for selected plant occupational groups, and percent of increase for selected periods -----	3
A: Occupational earnings * -	
A-1: Office occupations -----	5
A-2: Professional and technical occupations -----	10
A-3: Maintenance and powerplant occupations -----	10
A-4: Custodial and material movement occupations -----	12
B: Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions * -	
B-1: Shift differential provisions -----	15
B-2: Minimum entrance rates for women office workers -----	16
B-3: Scheduled weekly hours -----	17
B-4: Paid holidays -----	17
B-5: Paid vacations -----	18
B-6: Health, insurance, and pension plans -----	20
Appendix: Job descriptions -----	21

* NOTE: Similar tabulations for most of these items are available in the New York City area reports for April 1951, January 1952, February 1953, February 1954, and March 1955. The 1954 report also provides tabulations of wage structure characteristics, labor-management agreements, and overtime pay provisions. The 1955 report also includes data on frequency of wage payments, and pay provisions for holidays falling on nonworkdays. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the New York City area are also available for machinery industries (January 1956), women's and misses' dresses (August 1955), hotels (June 1955), power laundries and dry cleaners (June 1955), office building service (April 1955), and contract cleaning service (April 1955). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers.

The Community Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics regularly conducts areawide wage surveys in a number of important industrial centers. The studies, made from late fall to early spring, relate to occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report is available on completion of the study in each area, usually in the month following the payroll period studied. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the earlier report. A consolidated analytical bulletin summarizing the results of all of the year's surveys is issued after completion of the final area bulletin for the current round of surveys.

Occupational Wage Survey - New York, N. Y. *

Introduction

The New York City area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In each area, data are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field agents to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads); communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies, besides railroads, are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.¹ Wherever possible, separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments, and to insure prompt publication of results. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area,² except for those below the minimum size studied.

Occupations and Earnings

The occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job (see appendix for listing of these descriptions). Earnings data are presented (in the A-series tables) for the following types of occupations: (a) Office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and powerplant; and (d) custodial and material movement.

Data are shown for full-time workers, i. e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

* This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in New York, N. Y., by Frederick W. Mueller, under the direction of Paul E. Warwick, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

¹ See table 1 for minimum-size establishment covered.

² The tabulation of minimum entrance rates for women office workers relates only to provisions in establishments studied.

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

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented also (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The term "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but are included as plant workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,³ presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented on the basis of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used.

Minimum entrance rates (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented on an establishment, rather than on an employment basis. Scheduled hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed.⁴ Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations do not necessarily equal totals.

The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer. Separate estimates are provided

³ An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

⁴ Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) are presented in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

according to employer practice in computing vacation payments, such as time payments, percent of annual earnings, or flat-sum amounts. However, in the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excepting only legal requirements such as workmen's compensation and social security. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those provided through a union fund or paid directly by the employer out of current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose. Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance.

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,⁵ plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee

with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefit.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes those plans which are designed to protect employees in case of sickness and injury involving expenses beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans. Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by commercial insurance companies or nonprofit organizations or they may be self-insured. Tabulations of retirement pension plans are limited to those plans that provide monthly payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

⁵ The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

Table 1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in New York, N. Y.,¹ by major industry division, April 1956

Industry division	Minimum-size establishment in scope of study ²	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ³	Office	Plant	
All divisions -----	-	4,383	544	1,345,000	401,000	618,100	572,900
Manufacturing -----	101	1,332	177	429,300	77,800	267,100	144,490
Nonmanufacturing -----	-	3,051	367	915,700	323,200	351,000	428,410
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities ⁴ -----	101	176	44	182,700	38,800	80,400	140,440
Wholesale trade -----	51	952	78	141,400	57,800	35,700	23,860
Retail trade (except limited-price variety stores) -----	101	351	59	174,900	25,100	125,100	83,440
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	51	682	79	233,900	160,800	⁵ 20,100	123,150
Services ⁶ -----	51	890	107	182,800	40,700	89,700	57,520

¹ The New York City Area (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.). The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other area employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the pay period studied and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion-picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

³ Includes executive, technical, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate office and plant categories.

⁴ Also excludes taxicabs, and services incidental to water transportation. The publicly operated portion of New York's transit system is, as a government operation, excluded from the scope of the studies.

⁵ Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

⁶ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Tabulated below are indexes of salaries of women office clerical workers, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers, the indexes relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, the indexes measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The indexes are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. Eighteen jobs were included in the office clerical index; 10 skilled maintenance jobs and 3 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker indexes. See footnotes to table 2.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average salaries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average of February 1953 and February 1954 employment in the job. These weighted earnings for individual occupations were then added to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for a given year to the aggregate for the base period (survey month, winter 1952-53) was computed and the result multiplied by the base year index (100) to get the index for the given year.

The indexes measure principally the effects of (1) general salary and wage changes; (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job; and (3) labor turnover or force expansion or reduction. A force expansion might increase the proportion of lower paid workers in a specific occupation and result in a drop in the index, whereas a reduction in the proportion of lower paid workers would have the opposite effect. The indexes are also affected by shifts in the proportion of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. For example, the movement of a high-paying establishment out of an area could cause the index to drop, even though no change in rates occurred in other area establishments.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effects of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the index. Nor are the indexes influenced by changes in standard work schedules or in premium pay for overtime, since they are based on pay for straight-time hours.

Indexes for the period 1952 to 1955 for workers in 17 major labor markets, appeared in BLS Bull. 1172, *Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1954-55.*

TABLE 2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries for office clerical¹ and average straight-time hourly earnings for selected plant occupational groups² in New York, N. Y., March 1955 and April 1956 and percent of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (February 1953=100)		Percent increases from—				
	April 1956	March 1955	March 1955 to April 1956	February 1954 to March 1955	February 1953 to February 1954	January 1952 to February 1953	January 1952 to April 1956
All industries:							
Office clerical (women) -----	114.3	108.0	5.9	3.5	4.3	5.5	20.6
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	113.4	109.7	3.4	5.0	4.5	6.0	20.2
Unskilled plant (men) -----	113.5	108.1	5.0	2.6	5.4	4.7	18.8
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical (women) -----	119.7	110.2	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	26.4
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	113.2	109.6	3.2	4.2	5.2	5.7	19.6
Unskilled plant (men) -----	114.5	110.3	3.8	3.8	6.3	3.9	19.0

¹ Based on data for the following jobs:

Office clerical (women):

Billers, machine (billing machine)
Bookkeeping-machine operators,
class A and B
Comptometer operators
Clerks, file, class A and B
Clerks, order
Clerks, payroll
Key-punch operators
Office girls

Secretaries
Stenographers, general
Switchboard operators
Switchboard operator-
receptionists
Tabulating-machine operators
Transcribing-machine operators,
general
Typists, class A and B

² Based on data for the following jobs:

Skilled maintenance (men):

Carpenters
Electricians
Machinists
Mechanics
Mechanics, automotive
Millwrights
Painters
Pipefitters
Sheet-metal workers
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant (men):

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Laborers, material handling
Watchmen

