

Occupational Wage Survey

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 1957

Bulletin No. 1202-17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

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Preface

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.

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 and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, and percents of increase for selected periods	3
A: Occupational earnings * -	
A-1: Office occupations	4
A-2: Professional and technical occupations	8
A-3: Maintenance and powerplant occupations	9
A-4: Custodial and material movement occupations	10
B: Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions * -	
B-1: Shift differential provisions	13
B-2: Minimum entrance rates for women office workers	14
B-3: Scheduled weekly hours	15
B-4: Paid holidays	15
B-5: Paid vacations	16
B-6: Health, insurance, and pension plans	17
Appendix: Job descriptions	18

* 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, March 1955, and April 1956. 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.

A report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the New York City area is also available for textile dyeing and finishing (April 1956). 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.

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. 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, 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.

Occupational employment and earnings 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

* 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.

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.

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,² 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

² 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.

workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed.³ 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 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, 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

³ 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.

have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,⁴ 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 plans⁵ 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 benefits.

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.

⁴ The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

⁵ An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave that could be expected by each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.

Table 1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in New York, N. Y.,¹ by major industry division, April 1957

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study ²	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ³	Office	Plant	
All divisions		4,398	553	1,394,200	415,800	631,800	596,440
Manufacturing	101	1,352	177	434,000	85,500	262,100	147,500
Nonmanufacturing	-	3,046	376	960,200	330,300	369,700	448,940
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities ⁴	101	182	46	195,800	41,700	85,600	147,500
Wholesale trade	51	900	80	133,100	53,900	33,900	25,160
Retail trade (except limited-price variety stores)	101	367	65	190,600	27,600	137,300	95,270
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	697	77	247,000	163,400	⁵ 21,700	119,540
Services ⁴	51	900	108	193,700	43,700	91,200	61,470

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

The table below presents indexes of salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, 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, they 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. The office clerical data are based on women in the following 18 jobs: 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; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on women industrial nurses. Men in the following 10 skilled maintenance jobs and 3 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; millwrights; painters; pipefitters; sheet-metal workers; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; laborers, material handling; and watchmen.

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 earn-

ings for individual occupations were then totaled 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) changes in the labor force such as labor turnover, force expansions, force reductions, and changes in the proportion of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. Changes in the labor force can cause increases or decreases in the occupational averages without actual wage changes. For example, a force expansion might increase the proportion of lower paid workers in a specific occupation and result in a drop in the average, whereas a reduction in the proportion of lower paid workers would have the opposite effect. The movement of a high-paying establishment out of an area could cause the average earnings 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 data. 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 1953 to 1956 for workers in 15 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1188, *Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56*.

Table 2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in New York, N. Y., April 1956 and April 1957 and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (February 1953=100)		Percent increases from—					
	April 1957	April 1956	April 1956 to April 1957	March 1955 to April 1956	February 1954 to March 1955	February 1953 to February 1954	January 1952 to February 1953	January 1952 to April 1957
All industries:								
Office clerical (women)	120.3	114.3	5.2	5.9	3.5	4.3	5.5	26.9
Industrial nurses (women)	121.1	115.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.4	26.5
Skilled maintenance (men)	117.7	113.4	3.8	3.4	5.0	4.5	6.0	24.8
Unskilled plant (men)	119.6	113.5	5.3	5.0	2.6	5.4	4.7	25.2
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical (women)	122.8	¹ 116.0	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	29.6
Industrial nurses (women)	127.5	121.7	4.8	5.0	7.4	8.0	6.2	35.4
Skilled maintenance (men)	119.4	113.2	5.5	3.2	4.2	5.2	5.7	26.2
Unskilled plant (men)	123.1	114.5	7.5	3.8	3.8	6.3	3.9	27.9

¹ Revised estimate.