A: Occupational Earnings

Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00 and over	
<u>Men</u>																										
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	4,350	36.5	82.50	-	-	-	40	14	92	365	347	407	703	523	496	445	392	188	86	114	69	45	15	-	-	9
Manufacturing -----	813	36.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	21	31	67	70	126	108	61	103	114	26	21	28	16	14	4	-	-	3
Nonmanufacturing -----	3,537	36.5	82.00	-	-	-	40	14	71	334	280	337	577	415	435	342	278	162	65	86	53	31	11	-	-	6
Public utilities * -----	466	37.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	1	7	24	26	19	84	18	55	77	57	15	23	12	36	12	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,167	36.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	70	61	145	142	166	187	130	71	97	16	51	10	12	-	-	-	1
Retail trade ² -----	238	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	-	11	2	30	8	6	60	35	50	9	17	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** -----	1,102	35.5	78.50	-	-	-	15	2	27	173	128	117	179	113	94	88	112	23	10	8	2	1	5	-	-	5
Services -----	564	36.5	79.00	-	-	-	25	-	27	37	57	50	112	83	49	38	21	25	16	8	4	6	6	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	2,621	36.0	62.50	-	-	56	137	443	452	452	400	278	187	69	79	41	16	2	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	461	36.5	66.00	-	-	1	5	63	82	86	83	49	24	26	18	9	10	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,160	36.0	62.00	-	-	55	132	380	370	366	317	229	163	43	61	32	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * -----	201	37.0	68.00	-	-	-	4	19	31	37	46	11	20	14	12	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	578	36.5	68.00	-	-	-	14	49	65	87	95	98	73	19	45	27	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	147	39.5	64.00	-	-	-	4	20	22	30	3	47	18	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** -----	967	35.5	58.00	-	-	55	80	228	166	194	149	50	31	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	267	36.0	58.50	-	-	-	30	64	86	18	24	23	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order -----	1,697	37.0	71.50	-	-	-	60	133	196	234	143	180	222	178	146	38	91	39	34	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	429	36.5	71.50	-	-	-	3	66	27	35	49	22	85	74	30	19	9	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,268	37.0	71.50	-	-	-	57	67	169	199	94	158	137	104	116	19	82	35	28	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,184	37.0	71.00	-	-	-	57	67	169	183	92	155	133	68	100	16	81	32	28	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll -----	655	37.0	76.00	-	-	2	7	45	54	57	43	27	121	166	47	13	22	19	20	6	3	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	233	37.0	77.00	-	-	2	5	12	11	24	22	11	18	74	12	5	14	5	9	6	-	2	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	422	37.0	75.00	-	-	-	2	33	43	33	21	16	103	92	35	8	8	14	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * -----	131	37.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	5	21	13	9	6	32	24	6	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	123	36.5	75.50	-	-	-	-	21	5	6	2	-	19	49	14	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys -----	7,675	36.5	46.50	55	542	3044	1908	1272	514	161	131	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	2,046	36.0	47.00	-	93	766	470	489	115	60	34	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,629	36.5	46.00	55	449	2278	1438	783	399	101	97	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * -----	344	36.5	50.50	-	4	103	99	46	32	16	22	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,472	36.5	47.00	14	2	645	275	333	127	25	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	185	37.5	44.00	-	20	103	43	14	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** -----	2,313	36.0	46.00	-	165	1057	619	185	203	59	19	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	1,315	36.5	44.00	41	258	370	402	205	34	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators -----	2,649	37.0	70.00	-	-	42	87	282	313	365	274	298	279	208	202	163	58	36	20	18	2	-	-	-	-	2
Manufacturing -----	306	36.5	75.00	-	-	-	1	8	35	48	11	45	40	35	32	25	17	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,343	37.0	69.00	-	-	42	86	274	278	317	263	253	239	173	170	138	41	32	15	18	2	-	-	-	-	2
Public utilities * -----	262	39.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	3	8	19	37	23	28	23	59	60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	355	36.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	30	35	1	46	61	37	65	16	45	9	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	116	37.5	67.00	-	-	-	9	11	9	19	21	15	16	3	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** -----	1,435	36.5	65.50	-	-	42	76	213	209	260	133	127	142	77	76	27	30	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	175	36.0	76.00	-	-	-	1	17	17	18	26	27	16	5	7	5	-	13	1	18	2	-	-	-	-	2

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																											
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00 and over						
Women																															
Billers, machine (billing machine) -----	1,519	36.0	62.50	-	-	19	78	144	315	387	259	141	88	47	2	19	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	482	36.5	63.00	-	-	11	15	42	87	138	69	62	38	13	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,037	36.0	62.50	-	-	8	63	102	228	249	190	79	50	34	-	16	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	497	36.5	63.00	-	-	-	5	25	110	144	142	23	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** -----	328	35.5	61.50	-	-	1	51	22	72	75	27	48	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) -----	1,379	36.0	62.00	-	-	13	65	118	301	397	173	258	13	14	10	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	302	35.5	61.00	-	-	5	43	32	52	60	38	48	-	4	7	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,077	36.0	62.50	-	-	8	22	86	249	337	135	210	13	10	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ² -----	291	38.0	61.00	-	-	3	21	51	80	31	39	46	11	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	106	36.0	64.50	-	-	5	-	12	22	11	24	27	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A -----	2,268	37.0	66.00	-	-	-	50	208	369	423	352	384	242	124	58	20	31	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	384	36.5	69.50	-	-	-	-	6	42	62	105	76	37	27	18	1	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,884	37.0	65.50	-	-	-	50	202	327	361	247	308	205	97	40	19	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	314	38.0	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	49	19	99	91	24	7	1	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ² -----	164	38.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	7	76	31	18	9	20	7	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** -----	1,284	37.0	63.50	-	-	-	50	192	239	262	195	143	87	62	33	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B -----	6,254	36.5	59.00	-	-	71	714	1291	1389	1234	877	348	166	96	51	10	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	665	36.0	64.50	-	-	1	34	49	140	152	101	53	63	21	38	10	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,589	36.5	58.50	-	-	70	680	1242	1249	1082	776	295	103	75	13	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities * -----	138	38.0	60.50	-	-	-	12	27	15	46	9	21	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	776	37.0	63.50	-	-	-	24	111	127	101	211	109	61	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ² -----	207	38.0	59.00	-	-	-	2	17	49	52	40	11	31	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** -----	4,157	36.5	57.00	-	-	68	626	1033	1036	798	443	67	33	52	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	311	36.0	64.00	-	-	-	1	22	19	97	102	67	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	3,505	36.0	73.50	-	-	-	29	83	237	443	533	678	534	331	202	224	111	40	22	15	2	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	902	36.0	74.50	-	-	-	22	33	32	51	117	174	225	83	47	53	36	10	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,603	36.5	73.50	-	-	-	7	50	205	392	416	504	309	248	155	171	75	30	7	13	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities * -----	174	37.5	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	25	24	10	11	52	24	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	718	36.5	75.50	-	-	-	-	33	91	120	141	122	80	39	41	22	5	6	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ² -----	324	38.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	1	28	34	88	75	33	34	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** -----	624	35.5	72.00	-	-	-	40	87	127	68	69	58	32	52	56	19	-	1	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	763	35.5	71.00	-	-	-	7	9	57	139	124	194	72	92	26	18	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	6,298	36.5	58.50	-	53	204	686	1357	1217	1103	889	421	179	105	51	20	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	974	35.5	60.00	-	-	19	110	157	194	201	141	82	21	17	19	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,324	36.5	58.50	-	53	185	576	1200	1023	902	748	339	158	88	32	12	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities * -----	479	36.5	67.50	-	-	2	8	32	29	114	62	128	66	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	1,046	36.5	62.50	-	-	-	37	126	209	242	276	84	16	18	28	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ² -----	1,284	37.5	54.00	-	52	125	249	286	273	94	159	36	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** -----	1,666	36.0	56.50	-	-	35	227	550	355	254	151	26	45	17	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	849	36.5	59.50	-	1	23	55	206	157	198	100	65	24	16	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$30.00 and under	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00 and over		
				35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	over		
Women - Continued																											
Clerks, file, class A	2,537	36.5	63.50	-	8	18	131	365	559	564	268	210	170	97	74	35	15	6	9	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	572	35.5	66.50	-	-	-	43	65	121	97	59	36	57	21	27	22	12	2	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,965	36.5	62.50	-	8	18	88	300	438	467	209	174	113	76	47	13	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	194	36.5	70.00	-	-	-	3	11	22	35	23	39	19	12	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	532	36.5	61.50	-	-	-	6	54	152	184	33	58	23	6	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	926	37.0	61.00	-	-	15	43	170	230	196	137	53	37	30	3	2	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	259	36.0	63.50	-	8	3	32	37	29	45	11	23	31	28	3	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	9,185	36.5	49.00	20	612	1944	3224	1924	638	423	199	85	56	28	23	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,323	36.0	53.00	-	1	210	405	311	113	93	68	56	30	18	12	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	7,862	36.5	48.00	20	611	1734	2819	1613	525	330	131	29	26	10	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	559	37.5	53.00	-	-	56	196	116	64	74	30	8	7	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,151	36.5	51.00	-	14	137	373	335	119	111	38	6	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	693	37.5	46.50	20	42	228	226	85	48	32	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	4,828	36.5	47.00	-	542	1093	1879	927	235	93	38	5	6	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	631	36.0	49.00	-	13	220	145	150	59	20	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	2,375	37.0	60.00	-	-	34	362	327	413	579	226	207	99	90	10	2	2	1	8	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	852	36.0	63.50	-	-	13	18	103	204	187	106	76	60	51	6	2	2	1	8	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,523	37.5	57.50	-	-	21	344	224	209	392	120	131	39	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,147	37.0	57.50	-	-	9	284	123	156	328	87	111	35	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	343	38.5	57.00	-	-	10	57	100	52	64	32	20	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	2,900	36.5	68.00	-	-	45	152	170	345	457	422	403	391	244	121	76	21	21	10	12	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,165	37.0	67.50	-	-	19	77	80	87	216	195	150	157	60	53	38	8	7	-	10	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,735	36.5	68.50	-	-	26	75	90	258	241	227	253	234	184	68	38	13	14	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	162	36.5	65.50	-	-	13	25	5	9	19	35	10	9	20	12	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	451	36.0	71.00	-	-	-	8	2	74	56	56	61	89	61	-	26	6	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	346	38.0	63.50	-	-	13	21	58	37	56	45	33	42	39	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	345	36.0	71.50	-	-	-	2	12	47	51	40	69	22	58	28	7	2	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services	431	36.5	68.00	-	-	-	19	13	91	59	51	80	72	6	26	2	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	4,460	36.5	63.50	-	3	44	167	477	841	1010	788	558	315	124	80	44	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	995	36.5	67.50	-	-	-	6	79	121	171	209	217	105	42	27	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,465	36.5	62.50	-	3	44	161	398	720	839	579	341	210	82	53	27	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	302	35.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	17	44	74	57	43	19	30	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,017	37.0	64.50	-	-	-	11	36	227	294	186	136	87	9	18	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	993	36.5	60.00	-	3	35	126	180	186	162	123	61	46	34	20	10	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	825	35.5	62.00	-	-	9	24	137	117	251	170	78	37	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	328	36.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	28	146	58	43	23	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto)	308	36.5	55.50	-	-	35	59	96	32	25	22	12	9	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100	36.5	55.50	-	-	13	25	18	14	5	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	208	36.5	55.50	-	-	22	34	78	18	20	4	5	9	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																									
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	and over			
				35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	over				
Women - Continued																													
Key-punch operators	5,494	36.5	\$ 57.50	-	-	339	762	1052	1159	1065	608	243	163	60	25	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	852	36.5	61.50	-	-	33	47	123	190	182	105	73	61	19	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	4,642	36.5	57.00	-	-	306	715	929	969	883	503	170	102	41	12	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	510	38.0	59.50	-	-	41	76	87	69	66	88	33	34	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	774	36.0	60.00	-	-	65	28	60	171	262	93	33	30	15	6	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	406	37.5	55.00	-	-	48	84	52	93	78	42	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	2,643	36.5	55.50	-	-	152	521	661	521	429	236	79	32	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	309	36.0	59.00	-	-	-	6	69	115	48	44	17	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office girls	1,730	36.0	46.00	-	111	670	645	213	46	34	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	315	35.0	48.00	-	36	49	134	64	21	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,415	36.0	45.50	-	75	621	511	149	25	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	411	36.0	43.50	-	-	288	118	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	816	36.5	46.00	-	52	299	315	109	12	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secretaries	31,152	36.0	78.50	-	-	3	59	506	1313	2556	4465	4275	5227	3980	2861	2029	1173	1049	465	285	235	215	113	133	210	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	8,495	35.5	81.50	-	-	-	8	55	291	632	876	1146	1343	1194	755	595	474	371	200	148	109	106	59	37	96	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	22,657	36.5	77.50	-	-	3	51	451	1022	1924	3589	3129	3884	2786	2106	1434	699	678	265	137	126	109	54	96	114	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	1,843	37.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	12	63	99	241	210	293	194	162	142	111	127	43	28	26	30	21	19	22	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	6,658	36.0	78.50	-	-	-	-	159	99	267	1098	928	1311	942	775	417	161	223	62	35	61	32	6	9	73	-	-	-	
Retail trade	1,378	37.5	74.00	-	-	-	4	34	106	161	242	187	192	147	160	69	37	25	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	6,265	36.5	78.00	-	-	-	4	55	174	445	918	953	1171	922	566	449	210	190	56	44	30	30	17	19	12	-	-	-	
Services	6,513	36.0	74.00	-	-	3	43	191	580	952	1090	851	917	581	443	357	180	113	94	26	9	17	10	49	7	-	-	-	