A: Occupational Earnings

Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 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 and over
Men																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	4,067	36.0	\$ 87.50	-	-	-	-	71	163	338	418	454	433	495	462	350	325	106	138	90	224
Manufacturing	830	36.0	88.50	-	-	-	-	10	32	25	91	97	113	127	63	88	68	40	14	4	58
Nonmanufacturing	3,237	36.0	87.00	-	-	-	-	61	131	313	327	357	320	368	399	262	257	66	124	86	166
Public utilities*	467	37.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	1	12	9	56	25	50	40	35	26	110	14	20	12	57
Wholesale trade	1,000	36.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	18	33	88	97	114	108	106	145	32	86	16	83	44	30
Retail trade ²	155	38.0	84.00	-	-	-	-	2	17	3	9	33	8	37	17	2	15	-	-	1	11
Finance**	1,125	35.5	84.50	-	-	-	-	6	58	187	122	104	119	107	139	157	21	28	15	6	56
Services	490	36.5	84.50	-	-	-	-	34	11	26	43	81	35	78	63	45	25	8	6	23	12
Clerks, accounting, class B	2,508	36.5	68.50	-	29	78	171	368	445	426	286	229	131	99	99	56	67	10	-	14	-
Manufacturing	514	36.5	73.00	-	18	3	-	32	104	59	104	56	21	45	18	21	17	2	-	14	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,994	36.5	67.50	-	11	75	171	336	341	367	182	173	110	54	81	35	50	8	-	-	-
Public utilities*	254	37.5	79.50	-	-	-	9	8	26	35	33	14	27	15	62	1	18	6	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	447	37.0	73.50	-	-	16	20	10	74	75	52	36	74	32	14	14	30	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	165	37.5	63.50	-	1	2	20	14	66	16	5	36	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	815	36.0	62.50	-	10	53	79	234	118	179	76	39	4	-	3	16	2	2	-	-	-
Services	313	36.5	63.50	-	-	4	43	70	57	62	16	48	4	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	1,850	37.0	75.50	-	-	12	55	134	306	144	215	302	141	212	115	89	89	22	8	4	2
Manufacturing	415	36.5	79.00	-	-	-	10	36	11	37	40	72	52	69	9	28	40	7	2	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,435	37.5	74.50	-	-	12	45	98	295	107	175	230	89	143	106	61	49	15	6	2	2
Wholesale trade	1,351	37.5	74.50	-	-	12	43	85	287	97	171	221	72	137	95	59	49	15	5	2	1
Clerks, payroll	710	37.0	79.00	-	-	8	16	58	53	79	48	81	124	113	43	14	22	19	10	12	10
Manufacturing	261	37.5	80.00	-	-	-	8	14	15	30	29	19	73	14	13	12	9	11	8	3	3
Nonmanufacturing	449	36.5	78.50	-	-	-	16	44	38	49	19	62	51	99	30	2	13	8	2	9	7
Public utilities*	126	36.5	84.00	-	-	-	2	10	1	7	6	13	10	47	15	-	1	7	-	-	7
Wholesale trade	95	36.0	73.50	-	-	-	5	30	-	1	11	11	13	18	-	2	1	1	1	2	-
Services	171	36.5	77.50	-	-	-	7	3	33	37	-	4	23	32	13	2	10	-	-	7	-
Office boys	7,465	36.0	49.50	267	1589	2126	1846	873	378	227	92	41	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,074	36.0	52.00	17	249	604	570	357	138	94	21	14	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,391	36.0	49.00	250	1340	1522	1276	516	240	133	71	27	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	350	36.5	51.50	-	48	110	98	66	8	7	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,368	36.0	52.00	4	255	230	422	221	119	54	53	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	254	37.5	45.00	-	108	122	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	1,826	35.5	49.00	95	534	469	409	133	84	67	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,593	36.5	46.50	151	395	591	328	91	29	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	2,832	36.5	73.50	-	6	18	136	224	412	363	411	397	284	181	183	97	66	15	31	6	2
Manufacturing	432	36.0	77.50	-	-	-	3	9	44	71	78	64	39	43	28	17	27	7	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,400	36.5	73.00	-	6	18	133	215	368	292	333	333	245	138	155	80	39	8	29	6	2
Public utilities*	205	38.5	84.00	-	-	-	1	1	6	14	10	27	39	19	83	4	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	322	36.5	77.50	-	6	3	31	-	23	21	34	56	45	22	5	70	5	1	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	185	37.5	71.50	-	-	1	13	22	26	21	23	36	13	15	5	-	10	-	-	-	-
Finance**	1,431	36.0	69.50	-	-	13	82	169	272	204	230	196	117	65	47	6	9	6	15	-	-
Services	257	35.5	77.00	-	-	1	6	23	41	32	36	18	31	17	15	-	14	1	14	6	2
Women																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	1,776	36.5	64.00	-	-	20	269	221	421	372	276	109	29	41	4	1	-	13	-	-	-
Manufacturing	463	36.5	65.50	-	-	-	37	18	159	95	85	45	9	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,313	36.5	63.50	-	-	20	232	203	262	277	191	64	20	30	1	-	-	13	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	585	37.0	66.50	-	-	-	17	51	127	230	89	26	18	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	513	35.5	59.00	-	-	18	180	93	103	43	45	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	139	36.0	63.50	-	-	2	33	27	27	-	42	6	-	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 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00 - 45.00	\$ 45.00 - 50.00	\$ 50.00 - 55.00	\$ 55.00 - 60.00	\$ 60.00 - 65.00	\$ 65.00 - 70.00	\$ 70.00 - 75.00	\$ 75.00 - 80.00	\$ 80.00 - 85.00	\$ 85.00 - 90.00	\$ 90.00 - 95.00	\$ 95.00 - 100.00	\$ 100.00 - 105.00	\$ 105.00 - 110.00	\$ 110.00 - 115.00	\$ 115.00 - 120.00	\$ 120.00 and over
Women - Continued																					
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) -----	1,337	36.0	\$ 65.00	-	8	36	106	142	335	299	246	101	24	21	3	11	4	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	319	36.5	64.00	-	-	24	33	53	89	15	45	37	6	6	1	6	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,018	36.0	65.50	-	8	12	73	89	246	284	201	64	18	15	2	5	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	274	38.0	64.00	-	-	12	41	41	55	31	32	45	7	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A -----	1,997	37.0	71.50	-	-	2	16	149	322	329	375	433	166	117	45	33	4	6	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	498	36.5	73.00	-	-	-	-	29	39	74	112	135	45	50	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,499	37.5	71.00	-	-	2	16	120	283	255	263	298	121	67	39	29	-	6	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	400	37.5	72.50	-	-	-	-	24	78	60	76	32	21	6	26	-	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	129	39.0	67.50	-	-	2	-	37	16	7	20	23	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	861	37.0	70.50	-	-	-	5	54	183	178	138	170	62	41	27	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B -----	6,223	36.0	61.00	-	32	419	1295	1526	1048	734	671	235	150	68	19	10	4	10	2	-	-
Manufacturing -----	600	36.0	69.00	-	-	15	45	71	134	76	114	32	40	31	18	10	4	8	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,623	36.0	60.00	-	32	404	1250	1455	914	658	557	203	110	37	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	129	38.0	69.50	-	-	-	8	-	28	14	42	12	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	561	37.0	66.50	-	-	6	61	50	99	74	164	68	25	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	191	37.5	63.00	-	-	9	14	38	58	24	19	17	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	4,520	35.5	58.50	-	32	387	1163	1341	685	515	245	94	49	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Services -----	222	36.0	67.50	-	-	2	4	26	44	31	87	12	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	3,348	36.5	76.50	-	-	14	9	141	371	340	575	635	472	336	211	114	58	40	22	3	7
Manufacturing -----	798	36.0	80.00	-	-	-	3	5	44	112	119	96	183	78	73	34	20	21	5	-	5
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,550	36.5	75.50	-	-	14	6	136	327	228	456	539	289	258	138	80	38	19	17	3	2
Public utilities* -----	192	36.5	88.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	10	37	40	33	6	15	14	9	13	3	2