Stenographers, general	16,532	36.0	63.00	-	-	64	592	2087	3428	3879	2559	1805	1185	457	246	120	82	18	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	4,879	35.5	66.50	-	-	5	121	454	757	1086	713	612	585	246	165	63	54	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	11,653	36.0	62.00	-	-	59	471	1633	2671	2793	1846	1193	600	211	81	57	28	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	1,437	36.5	62.00	-	-	64	189	363	359	183	139	108	18	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	2,469	36.0	64.50	-	-	13	180	409	653	575	390	153	52	17	9	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	563	36.5	61.00	-	-	2	6	99	167	128	82	42	17	15	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	5,664	36.0	60.50	-	-	57	331	1049	1363	1240	763	429	229	109	46	42	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	1,520	36.0	62.50	-	-	-	57	116	369	413	243	193	93	17	9	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, technical	817	36.0	72.50	-	-	-	3	24	47	155	142	101	135	61	94	30	11	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	318	35.5	74.00	-	-	1	1	21	21	71	37	47	45	24	30	19	8	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	499	36.0	72.00	-	-	2	23	26	84	105	54	90	37	64	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	114	37.0	76.50	-	-	1	6	7	9	10	7	18	10	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	190	36.0	71.50	-	-	-	1	12	12	31	22	26	47	18	10	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switchboard operators	6,194	37.0	62.00	-	31	77	204	1434	1127	1054	825	766	369	197	79	23	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Manufacturing	832	35.5	66.50	-	-	-	21	48	156	191	116	106	99	45	29	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	5,362	37.5	61.00	-	31	77	183	1386	971	863	709	660	270	152	50	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	498	38.5	64.00	-	-	3	18	45	102	102	106	80	2	39	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,058	36.5	64.50	-	-	28	1	80	267	156	151	170	163	17	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	570	39.0	58.00	-	-	40	50	127	108	87	77	67	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	1,684	36.5	62.00	-	-	6	24	340	319	357	286	216	48	80	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	1,552	38.0	57.50	-	31	-	90	794	175	161	89	127	47	12	21	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00 and over	
Women - Continued																										
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,426	37.0	\$ 60.50	-	-	12	143	350	589	595	323	212	157	26	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	924	37.5	60.50	-	-	-	39	110	270	244	128	66	30	20	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,502	37.0	60.50	-	-	12	104	240	319	351	195	146	127	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	152	37.0	63.50	-	-	8	12	9	17	23	42	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	504	37.0	61.50	-	-	-	21	111	75	129	47	66	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	152	38.0	59.00	-	-	-	16	-	67	29	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	276	37.0	59.00	-	-	2	35	67	50	57	7	37	15	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	418	37.0	60.00	-	-	2	20	53	110	113	61	41	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	1,047	37.0	66.00	-	-	44	42	95	155	140	172	174	77	88	38	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	958	37.0	69.00	-	-	44	42	90	153	124	146	164	66	78	29	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	578	36.5	66.00	-	-	-	33	41	83	90	100	109	50	60	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	2,791	36.0	63.00	-	-	-	130	361	509	630	616	226	168	83	29	28	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	553	36.0	64.50	-	-	-	4	53	150	120	62	64	67	20	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,238	36.0	62.50	-	-	-	126	308	359	510	554	162	101	63	21	23	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Wholesale trade	847	36.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	10	68	226	344	81	43	41	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	1,111	36.0	59.50	-	-	-	118	268	240	203	156	43	48	16	8	1	1	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Services	129	35.5	64.00	-	-	-	4	8	30	36	17	18	8	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	7,730	36.0	61.50	-	-	130	498	1494	1749	1465	1065	561	313	111	176	74	47	20	17	-	4	4	-	-	-	2
Manufacturing	1,346	36.0	65.50	-	-	1	26	135	258	322	242	149	74	36	31	34	16	4	8	-	4	4	-	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	6,384	36.0	60.50	-	-	129	472	1359	1491	1143	823	412	239	75	145	40	31	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	691	36.0	59.00	-	-	102	148	101	80	66	40	36	15	4	97	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,189	36.0	66.50	-	-	-	7	59	198	269	292	203	77	10	13	15	28	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	188	37.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	46	71	32	26	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	3,315	36.0	57.50	-	-	26	298	1050	913	506	308	102	78	21	1	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,001	36.5	64.00	-	-	1	19	103	229	270	157	62	65	40	34	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	13,484	36.5	53.50	-	97	975	3399	3557	2581	1703	647	312	112	51	33	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,440	36.5	57.00	-	-	98	386	575	467	419	258	138	50	20	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11,044	36.5	53.00	-	97	877	3013	2982	2114	1284	389	174	62	31	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	653	37.5	58.00	-	-	3	102	178	154	104	41	20	38	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,838	36.5	57.50	-	-	5	178	401	554	438	167	56	13	14	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	575	37.0	50.50	-	29	65	176	166	83	27	16	10	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	6,588	36.5	51.00	-	68	784	2370	1781	954	421	113	88	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,390	36.0	55.50	-	-	20	187	456	369	294	52	-	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Excludes limited-price variety stores.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations on an area basis
in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under \$ 1.10	\$ 1.10 and under 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 3.00 3.10	\$ 3.10 3.20	\$ 3.20 3.30	\$ 3.30 3.40	\$ 3.40 3.50	\$ 3.50 and over	
Firemen, stationary boiler	910	1.91	29	3	7	4	25	152	87	91	66	93	78	106	31	74	13	-	-	-	-	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	313	2.16	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	36	48	25	22	74	14	23	8	-	-	-	-	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	597	1.78	29	3	7	2	23	148	83	55	18	68	56	32	17	51	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	413	1.73	21	-	-	1	-	145	83	54	-	51	6	4	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,821	1.82	6	12	39	75	12	87	167	432	353	337	125	47	68	13	1	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	631	1.79	6	12	11	36	6	42	72	121	134	72	46	36	32	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,190	1.84	-	-	28	39	6	45	95	311	219	265	79	11	36	9	1	44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	561	1.84	-	-	-	1	1	2	77	156	115	158	47	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	387	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	128	73	103	20	7	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	151	1.55	-	-	28	36	5	20	15	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	171	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	6	5	12	20	36	11	33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	171	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	6	5	12	20	36	11	33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance	1,263	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	32	137	151	179	127	59	198	52	1	138	176	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,020	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	32	131	150	159	110	53	107	34	-	87	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	243	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	1	20	17	6	91	18	1	51	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	3,049	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	63	33	11	117	717	286	1162	209	44	56	121	55	70	99	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	403	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	151	37	43	54	3	17	12	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,646	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	63	33	-	99	566	249	1119	155	41	39	109	55	70	42	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	1,460	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	35	544	206	376	127	34	18	106	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance	1,880	2.30	-	-	-	-	3	4	68	60	113	147	236	236	210	235	64	91	46	23	55	227	-	24	8	26	-	4	
Manufacturing	1,396	2.34	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	27	66	134	205	183	166	184	34	9	28	5	48	227	-	24	8	26	-	4	
Nonmanufacturing	484	2.19	-	-	-	-	1	4	52	33	47	13	31	53	44	51	30	82	18	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	126	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	26	41	15	-	14	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	213	1.97	-	-	-	-	1	4	52	28	46	8	-	4	18	5	17	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights	164	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	15	45	19	43	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	124	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	39	16	35	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers	387	1.91	-	-	8	7	7	58	16	52	44	85	26	43	3	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	253	2.01	-	-	7	7	7	-	16	21	41	66	12	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	134	1.73	-	-	1	-	-	58	-	31	3	19	14	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance	1,373	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	127	123	151	83	108	148	83	135	79	70	134	19	12	2	15	50	18	16	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	246	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	18	7	39	15	39	37	14	4	9	-	-	14	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,127	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	127	119	143	65	101	109	68	96	42	56	130	10	12	2	1	22	8	16	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	104	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	21	1	10	3	12	6	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ²	108	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	4	19	-	2	11	45	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	380	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	45	104	24	91	28	17	38	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	535	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	127	119	134	38	26	-	15	2	-	22	-	1	4	-	1	22	8	16	-	-		
Pipefitters, maintenance	227	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	39	48	41	31	7	18	2	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	164	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	28	48	14	17	-	18	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plumbers, maintenance	439	2.14	-	-	-	-	64	17	34	22	40	18	10	17	56	81	60	6	-	2	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	63	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	2	3	2	32	4	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	376	2.11	-	-	-	-	64	17	34	12	40	14	8	14	54	49	56	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	146	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	23	5	3	11	45	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	146	1.86	-	-	-	-	64	14	12	10	15	4	3	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	149	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	14	47	23	35	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	65	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	11	8	5	14	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers	1,365	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	135	137	138	235	382	155	92	38	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,306	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	133	132	132	199	374	155	90	38	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Excludes limited-price variety stores.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations² studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.40 and over	