Wholesale trade -----	697	37.0	75.50	-	-	-	-	38	86	85	103	180	37	78	44	24	15	7	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	358	37.5	73.50	-	-	-	-	8	57	26	99	79	31	46	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	598	35.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	73	115	35	93	81	51	53	57	28	9	3	-	-	-
Services -----	705	36.0	74.00	-	-	14	6	16	65	77	151	162	130	48	20	12	-	-	4	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	6,497	36.5	62.00	-	227	438	971	1182	1237	1026	666	353	162	111	60	20	17	6	1	15	5
Manufacturing -----	987	36.0	64.50	-	-	76	139	110	193	157	150	76	18	23	18	18	2	2	1	4	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,510	36.5	61.50	-	227	362	832	1072	1044	869	516	277	144	88	42	2	15	4	-	11	5
Public utilities* -----	437	37.0	71.00	-	-	-	20	56	36	81	100	58	37	16	27	-	-	3	-	-	3
Wholesale trade -----	1,099	36.5	67.00	-	4	17	48	129	254	252	181	95	30	50	13	-	15	-	-	11	-
Retail trade ² -----	1,325	37.5	56.50	-	107	181	318	228	166	246	52	15	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Finance** -----	1,507	36.0	59.00	-	114	109	215	405	318	158	63	62	40	17	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Services -----	1,142	36.0	61.00	-	2	55	231	254	270	132	120	47	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A -----	2,816	36.0	66.00	-	18	43	359	569	603	371	265	206	153	68	81	32	19	8	10	3	8
Manufacturing -----	571	35.5	73.00	-	-	6	27	109	95	61	50	53	46	18	34	24	19	8	10	3	8
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,245	36.5	64.00	-	18	37	332	460	508	310	215	153	107	50	47	8	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	203	36.5	72.50	-	-	-	6	18	28	37	23	38	17	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	482	36.0	64.00	-	-	-	55	88	129	102	55	21	23	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	1,250	36.5	62.50	-	4	33	237	287	287	147	83	81	49	29	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	256	36.0	65.00	-	14	4	33	30	55	22	52	12	17	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B -----	8,767	36.5	52.00	204	1266	2263	2348	1334	655	337	166	101	52	32	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,336	36.0	56.50	-	119	273	323	196	117	104	81	71	28	21	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	7,431	36.5	51.00	204	1147	1990	2025	1138	538	233	85	30	24	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	819	37.5	55.00	-	93	151	227	124	55	85	38	22	13	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	917	37.0	53.50	-	66	190	223	239	159	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ² -----	719	37.5	48.00	-	264	232	120	47	33	17	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	4,328	36.0	50.00	190	654	1194	1326	653	196	62	38	7	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	648	36.0	52.00	14	70	223	129	75	95	29	4	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00 45.00	\$ 45.00 50.00	\$ 50.00 55.00	\$ 55.00 60.00	\$ 60.00 65.00	\$ 65.00 70.00	\$ 70.00 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00	\$ 110.00 115.00	\$ 115.00 120.00	\$ 120.00 and over
Women - Continued																					
Clerks, order	2,104	36.5	63.50	-	25	114	260	346	397	295	329	169	140	-	8	-	1	1	-	3	16
Manufacturing	859	36.5	65.00	-	1	-	106	154	221	129	61	81	78	-	6	-	1	1	-	3	16
Nonmanufacturing	1,245	37.0	63.00	-	24	114	154	192	176	166	268	88	61	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	929	36.5	64.50	-	3	84	81	126	122	147	237	79	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade*	289	38.5	57.50	-	21	30	72	61	53	19	22	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	2,797	36.5	73.00	-	13	79	84	256	344	412	406	361	338	133	179	62	64	34	16	4	12
Manufacturing	1,036	36.5	73.00	-	2	45	16	102	97	133	206	164	88	49	43	23	28	27	3	3	7
Nonmanufacturing	1,761	36.5	73.00	-	11	34	68	154	247	279	200	197	250	84	136	39	36	7	13	1	5
Public utilities*	133	37.0	72.50	-	-	15	11	7	5	13	16	16	19	8	17	2	-	4	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	419	36.0	77.00	-	-	1	-	10	71	68	20	44	108	43	24	15	4	2	4	-	5
Retail trade*	386	38.0	68.00	-	11	13	28	52	58	52	52	36	44	6	19	13	2	-	-	-	-
Finance**	398	35.5	74.50	-	-	5	11	27	35	92	57	34	41	22	59	7	4	1	3	-	-
Services	425	36.5	81.50	-	-	-	18	58	78	54	55	67	38	5	17	2	26	-	6	1	-
Comptometer operators	4,415	36.5	66.00	-	21	160	383	624	1005	811	690	414	167	101	99	28	7	2	1	1	1
Manufacturing	875	36.5	68.50	-	-	10	25	158	139	140	151	111	57	45	27	8	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,540	36.5	65.00	-	21	150	258	466	866	671	539	303	110	56	72	20	3	2	1	1	1
Public utilities*	455	36.0	70.50	-	-	6	6	47	80	109	111	15	27	12	35	13	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	804	37.0	65.00	-	11	7	58	74	246	165	10	67	26	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade*	1,048	37.0	63.00	-	10	116	151	146	182	185	95	56	41	31	20	7	3	2	1	1	1
Finance**	821	35.5	64.50	-	-	27	39	129	231	139	152	96	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	412	36.0	66.00	-	-	-	4	70	127	73	51	69	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto)	263	36.5	58.00	-	9	43	78	38	34	20	12	25	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	116	37.0	59.50	-	5	-	50	10	21	7	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	147	36.5	56.50	-	4	43	28	28	13	13	7	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	5,168	36.5	61.00	-	194	333	735	1014	1146	851	442	233	128	45	32	12	3	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	832	36.5	65.50	-	17	56	60	126	148	144	91	78	60	26	17	8	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,336	36.5	60.50	-	177	277	675	888	998	707	351	155	68	19	15	4	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	578	38.0	62.50	-	-	78	77	79	112	80	61	53	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	650	36.5	63.00	-	50	14	54	77	124	220	40	33	27	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade*	533	37.5	56.50	-	59	55	95	75	149	75	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	2,207	36.0	60.00	-	68	127	361	579	490	300	198	62	12	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	368	36.0	60.00	-	-	3	88	78	123	32	35	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	1,834	36.5	49.00	58	254	806	494	104	72	40	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	366	37.5	49.50	25	55	110	111	21	33	5	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,468	36.0	49.00	33	199	696	383	83	39	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	384	36.0	47.50	6	33	311	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	133	36.0	48.50	-	16	65	47	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	807	36.0	49.50	27	111	295	259	67	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	34,062	36.0	82.50	-	-	32	168	723	2260	3541	4005	5295	5268	3879	2856	1634	1499	937	526	473	3966
Manufacturing	9,490	35.5	86.50	-	-	-	8	161	596	772	974	1316	1100	1022	896	584	670	397	249	210	535
Nonmanufacturing	24,572	36.0	80.50	-	-	32	160	562	1664	2769	3031	3979	4168	2857	1960	1050	829	540	277	263	431
Public utilities*	1,908	37.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	26	82	124	168	225	257	163	234	126	172	120	56	58	97
Wholesale trade	6,730	36.0	80.50	-	-	-	55	106	271	566	690	1423	1382	928	601	278	145	85	87	65	48
Retail trade*	1,489	37.5	76.00	-	-	-	6	81	147	314	150	204	182	162	103	78	29	11	7	4	11
Finance**	7,172	36.0	81.50	-	-	16	40	73	411	757	975	1076	1456	751	615	317	236	213	49	60	127
Services	7,273	36.0	78.50	-	-	16	59	276	753	1008	1048	1051	891	853	407	251	247	111	78	76	148