Elevator operators, passenger (men)	5,756	1.58	44	39	97	834	1266	81	94	310	2339	452	143	47	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	276	1.79	-	-	-	3	13	18	15	28	47	75	26	41	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	5,480	1.57	44	39	97	831	1253	63	79	282	2292	377	117	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ³	249	1.46	-	39	7	42	10	8	40	48	38	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance**	3,961	1.63	-	-	-	184	1049	38	4	167	2183	306	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	1,080	1.32	44	-	90	605	180	3	24	54	45	28	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	858	1.41	10	7	35	268	257	67	36	37	113	17	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	854	1.41	10	7	35	268	257	67	33	37	113	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	521	1.36	-	-	-	236	221	1	1	7	49	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guards	4,007	1.66	212	191	49	199	161	158	485	335	730	403	540	392	25	120	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	835	1.76	-	2	2	30	22	40	45	51	318	157	109	10	-	48	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,172	1.64	212	189	47	169	139	118	440	284	412	246	431	382	25	72	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	434	1.69	-	-	-	3	26	14	202	17	32	2	53	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	1,873	1.81	-	-	-	14	81	75	190	204	354	224	364	275	23	66	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	18,911	1.49	379	1311	1330	1744	2790	1561	2187	1560	4477	1048	287	161	38	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,414	1.52	44	397	442	336	336	300	216	629	1074	354	97	130	31	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	14,497	1.47	335	914	888	1408	2454	1261	1971	931	3403	694	190	31	7	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	1,415	1.61	-	-	10	150	45	167	134	124	589	126	56	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	634	1.48	-	4	56	110	102	99	63	60	60	62	11	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³	2,126	1.31	171	304	316	265	274	300	149	165	149	24	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	4,678	1.65	-	-	32	57	750	162	646	368	2160	402	83	10	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	5,644	1.36	164	606	474	826	1283	533	979	214	445	80	37	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	10,853	1.30	94	358	1351	1704	6314	606	149	130	94	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	347	1.45	-	33	52	21	53	29	56	54	16	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	10,506	1.30	94	325	1299	1683	6261	577	93	76	78	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³	451	1.29	23	25	111	96	81	56	17	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	5,484	1.33	-	88	381	516	4163	177	50	20	73	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3,985	1.25	71	188	761	1051	1831	73	23	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	11,981	1.68	76	805	878	1257	861	525	1086	713	1245	1029	1129	594	523	219	295	60	80	32	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6,619	1.71	62	524	390	821	425	300	555	374	684	467	525	193	107	178	268	60	80	32	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,362	1.63	14	281	488	436	436	225	531	339	561	562	604	401	416	41	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	804	1.82	-	-	-	-	2	19	108	44	108	170	274	71	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,669	1.75	-	12	126	62	113	15	115	106	218	302	228	233	96	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³	2,733	1.51	14	265	361	353	319	188	234	167	233	66	101	97	318	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	4,677	1.76	12	134	156	133	346	280	537	384	614	482	235	703	198	283	2	15	1	147	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,477	1.64	-	80	46	94	37	105	209	160	366	247	42	22	54	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,200	1.81	12	54	110	39	309	175	328	224	248	235	193	681	144	283	2	15	1	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	2,567	1.78	-	21	98	30	292	142	323	180	225	233	163	657	42	-	-	14	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³	561	1.92	12	33	12	9	17	33	3	40	17	-	23	22	61	277	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations² studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$	\$ 1.00 and under	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40 and over		
			1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40			
Packers, shipping (men) -----	5,520	1.52	36	165	609	706	635	549	733	376	658	397	375	136	92	16	23	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	3,040	1.51	-	64	366	488	406	321	296	164	304	220	275	49	51	2	22	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,480	1.53	36	102	243	218	229	228	437	212	354	177	100	87	41	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,247	1.53	-	-	189	114	149	82	210	136	153	109	32	47	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³ -----	1,043	1.51	36	102	43	82	74	129	213	50	114	68	66	36	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	702	1.40	-	37	16	139	151	159	123	68	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	261	1.42	-	12	-	33	56	78	52	24	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	441	1.38	-	25	16	106	95	81	71	44	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³ -----	342	1.36	-	25	16	101	76	34	57	30	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	2,041	1.78	-	35	83	139	280	76	137	154	190	109	160	149	208	116	97	18	32	44	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Manufacturing -----	682	1.94	-	4	20	2	60	4	12	54	87	31	109	71	88	39	36	13	28	17	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,359	1.70	-	31	63	137	220	72	125	100	103	78	51	78	120	77	61	5	4	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	486	1.86	-	-	-	-	147	24	2	1	24	29	14	55	97	60	6	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³ -----	741	1.54	-	31	63	123	71	44	111	85	77	41	32	10	14	8	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	57	1.64	-	-	-	14	2	4	11	6	2	3	-	11	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks -----	1,045	1.87	-	-	-	24	115	63	122	140	27	63	73	107	60	86	97	10	5	39	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Manufacturing -----	411	2.01	-	-	-	-	7	6	60	31	23	31	30	67	27	56	33	7	5	18	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	4
Nonmanufacturing -----	634	1.78	-	-	-	24	108	57	62	109	4	32	43	40	33	30	64	3	-	21	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	303	1.85	-	-	-	-	56	4	25	50	-	18	39	29	28	29	-	-	21	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³ -----	310	1.67	-	-	-	24	52	53	37	59	4	12	4	8	5	1	48	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	1,010	1.82	-	14	-	21	16	117	78	80	202	119	68	82	89	32	41	11	25	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	458	1.72	-	14	-	20	16	87	55	12	88	50	15	45	26	5	5	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	552	1.91	-	-	-	1	-	30	23	68	114	69	53	37	63	27	36	9	7	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	295	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	40	69	43	16	2	3	27	23	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers ⁴ -----	12,600	2.36	-	-	2	40	62	19	82	245	338	368	214	1305	2803	1092	515	2196	391	412	686	709	105	100	146	167	126	477		
Manufacturing ⁵ -----	4,320	2.47	-	-	2	26	62	17	28	169	198	224	63	81	749	178	217	1049	104	10	73	32	71	97	128	150	122	470		
Nonmanufacturing -----	8,280	2.31	-	-	-	14	-	2	54	76	140	144	151	1224	2054	914	298	1147	287	402	613	677	34	3	18	17	4	7		
Public utilities* -----	3,995	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	4	25	71	676	963	596	262	1083	83	45	55	39	34	3	18	17	4	7		
Wholesale trade -----	2,641	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	126	-	5	387	798	280	-	4	99	357	543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ³ -----	1,245	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	2	30	45	68	214	13	13	60	105	-	15	638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services -----	370	1.96	-	-	-	14	-	-	33	6	6	85	26	90	71	16	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) -----	991	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	44	45	205	79	149	229	70	23	3	50	-	36	6	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	545	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	36	131	20	7	214	-	-	3	50	-	36	6	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	446	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	38	9	74	59	142	15	70	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	228	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	24	132	8	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) -----	6,164	2.30	-	-	2	40	62	11	66	180	166	145	76	1046	1738	442	172	662	84	410	100	61	72	63	98	101	78	289		
Manufacturing ⁵ -----	2,377	2.45	-	-	2	26	62	11	28	163	162	87	30	50	293	78	125	584	-	8	28	22	38	60	80	84	74	282		
Nonmanufacturing -----	3,787	2.21	-	-	-	14	-	-	38	17	4	58	46	996	1445	364	47	78	84	402	72	39	34	3	18	17	4	7		
Public utilities* -----	1,671	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	461	582	186	47	76	83	45	55	39	34	3	18	17	4	7		
Wholesale trade -----	1,682	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	387	751	164	-	-	-	357	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ³ -----	266	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	30	45	66	98	14	-	2	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations² studied on an area basis
in New York, N.Y., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																											
			Under \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40 and over		
Truckdrivers⁴ - Continued																														
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)-----	1,686	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	60	87	61	18	1215	71	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing-----	312	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	14	16	146	52	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing-----	1,374	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	60	10	47	2	1069	19	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)-----	3,085	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	622	300	112	316	186	-	504	642	6	34	48	66	48	188		
Manufacturing ⁵ -----	996	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	138	56	76	316	2	-	4	4	6	34	48	66	48	188		
Nonmanufacturing-----	2,089	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	484	244	36	-	184	-	500	638	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Truckers, power (forklift)-----	945	2.08	-	-	-	10	4	13	6	104	188	137	150	-	156	62	28	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing-----	595	2.05	-	-	-	10	4	13	6	104	136	63	136	-	28	8	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing-----	350	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	74	14	-	128	54	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Truckers, power (other than forklift)-----	188	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	65	51	32	7	-	2	9	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Watchmen-----	3,179	1.53	27	235	193	395	338	235	297	212	741	159	183	102	30	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing-----	932	1.46	-	158	51	108	124	128	25	76	92	44	80	28	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing-----	2,247	1.56	27	77	142	287	214	107	272	136	649	115	103	74	16	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities*-----	357	1.64	-	16	12	46	14	1	48	18	93	3	62	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade-----	190	1.68	-	3	2	29	6	46	15	4	14	4	3	20	16	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³ -----	312	1.44	-	17	4	64	43	33	97	20	23	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance**-----	849	1.70	-	-	-	22	92	12	18	63	507	98	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services-----	539	1.30	27	41	124	126	59	15	94	31	12	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.³ Excludes limited-price variety stores.⁴ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated. Drivers of more than 1 type of truck, formerly classified to the major type of truck operated, are now included only in the general average for truckdrivers. Data for individual types may therefore not be strictly comparable to the earlier studies.⁵ All workers earning \$3 an hour or more were paid under bonus plans.⁶ Workers were distributed as follows: 122 at \$3.40 to \$3.50; 118 at \$3.50 to \$3.60; 80 at \$3.60 to \$3.70; 150 at \$3.70 and over.⁷ Workers were distributed as follows: 92 at \$3.40 to \$3.50; 60 at \$3.50 to \$3.60; 44 at \$3.60 to \$3.70; 86 at \$3.70 and over.⁸ Workers were distributed as follows: 30 at \$3.40 to \$3.50; 58 at \$3.50 to \$3.60; 36 at \$3.60 to \$3.70; 64 at \$3.70 and over.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1: Shift Differential Provisions ¹