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 earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00 45.00	\$ 45.00 50.00	\$ 50.00 55.00	\$ 55.00 60.00	\$ 60.00 65.00	\$ 65.00 70.00	\$ 70.00 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00	\$ 110.00 115.00	\$ 115.00 120.00	\$ 120.00 and over
Women - Continued																					
Stenographers, general	17,346	36.0	\$ 66.50	-	17	253	1122	2361	3915	3533	2694	1703	1040	334	228	93	45	6	-	1	1
Manufacturing	5,038	35.5	70.00	-	1	47	196	483	918	1000	798	603	554	221	150	50	13	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12,308	36.0	65.50	-	16	206	926	1878	2997	2533	1896	1100	486	113	78	43	32	2	-	1	1
Public utilities *	1,353	36.5	67.50	-	-	8	90	162	292	263	248	133	108	29	7	13	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	2,833	36.0	66.50	-	-	-	134	378	675	620	526	299	131	28	26	10	4	2	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	458	36.0	63.00	-	-	1	45	100	120	97	62	11	12	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Finance **	6,028	36.0	64.00	-	16	193	596	1075	1588	1069	758	479	149	45	37	8	15	-	-	-	-
Services	1,636	36.0	67.00	-	-	4	61	163	322	484	302	178	86	8	3	12	13	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	1,130	35.5	79.00	-	-	-	9	22	95	95	242	153	152	124	141	34	33	22	6	2	-
Manufacturing	516	35.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	7	45	35	61	58	56	74	94	27	29	22	6	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	614	36.0	75.00	-	-	-	9	15	50	60	181	95	96	50	47	7	4	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	113	37.5	79.00	-	-	-	-	8	7	13	10	12	14	22	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	171	36.5	75.00	-	-	-	9	5	12	21	39	17	41	12	4	7	4	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	6,346	37.0	64.50	-	39	120	828	1264	1035	1234	820	520	247	146	44	43	4	-	-	-	2
Manufacturing	815	36.0	72.00	-	-	2	20	80	113	197	116	91	87	52	12	39	4	-	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	5,531	37.0	63.50	-	39	118	808	1184	922	1037	704	429	160	94	32	4	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	546	38.0	67.00	-	-	23	21	54	83	185	85	43	46	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	830	36.5	67.00	-	-	-	53	81	153	178	192	149	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	553	38.5	58.50	-	26	65	133	87	59	100	56	7	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	1,930	36.5	64.00	-	-	22	268	314	448	392	218	141	60	63	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,672	37.5	61.00	-	13	8	333	648	179	182	153	89	21	17	28	1	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,388	37.0	64.00	-	26	46	149	413	688	432	304	196	75	41	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	986	37.0	65.00	-	16	13	34	116	320	193	138	98	27	13	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,402	37.0	63.00	-	10	33	115	297	368	239	166	98	48	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	127	37.0	69.50	-	-	-	6	13	32	29	8	6	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	555	37.0	64.00	-	-	26	12	103	187	88	45	60	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ²	171	38.0	60.00	-	7	-	13	47	67	6	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	164	36.5	60.00	-	3	-	41	67	5	17	15	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	385	37.5	62.50	-	-	7	43	67	77	99	82	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	1,064	37.0	71.00	-	-	17	54	87	167	173	154	168	111	53	70	5	1	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	167	36.5	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	61	26	38	15	14	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	897	37.0	71.50	-	-	17	54	87	106	147	116	153	97	47	63	5	1	4	-	-	-
Public utilities *	234	38.5	75.00	-	-	13	12	15	28	7	25	33	38	21	36	1	1	4	-	-	-
Finance **	458	36.5	71.50	-	-	-	5	31	68	122	42	91	57	16	22	4	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	2,375	36.0	66.50	-	-	35	131	343	528	508	427	212	92	56	17	14	5	-	-	5	2
Manufacturing	583	36.0	67.50	-	-	3	29	91	151	67	101	66	40	17	10	6	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,792	35.5	66.00	-	-	32	102	252	377	441	326	146	52	39	7	8	3	-	-	5	2
Wholesale trade	604	35.5	69.00	-	-	1	3	17	95	170	205	67	13	29	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	888	35.5	64.50	-	-	27	82	204	212	180	65	66	28	8	3	3	3	-	-	5	2
Services	115	36.0	67.00	-	-	2	5	11	29	26	21	8	9	2	1	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 earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																		
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	40.00-45.00	45.00-50.00	50.00-55.00	55.00-60.00	60.00-65.00	65.00-70.00	70.00-75.00	75.00-80.00	80.00-85.00	85.00-90.00	90.00-95.00	95.00-100.00	100.00-105.00	105.00-110.00	110.00-115.00	115.00-120.00	120.00 and over	
Women - Continued																						
Typists, class A	7,731	36.0	\$ 64.50	-	24	230	881	1656	1720	1174	863	530	236	117	158	63	45	22	-	-	12	
Manufacturing	1,527	36.0	68.50	-	-	11	91	221	265	359	750	90	86	37	39	32	27	7	-	-	12	
Nonmanufacturing	6,204	36.0	63.50	-	24	219	790	1435	1455	815	613	440	150	80	119	31	18	15	-	-	-	
Public utilities*	731	36.0	63.50	-	-	155	129	66	78	118	45	19	7	16	78	7	7	7	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,153	36.0	67.50	-	-	-	63	158	333	176	156	133	56	41	17	6	14	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ²	150	36.5	62.50	-	-	-	9	48	49	24	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance**	3,225	35.5	60.50	-	10	59	539	1034	813	336	270	109	20	8	7	8	2	8	-	-	-	
Services	945	36.5	67.50	-	14	5	50	129	182	159	128	171	65	15	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B	14,316	36.0	56.50	42	627	1730	3743	3505	2426	1260	457	349	112	32	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,552	36.0	61.00	-	55	180	490	500	577	732	162	233	71	27	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	11,764	36.0	55.50	42	572	1550	3253	3005	1849	1028	295	116	41	5	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities*	653	37.5	60.00	-	-	44	193	143	91	97	40	23	18	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,568	36.0	59.50	-	-	77	323	420	343	273	56	60	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ²	704	37.0	52.50	-	60	164	226	157	65	20	6	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Finance**	7,059	36.0	54.00	40	485	1219	2157	1782	900	335	121	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	1,780	36.0	58.50	2	27	46	354	503	450	308	72	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard 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.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 496 at \$120 to \$130; 295 at \$130 to \$140; 175 at \$140 and over.⁴ Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: Professional and Technical Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																									
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$ 60.00	\$ 60.00 and under 65.00	65.00-70.00	70.00-75.00	75.00-80.00	80.00-85.00	85.00-90.00	90.00-95.00	95.00-100.00	100.00-105.00	105.00-110.00	110.00-115.00	115.00-120.00	120.00-125.00	125.00-130.00	130.00-135.00	135.00-140.00	140.00-145.00	145.00-150.00	150.00-155.00	155.00-160.00	160.00 and over				
Men																													
Draftsmen, leader	712	38.5	\$ 149.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	23	-	4	38	111	71	83	55	71	27	227	-	-	
Manufacturing	235	38.0	151.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	23	11	4	11	21	37	17	90	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	477	39.0	148.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	15	100	67	72	34	34	10	137	-	-	
Draftsmen, senior	3,118	38.0	117.00	-	-	-	9	37	78	155	208	203	226	207	364	280	263	349	104	122	159	54	62	36	202	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,398	37.5	108.00	-	-	-	5	25	55	120	144	143	142	152	152	109	97	126	26	26	31	16	16	5	7	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,720	38.5	124.50	-	-	-	4	12	23	35	64	60	84	55	212	171	166	223	78	96	128	38	46	30	195	-	-	-	
Public utilities*	100	35.5	114.50	-	-	-	3	-	10	7	6	3	6	4	3	-	23	12	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	1,464	39.0	126.50	-	-	-	1	11	12	22	46	44	64	32	193	150	135	198	60	92	103	36	45	30	190	-	-	-	
Draftsmen, junior	1,637	38.0	78.50	89	217	245	194	242	138	98	89	112	114	35	5	1	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	661	38.0	72.00	51	144	99	94	113	63	50	28	6	-	4	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	976	38.5	82.50	38	73	146	100	129	75	48	61	106	114	31	-	13	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities*	133	36.5	71.50	5	32	47	23	3	5	3	1	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	756	39.0	85.50	29	37	79	67	108	54	37	60	99	109	22	-	13	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tracers	137	39.0	72.50	*43	22	22	2	7	17	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																													
Nurses, industrial (registered)	603	37.0	86.00	4	12	18	56	81	116	83	109	65	30	9	3	4	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	224	37.5	88.00	-	1	4	31	30	24	32	41	27	17	4	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	379	37.0	84.50	4	11	14	25	51	92	51	68	38	13	5	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities*	83	37.0	84.00	2	5	6	10	8	5	6	24	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade ⁴	68	38.5	81.00	-	-	7	9	15	9	14	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance**	164	36.0	85.50	-	6	1	5	24	59	18	25	11	7	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Workers were distributed as follows: 38 at \$160 to \$170; 35 at \$170 to \$180; 15 at \$180 to \$190; 2 at \$190 and over.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 44 at \$160 to \$170; 41 at \$170 to \$180; 44 at \$180 to \$190; 8 at \$190 and over.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 91 at \$160 to \$165; 55 at \$165 to \$170; 44 at \$170 to \$175.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$50 to \$55; 42 at \$55 to \$60.⁶ 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 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																											
			Under \$ 1.40	\$ 1.40 and under 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 and over						
Carpenters, maintenance	1,171	2.38	-	-	-	52	81	44	35	45	50	115	178	122	237	26	93	20	5	9	29	6	-	24						
Manufacturing	326	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	35	18	69	24	51	57	11	8	-	3	-	29	6	-						
Nonmanufacturing	845	2.36	-	-	-	52	81	42	22	10	32	46	154	71	180	15	85	20	2	9	-	-	-	24						
Public utilities*	125	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	5	15	29	2	57	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade ²	263	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	20	24	65	53	6	54	16	1	9	-	-	-	-						
Finance**	212	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	11	100	3	49	5	26	4	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	234	2.09	-	-	-	52	80	39	11	-	1	-	1	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24						
Electricians, maintenance	1,729	2.40	-	-	-	136	37	33	79	70	183	111	211	184	257	98	101	60	6	17	73	-	56	16						
Manufacturing	667	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	45	54	38	91	134	34	64	36	-	2	15	70	-	56	6						
Nonmanufacturing	1,062	2.29	-	-	-	136	37	28	62	25	129	73	120	50	223	34	65	60	4	2	3	-	1	10						
Public utilities*	183	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	12	15	26	68	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade ²	113	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	12	1	5	9	24	6	34	10	-	3	-	-	1	-						
Finance**	316	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	6	32	39	45	18	108	4	2	40	1	2	-	-	-	-						
Services	433	2.09	-	-	-	136	37	24	31	7	70	7	2	23	35	9	29	10	3	-	-	-	-	10						
Engineers, stationary	1,643	2.56	-	-	-	-	29	40	42	23	83	154	154	122	312	236	49	149	95	21	53	14	5	62						
Manufacturing	543	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	12	51	39	20	112	23	62	69	10	52	10	-	60						
Nonmanufacturing	1,100	2.44	-	-	-	29	40	42	20	63	142	103	83	292	124	26	87	26	11	1	4	5	2	-						
Public utilities*	99	2.30	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	1	51	4	1	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade ²	124	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	10	8	2	10	42	4	8	24	-	-	4	-	-	-						
Finance**	400	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	5	12	4	6	58	176	40	12	60	-	5	1	-	2	-						
Services	426	2.30	-	-	-	28	24	25	12	47	73	85	22	43	39	3	17	2	6	-	-	-	-	-						
Firemen, stationary boiler	1,048	2.00	30	37	22	226	72	49	79	159	39	135	71	16	31	-	16	-	-	-	65	1	-	-						
Manufacturing	370	2.31	2	4	3	15	36	28	71	23	33	41	2	30	-	16	-	-	-	-	65	1	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	678	1.84	28	37	18	223	57	13	51	88	16	102	30	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities*	72	1.99	-	1	-	4	8	8	39	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	384	1.70	28	2	17	209	50	2	40	-	8	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,763	1.89	61	54	28	94	232	432	254	382	72	96	3	31	21	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	571	1.93	27	19	2	14	95	85	130	77	9	86	-	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	1,192	1.88	34	35	26	80	137	347	124	305	63	10	3	5	21	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities*	600	1.88	2	2	9	43	133	152	63	151	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance**	369	1.94	-	-	-	-	1	194	12	146	3	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	143	1.58	31	33	16	31	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	283	2.34	-	-	-	-	44	23	32	7	17	11	20	53	34	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	283	2.34	-	-	-	-	44	23	32	7	17	11	20	53	34	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Machinists, maintenance	1,298	2.56	-	-	-	-	2	16	57	67	165	157	235	105	63	72	129	18	7	205	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	1,163	2.56	-	-	-	-	2	13	54	65	139	150	233	75	59	66	95	7	-	205	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	135	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	26	7	2	30	4	6	34	11	7	-	-	-	-	-						
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	2,855	2.30	1	1	-	49	37	24	29	208	789	327	840	157	68	33	135	57	28	4	67	1	-	-						
Manufacturing	428	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	112	38	27	20	122	3	18	-	12	-	-	61	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	2,427	2.28	1	1	-	49	37	14	24	96	751	300	820	35	65	15	135	45	28	4	6	1	-	-						
Public utilities*	1,520	2.25	1	1	-	1	1	12	24	33	693	299	261	17	46	12	114	-	-	-	5	-	-	-						
Mechanics, maintenance	1,672	2.42	-	-	-	49	20	81	43	112	208	175	266	208	109	16	36	53	15	11	234	3	-	33						
Manufacturing	1,230	2.48	-	-	-	-	2	50	31	96	136	150	213	180	45	3	-	30	15	9	234	3	-	33						
Nonmanufacturing	442	2.26	-	-	-	49	18	31	12	16	72	25	53	28	64	13	36	23	-	2	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities*	135	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	70	11	8	1	-	-	17	22	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	158	1.99	-	-	-	49	18	31	12	-	2	5	4	3	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Millwrights	150	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	27	26	30	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	113	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	18	14	24	14	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of table.
 * Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
 ** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under \$ 1.40	\$ 1.40 and under 1.56 ²	\$ 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
Oilers	369	\$ 2.00	12	14	58	9	26	??	92	10	36	40	8	-	-	-	-	18	24	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	260	2.10	12	14	1	6	26	15	62	7	36	35	4	-	-	-	-	18	24	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	109	1.76	-	-	57	3	-	7	30	3	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance	1,424	2.18	-	-	-	142	310	102	44	91	173	40	68	61	139	21	101	23	34	-	13	34	-	28
Manufacturing	305	2.44	-	-	-	-	23	-	2	40	35	20	41	45	1	5	24	-	30	-	13	26	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,119	2.11	-	-	-	142	287	102	42	51	138	20	27	16	138	16	77	23	4	-	-	8	-	28
Public utilities*	112	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	1	2	8	7	9	47	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³	94	2.44	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	3	9	8	2	1	8	3	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	291	2.32	-	-	-	-	1	1	39	121	1	18	3	63	5	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	622	1.92	-	-	-	142	278	98	8	8	6	3	-	3	20	-	16	4	-	-	-	8	-	28
Pipefitters, maintenance	243	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	27	23	40	40	29	30	6	-	-	6	-	32	-	-	-
Manufacturing	167	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	9	4	40	24	29	9	6	-	-	4	-	32	-	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance	469	2.17	-	-	-	100	11	16	28	35	46	17	46	39	110	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Manufacturing	85	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	6	8	9	20	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	384	2.13	-	-	-	100	11	16	28	4	43	11	38	30	90	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Finance**	143	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	2	26	29	43	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	167	1.79	-	-	-	100	11	16	26	2	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	77	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	22	9	5	17	8	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	55	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	15	9	4	6	7	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	1,552	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	64	89	101	140	284	394	195	140	66	10	6	9	24
Manufacturing	1,501	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	63	89	100	137	242	392	194	139	66	10	6	9	24