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	(a) In establishments having formal provisions for—		(b) Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total -----	64.1	49.8	10.7	2.7
With shift pay differential -----	62.5	48.8	10.6	2.4
Uniform cents (per hour) -----	35.1	22.2	8.1	1.5
5 cents -----	4.9	2.0	.5	-
6 or 6 ⁹ / ₁₀ cents -----	3.0	.9	.4	-
7 or 7 ¹ / ₂ cents -----	2.4	1.1	.7	.1
8 cents -----	1.0	-	.2	-
9 cents -----	.3	1.9	†	.3
10 cents -----	10.0	8.9	1.7	.6
12 or 12 ¹ / ₂ cents -----	4.9	.6	.8	.1
13 ³ / ₄ cents -----	6.2	-	3.1	-
15 cents -----	.9	5.0	†	.5
Over 15 cents -----	1.5	1.7	.6	†
Uniform percentage -----	26.2	17.8	2.4	.2
5 percent -----	1.6	-	.2	-
7 percent -----	1.9	1.9	.4	-
7 ¹ / ₂ percent -----	.6	.6	†	†
10 percent -----	16.9	9.8	1.3	.2
12 or 12 ¹ / ₂ percent -----	1.1	-	.2	-
15 percent -----	4.0	5.5	.4	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours -----	-	1.5	-	†
Other -----	1.2	7.3	.1	.7
No shift pay differential -----	1.6	.9	.1	.2