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Excludes limited-price variety stores.³ All workers were at \$1.30 to \$1.40.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	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 and over
Elevator operators, passenger (men)	5,887	1.62	32	14	20	382	915	1323	53	159	274	2088	431	141	30	13	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	279	1.89	-	-	-	8	8	4	-	23	41	52	84	6	28	13	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,608	1.61	32	14	20	374	907	1319	53	136	233	2036	347	135	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade ³	297	1.46	-	14	4	46	66	62	13	33	34	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	3,993	1.67	-	-	-	288	28	1228	5	34	95	1947	288	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,133	1.40	32	-	16	40	804	17	3	49	96	54	16	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	791	1.46	-	3	6	43	449	60	30	58	12	111	7	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	784	1.46	-	3	6	43	449	57	27	58	12	111	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	565	1.42	-	-	-	2	438	35	-	6	6	76	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	4,253	1.69	8	457	130	385	95	80	296	278	384	656	518	582	241	33	28	76	3	2	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	800	1.87	-	-	1	5	25	5	34	35	139	280	159	48	11	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,453	1.65	8	457	129	380	70	75	262	243	245	376	359	534	230	33	28	18	3	2	-	-	1	-
Public utilities*	243	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	41	16	4	58	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	1,841	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	19	221	105	185	311	336	474	115	33	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Occupation ¹ 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	\$ 1.20 - 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 and over						
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	19,453	1.54	549	1236	1330	1400	1510	1619	2772	1433	2556	3772	828	246	71	78	13	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	4,174	1.57	30	266	256	583	345	330	206	270	714	615	291	91	51	74	12	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	15,279	1.53	519	970	1074	817	1165	1289	2566	1163	1842	3157	537	155	20	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities*	1,742	1.61	-	-	-	162	141	121	209	381	488	59	167	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	615	1.55	-	36	15	42	73	72	154	56	53	44	47	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	2,508	1.27	309	376	606	255	224	163	187	151	146	63	13	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance**	5,139	1.72	-	-	35	14	67	558	859	152	958	2184	236	61	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	5,275	1.45	210	558	418	344	660	375	1157	423	197	807	74	51	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	9,035	1.37	40	253	854	714	3803	2796	324	95	61	44	10	7	14	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	261	1.53	-	16	33	26	13	19	61	38	19	6	4	5	1	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	8,774	1.36	40	237	821	688	3790	2777	263	57	42	38	6	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	102	1.31	-	-	11	61	16	1	4	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	393	1.33	-	56	43	69	85	82	21	24	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance**	4,500	1.37	-	126	484	411	1563	1731	132	9	4	27	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	3,270	1.35	40	55	283	146	1949	702	54	22	9	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Laborers, material handling	12,446	1.80	85	538	800	772	638	646	842	994	990	1545	925	759	924	349	338	306	131	84	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	6,776	1.88	85	293	208	414	436	155	559	681	581	747	353	283	350	84	260	304	119	84	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	5,670	1.70	-	245	592	358	202	491	283	313	409	798	572	476	574	265	78	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities*	902	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	4	57	39	9	338	122	299	18	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	2,048	1.76	-	-	339	-	20	326	37	77	66	368	263	49	349	83	57	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	2,629	1.59	-	243	252	345	182	159	182	159	333	89	169	127	203	181	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Order fillers	5,074	1.83	-	168	76	276	362	273	312	446	385	684	170	205	366	1075	44	56	1	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	1,595	1.64	-	153	52	129	110	83	44	300	203	193	134	12	105	58	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,479	1.92	-	15	24	147	252	190	268	146	182	491	36	193	261	1017	44	37	1	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	2,709	1.92	-	-	5	103	235	129	196	85	151	483	25	162	184	714	26	36	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	710	1.89	-	15	19	44	17	60	69	59	27	4	9	24	48	302	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Packers, shipping (men)	5,078	1.57	-	155	432	428	702	744	430	365	525	387	325	368	119	60	4	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	2,496	1.55	-	47	211	300	435	308	166	147	363	98	180	170	20	17	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	2,582	1.59	-	108	221	128	267	436	264	218	162	289	145	198	99	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	1,423	1.62	-	-	157	75	121	237	132	129	67	173	48	154	86	41	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	1,052	1.53	-	108	63	34	146	188	109	81	84	95	96	33	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Packers, shipping (women)	640	1.45	-	-	24	96	115	231	46	69	43	4	1	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	257	1.43	-	-	5	66	37	101	7	18	15	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	383	1.46	-	-	19	30	78	130	39	51	28	2	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	360	1.45	-	-	19	26	78	130	30	41	28	2	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Receiving clerks	1,853	1.87	2	10	52	116	116	94	122	208	146	152	107	166	113	129	52	150	12	23	65	6	8	4	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	643	1.92	2	-	11	25	23	9	51	60	74	87	33	100	32	31	22	25	-	20	29	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,210	1.84	-	10	41	91	93	85	71	148	72	65	74	66	81	98	30	125	12	3	36	1	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	400	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	51	4	2	11	30	67	87	-	85	11	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	680	1.63	-	10	41	83	74	64	61	79	62	61	50	31	13	8	10	30	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	64	1.63	-	-	-	8	19	-	10	5	6	-	10	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Shipping clerks	956	2.03	-	-	-	-	64	4	89	91	64	60	31	134	73	78	106	73	8	19	30	5	-	27	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	460	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	51	41	37	18	79	36	16	65	23	8	19	5	-	22	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	496	1.99	-	-	-	-	64	1	52	40	23	23	13	55	37	62	41	50	-	-	25	5	-	5	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	323	2.03	-	-	-	-	50	-	22	26	6	22	8	17	27	56	6	48	-	-	25	5	-	5	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade ³	168	1.91	-	-	-	-	14	1	30	13	17	-	2	38	10	6	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Shipping and receiving clerks	1,027	1.92	-	-	16	60	26	26	105	80	60	98	115	130	91	67	57	6	37	10	6	21	5	11	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	488	1.82	-	-	16	50	14	1	71	36	21	37	67	57	40	38	29	1	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	539	2.01	-	-	-	10	12	25	34	44	39	61	48	73	51	29	28	5	31	9	5	19	5	11	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	312	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	2	33	21	31	17	44	10	29	27	2	31	-	10	4	11	-	-	-	-		
Services	125	1.96	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	1	17	27	15	-	19	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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 earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1957)

Occupation ¹ 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 to 1.20	\$ 1.20 to 1.30	\$ 1.30 to 1.40	\$ 1.40 to 1.50	\$ 1.50 to 1.60	\$ 1.60 to 1.70	\$ 1.70 to 1.80	\$ 1.80 to 1.90	\$ 1.90 to 2.00	\$ 2.00 to 2.10	\$ 2.10 to 2.20	\$ 2.20 to 2.30	\$ 2.30 to 2.40	\$ 2.40 to 2.50	\$ 2.50 to 2.60	\$ 2.60 to 2.70	\$ 2.70 to 2.80	\$ 2.80 to 2.90	\$ 2.90 to 3.00	\$ 3.00 and over						
Truckdrivers ⁴	13,594	2.47	-	-	-	14	28	37	53	143	200	371	171	964	1347	2405	1315	921	2437	525	397	442	396	1428						
Manufacturing	4,964	2.66	-	-	-	14	14	37	34	21	27	256	64	94	104	561	378	778	1070	17	146	46	44	1259						
Nonmanufacturing	8,630	2.36	-	-	-	-	14	-	19	122	173	115	107	870	1243	1844	937	143	1367	508	251	396	352	169						
Public utilities*	4,212	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	56	376	344	1005	777	81	1141	75	63	46	46	169						
Wholesale trade	3,086	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	150	-	-	275	776	602	111	14	165	433	174	5	306	-						
Retail trade ³	1,075	2.38	-	-	-	14	-	-	36	14	40	2	181	121	185	14	48	61	-	14	345	-	-	-						
Services	223	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	4	37	42	34	-	46	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	520	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	15	91	75	97	14	83	35	-	-	2	58	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	205	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	8	18	18	49	4	15	-	-	2	58	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	315	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	7	73	57	48	10	68	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	7,679	2.44	-	-	-	14	28	37	28	43	34	277	63	622	1181	1784	277	676	900	510	109	93	80	923						
Manufacturing	3,103	2.62	-	-	-	14	14	37	16	6	19	235	46	38	53	403	181	595	574	10	32	42	34	754						
Nonmanufacturing	4,576	2.32	-	-	-	-	14	-	12	37	15	42	17	584	1128	1381	96	81	326	500	77	51	46	169						
Public utilities*	2,053	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	5	118	336	682	85	81	323	75	63	46	46	169						
Wholesale trade	1,975	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	672	598	5	-	425	-	5	-	-	-						
Retail trade ³	455	2.06	-	-	-	14	-	-	36	14	17	-	181	119	51	6	-	3	-	14	-	-	-	-						
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	1,603	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	3	2	147	38	22	29	48	1067	5	51	-	41	-						
Manufacturing	301	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	38	22	14	15	150	5	51	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	1,302	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	2	144	-	-	15	33	917	-	-	-	41	-						
Public utilities*	979	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	144	-	-	15	-	818	-	-	-	-	-						
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	2,817	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	1	475	484	43	470	8	126	349	275	505						
Manufacturing	1,182	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	105	183	28	346	-	-	4	10	505						
Nonmanufacturing	1,635	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1	370	301	15	124	8	126	345	265	-						
Public utilities*	512	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1	236	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Truckers, power (forklift)	1,179	2.26	-	-	-	2	3	23	21	27	30	84	187	105	32	112	215	68	44	50	-	-	176	-						
Manufacturing	823	2.24	-	-	-	2	3	23	21	27	30	57	181	61	32	90	18	60	42	2	-	-	176	-						
Nonmanufacturing	356	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	6	44	-	22	197	8	2	50	-	-	-	-						
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	262	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	79	33	92	1	17	-	6	9	-	12	-	6						
Watchmen	2,904	1.65	-	58	92	395	232	163	201	399	181	373	501	177	48	52	29	2	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	783	1.58	-	38	20	105	69	93	114	49	86	90	22	47	37	9	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	2,121	1.67	-	20	72	290	163	70	87	350	95	283	479	130	11	43	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities*	441	1.70	-	8	12	16	26	-	-	223	24	23	23	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	192	1.91	-	-	-	3	5	9	33	24	14	2	21	8	43	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade ³	230	1.50	-	10	3	44	30	21	36	43	21	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance**	764	1.86	-	-	-	14	-	-	5	32	22	236	436	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	494	1.34	-	2	57	213	102	40	12	28	14	14	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ Excludes limited-price variety stores.⁴ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 63 at \$3 to \$3.10; 51 at \$3.10 to \$3.20; 55 at \$3.20 and over.⁶ Workers were distributed as follows: 360 at \$3 to \$3.50; 296 at \$3.50 to \$4; 98 at \$4 and over.⁷ Workers were distributed as follows: 148 at \$3 to \$3.50; 323 at \$3.50 to \$4; 34 at \$4 and over.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-1: Shift Differential Provisions¹