¹ Shift differential data are presented in terms of (a) establishment policy, and (b) workers actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey. An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

† Less than 0.05 percent.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table E-2: Minimum Entrance Rates for Women Office Workers¹

Minimum rate (weekly salary)	Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—										Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—											
	All indus- tries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing					All indus- tries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing				
		Based on standard weekly hours ² of—											Based on standard weekly hours ² of—									
		All sched- ules	35	37½	40	All sched- ules	35	36¼	37½	40	All sched- ules		35	37½	40	All sched- ules	35	36¼	37½	40		
Establishments studied -----	544	177	xxx	xxx	xxx	367	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	544	177	xxx	xxx	xxx	367	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
	FOR INEXPERIENCED TYPISTS										FOR OTHER INEXPERIENCED CLERICAL WORKERS											
Establishments having a specified minimum -----	286	93	50	17	14	193	75	21	54	30	311	100	49	22	16	211	75	21	59	38		
\$32.50 and under \$35.00 -----	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
\$35.00 and under \$37.50 -----	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	15	1	-	1	-	14	6	1	3	3		
\$37.50 and under \$40.00 -----	8	1	-	-	-	7	1	2	2	1	16	4	1	2	-	12	1	1	5	2		
\$40.00 and under \$42.50 -----	43	15	5	5	3	28	11	4	6	4	78	27	14	3	7	51	16	8	17	4		
\$42.50 and under \$45.00 -----	28	7	4	1	-	21	12	3	6	-	42	8	5	1	-	34	14	3	11	4		
\$45.00 and under \$47.50 -----	94	27	18	4	5	67	28	5	19	10	88	26	12	7	5	62	24	3	17	14		
\$47.50 and under \$50.00 -----	27	7	3	2	1	20	3	3	6	7	21	6	2	4	-	15	3	3	-	8		
\$50.00 and under \$52.50 -----	52	17	9	5	-	35	15	2	11	4	22	11	6	3	-	11	6	1	2	1		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00 -----	9	4	3	-	-	5	3	-	1	1	12	5	3	1	-	7	4	-	2	1		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50 -----	13	7	5	-	1	6	1	2	3	-	12	8	3	-	4	4	1	1	2	-		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00 -----	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50 -----	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$67.50 and over -----	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Establishments having no specified minimum -----	109	34	xxx	xxx	xxx	75	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	111	39	xxx	xxx	xxx	72	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category -----	147	50	xxx	xxx	xxx	97	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	120	38	xxx	xxx	xxx	82	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Data not available -----	2	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

¹ Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.

² Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Data are presented for all workweeks combined, and for the most common workweeks reported.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-3: Scheduled Weekly Hours

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS ¹ EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ²	Finance**	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ²	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours	†	†	-	-	-	3	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
35 hours	50	71	64	50	16	43	50	7	13	-	5	4	5
Over 35 and under 36 ¼ hours	†	†	†	-	-	3	†	†	3	-	-	-	†
36 ¼ hours	9	4	-	12	13	13	7	5	9	-	†	3	-
Over 36 ¼ and under 37 ½ hours	5	-	†	†	3	13	†	-	-	-	-	†	-
37 ½ hours	18	14	15	26	37	11	24	5	†	5	7	16	†
Over 37 ½ and under 40 hours	†	†	†	3	5	†	†	†	-	-	-	4	†
40 hours	13	7	20	9	25	12	13	72	69	90	86	53	83
Over 40 and under 45 hours	†	-	-	-	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	†
45 hours	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	5	†	5	-	14	5
Over 45 and under 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-
48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	5	3
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-

¹ Data relate to women workers only.

² Excludes limited-price variety stores.

³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-4: Paid Holidays¹

Item	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ²	Finance**	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ²	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	99	100	100	100	98	100	99	98	99	99	99	95	94
Less than 6 holidays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	8	-
6 holidays	†	†	5	†	†	†	7	16	19	6	3	†	42
Full days only	†	†	5	†	†	†	7	16	17	6	3	†	42
Plus 1, 2, or 6 half days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
7 holidays	13	11	13	19	59	-	29	29	14	22	25	74	26
Full days only	11	7	13	19	58	-	18	24	8	22	24	62	25
Plus 1 half day	†	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	6	-	-	3	†
Plus 2 half days	†	†	†	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	7	-
Plus 4 half days	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	†	†
Plus 3 or 5 half days	†	-	-	†	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	†	†
8 holidays	11	26	4	18	8	†	18	14	25	5	12	†	12
Full days only	8	19	3	12	3	†	18	13	22	5	11	†	12
Plus 1 half day	†	5	-	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	-
Plus 2 half days	†	3	-	5	†	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	-
Plus 3 half days	†	-	†	†	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	†	-
9 holidays	13	18	†	22	11	12	8	9	14	-	11	4	5
Full days only	11	14	†	16	5	12	4	6	9	-	9	3	4
Plus 1 half day	†	3	-	3	3	-	3	†	3	-	†	†	†
Plus 2 half days	†	†	-	†	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	†	-
Plus 3 half days	†	-	-	†	3	-	-	†	-	-	-	†	-
10 holidays	9	21	5	14	12	†	11	5	9	-	11	†	†
Full days only	7	18	5	9	5	†	10	5	8	-	10	†	†
Plus 1 half day	†	†	†	3	7	-	†	†	†	-	†	†	-
Plus 2, 3, or 4 half days	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	-
11 holidays	43	21	71	25	8	65	22	18	11	67	33	5	7
Full days only	36	17	69	24	6	52	20	17	9	67	31	5	7
Plus 1 half day	6	3	†	†	†	12	3	†	†	-	-	-	-
Plus 2, 3, or 4 half days	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	-	-	-
12 holidays	9	†	†	†	†	20	4	†	†	-	†	-	†
Full days only	7	†	†	†	†	17	4	†	†	-	†	-	†
Plus 1 or 2 half days	†	†	-	-	-	3	-	†	†	-	-	-	†
13 holidays	†	-	-	†	-	-	-	†	†	-	3	-	-
Full days only	†	-	-	†	-	-	-	†	†	-	3	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	†	†	†	†	5	6

¹ Estimates relate to full-day holidays provided annually, as in earlier studies. These are further divided between workers who receive merely the indicated number of full-day holidays, and those who receive 1 or more half holidays in addition.

² Excludes limited-price variety stores.

³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-5: Paid Vacations

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	Finance **	Services	All Industries ²	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>METHOD OF PAYMENT</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	99
Length-of-time payment	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	92	85	100	100	97	96
Percentage payment	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	3	5	-	-	3	†
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	†
<u>AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY</u>													
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
1 week	7	6	†	†	49	†	12	53	60	13	32	50	81
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	†	†	-	-	4	†	†	†	†	-	-	4	†
2 weeks	92	92	99	97	47	98	88	37	26	82	61	46	16
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	†	†	†	-	-	†	†	3	†	5	-	†
3 weeks	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	4	†	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
1 week	†	†	-	-	3	-	†	16	28	8	7	†	20
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	†	†	-	-	-	†	5	13	14	-	4	-	33
2 weeks	96	95	99	99	90	97	91	62	44	88	82	94	45
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	-	†	†	7	†	†	3	3	†	5	6	†
3 weeks	†	4	-	-	-	†	3	5	9	4	†	-	†
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
1 week	†	†	-	-	†	-	†	8	16	-	5	-	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	4	-	-
2 weeks	95	91	94	99	86	97	96	78	60	96	84	88	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	-	†	†	11	†	†	4	3	†	5	10	†
3 weeks	3	8	5	-	†	†	3	5	9	4	†	†	†
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
1 week	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	3	7	-	†	-	†
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	74	75	87	95	62	67	65	75	67	87	80	76	93
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	†	†	†	8	20	6	6	6	†	5	7	†
3 weeks	16	24	12	3	29	13	29	14	16	12	15	18	3

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: In the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, were converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay.

Table B-5: Paid Vacations - Continued

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	Finance **	Services	All industries ²	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY - Continued</u>													
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
1 week	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	3	7	-	†	-	†
2 weeks	43	51	77	60	43	24	42	60	52	73	67	50	90
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	7	†	†	†	-	17	†	4	5	3	†	-	†
3 weeks	47	41	18	38	54	59	50	30	34	21	31	47	6
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks and over	†	7	†	-	3	-	8	†	†	3	-	3	†
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	4	9	-	†	-	†
2 weeks	14	11	7	19	29	9	28	32	29	5	24	32	69
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	†	-	†	-	†	†	†	3	†	†	-	†
3 weeks	80	77	91	80	66	86	59	58	56	91	74	60	27
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks and over	5	11	†	-	4	3	13	4	3	3	-	8	†
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	4	9	-	†	-	†
2 weeks	13	11	7	18	29	7	28	32	29	5	23	32	69
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	-	-	†	-	†	†	†	3	†	†	-	†
3 weeks	72	75	91	79	58	69	55	57	54	90	72	58	27
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks and over	15	14	†	3	11	23	17	5	5	3	†	10	†
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	4	9	-	†	-	†
2 weeks	11	11	7	18	28	4	26	31	29	5	23	32	64
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	-	-	†	-	†	†	†	3	†	†	-	†
3 weeks	44	57	90	60	29	23	46	50	52	90	56	33	32
4 weeks and over	44	32	3	22	42	73	28	12	7	3	18	35	†

¹ Excludes limited-price variety stores.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-6: Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	Finance**	Services	All industries ²	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance -----	92	89	98	86	79	98	84	91	95	96	96	83	87
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance -----	40	40	37	51	36	37	43	40	36	40	56	37	54
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ³ -----	87	86	91	86	86	89	84	85	81	99	93	83	84
Sickness and accident insurance -----	41	42	20	47	51	44	35	68	78	28	64	67	75
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period) ⁴ -----	74	70	79	72	44	81	72	24	14	34	67	29	21
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period) -----	4	5	8	†	11	3	†	10	3	48	11	4	4
Hospitalization insurance -----	75	79	47	69	85	83	63	86	94	53	78	94	83
Surgical insurance -----	70	75	45	70	81	74	57	83	89	45	78	92	82
Medical insurance -----	49	50	35	47	54	52	46	55	59	31	48	62	55
Catastrophe insurance -----	14	5	5	7	14	27	†	†	†	3	8	3	†
Retirement insurance -----	78	75	93	71	57	85	64	69	70	92	74	59	68
Other -----	4	†	†	†	-	8	†	†	3	†	†	†	†
No health, insurance, or pension plan -----	†	†	-	†	†	†	†	3	†	-	4	4	8

¹ Excludes limited-price variety stores.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

³ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below.

⁴ Includes formal plans which, however, neither specify minimum conditions for qualification nor maximum benefits.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix: Job Descriptions

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

Office

BILLER, MACHINE

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

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

Biller, machine (bookkeeping machine) - Uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register, with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

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

Class B - Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under biller, machine), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A - Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; may direct class B accounting clerks.

Class B - Under supervision, performs one or more routine accounting operations such as posting simple journal vouchers, accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and bookkeeping principles but is found in offices in which the more routine accounting work is subdivided on a functional basis among several workers.

CLERK, FILE

Class A - Responsible for maintaining an established filing system. Classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or supervise others in filing and locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Class B - Performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

CLERK, ORDER

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve any combination of the following: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

Computes wages of company employees and enters the necessary data on the payroll sheets. Duties involve: Calculating workers' earnings based on time or production records; posting calculated data on payroll sheet, showing information such as worker's name, working days, time, rate, deductions for insurance, and total wages due. May make out paychecks and assist paymaster in making up and distributing pay envelopes. May use a calculating machine.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

Primary duty is to operate a Comptometer to perform mathematical computations. This job is not to be confused with that of statistical or other type of clerk, which may involve frequent use of a Comptometer but, in which, use of this machine is incidental to performance of other duties.

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, reproduces multiple copies of typewritten or handwritten matter, using a mimeograph or ditto machine. Makes necessary adjustment such as for ink and paper feed counter and cylinder speed. Is not required to prepare stencil or ditto master. May keep file of used stencils or ditto masters. May sort, collate, and staple completed material.

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, records accounting and statistical data on tabulating cards by punching a series of holes in the cards in a specified sequence, using an alphabetical or a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. Keeps files of punch cards. May verify own work or work of others.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

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.

SECRETARY

Performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position. Duties include making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; taking dictation (where transcribing machine is not used) either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. May prepare special reports or memoranda for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work (see transcribing-machine operator).

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard. Duties involve handling incoming, outgoing, and intraplant or office calls. May record toll calls and take messages. May give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also act as receptionists see switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

In addition to performing duties of operator, on a single position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and may also type or perform routine clerical work as part of regular duties. This typing or clerical work may take the major part of this worker's time while at switchboard.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates machine that automatically analyzes and translates information punched in groups of tabulating cards and prints translated data on forms or accounting records; sets or adjusts machine; does simple wiring of plugboards according to established practice or diagrams; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May, in addition, operate auxiliary machines.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL - Continued

included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A - Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign-language copy; combining material from several sources, or planning layout of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing; typing tables from rough draft in final form. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

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

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Assistant draftsman)

Draws to scale units or parts of drawings prepared by draftsman or others for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Uses various types of drafting tools as required. May prepare drawings from simple plans or sketches, or perform other duties under direction of a draftsman.

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

Plans and directs activities of one or more draftsmen in preparation of working plans and detail drawings from rough or preliminary sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Interpreting blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders; determining work procedures; assigning duties to subordinates and inspecting their work; performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER - Continued

emergencies or as a regular assignment, or perform related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

Prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. May ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; conducting physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) - Continued

environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others, by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawing and tracing with pen or pencil. Uses T-square, compass, and other drafting tools. May prepare simple drawings and do simple lettering.

Maintenance and PowerplantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

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

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

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

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

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

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

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

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines in the construction of machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves most of the following: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

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

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

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

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

OILER

Lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment of an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

Keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order. Work involves: Knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents and traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake. In general, the work of the maintenance plumber requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Diemaker; jig maker; toolmaker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching and other metal-forming work. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings, or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speeds, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, tool and die makers in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

Custodial and Material MovementELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER

Transports passengers between floors of an office building, apartment house, department store, hotel or similar establishment. Workers who operate elevators in conjunction with other duties such as those of starters and janitors are excluded.

GUARD

Performs routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. Includes gatemen who are stationed at gate and check on identity of employees and other persons entering.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

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

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

(Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelver; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

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

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

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

PACKER, SHIPPING

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipment of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: A knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation and rates; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work involves: Verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK - Continued

other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

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

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by size and type of equipment, as follows: (Tractor-trailer should be rated on the basis of trailer capacity.)

Truckdriver (combination of sizes listed separately)
Truckdriver, light (under 1½ tons)
Truckdriver, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

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

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

Trucker, power (forklift)
Trucker, power (other than forklift)

WATCHMAN

Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.