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	62.2	52.7	11.4	2.9
With shift pay differential	60.6	51.8	11.2	2.7
Uniform cents (per hour)	33.7	23.5	8.2	1.7
5 cents	4.9	-	1.0	-
6, 6 ⁹ / ₁₀ or 7 cents	2.3	1.1	.4	-
7 ¹ / ₂ cents	2.6	.7	.8	†
8 or 9 cents	1.1	.8	.2	.1
10 cents	10.3	11.2	1.6	.7
10 ¹ / ₂ , 11 or 12 cents	1.2	1.6	.4	.2
12 ¹ / ₂ cents	2.6	.6	.4	-
13 ³ / ₄ or 14 cents	6.3	1.4	2.7	.1
15 cents8	4.8	†	.6
15 ³ / ₅ cents	1.6	.6	.7	†
Over 15 ³ / ₅ cents	-	.9	-	-
Uniform percentage	25.3	20.3	2.9	.2
5 percent	2.1	-	.4	-
7 percent	2.9	2.9	.6	†
7 ¹ / ₂ percent6	.6	†	-
10 percent	13.8	9.9	1.1	.1
12 or 12 ¹ / ₂ percent	1.8	-	.1	-
15 percent	4.1	6.9	.7	†
Other	1.6	8.0	.1	.8
No shift pay differential	1.5	.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 1957
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-2: Minimum Entrance Rates for Women Office Workers ¹

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	553	177	xxx	xxx	xxx	376	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	553	177	xxx	xxx	xxx	376	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments having a specified minimum	283	89	47	14	15	194	81	22	47	32	312	95	50	14	18	217	84	22	60	36		
\$37.50 and under \$40.00	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	10	1	-	1	-	9	-	1	5	1		
\$40.00 and under \$42.50	27	11	3	2	5	16	5	2	4	4	56	16	6	1	8	40	12	3	10	11		
\$42.50 and under \$45.00	9	3	2	-	-	6	1	2	1	2	27	6	3	1	-	21	6	3	7	3		
\$45.00 and under \$47.50	60	17	10	3	2	43	15	4	12	9	80	19	13	4	1	61	20	7	22	7		
\$47.50 and under \$50.00	48	8	6	1	-	40	12	6	12	6	38	7	5	-	-	31	14	4	8	4		
\$50.00 and under \$52.50	76	22	10	6	3	54	32	4	12	5	53	22	8	6	4	31	18	2	5	6		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00	16	6	2	1	-	10	8	-	-	2	12	5	4	-	-	7	6	-	-	1		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50	20	7	4	1	-	13	6	3	2	2	17	6	2	1	1	11	6	2	1	1		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00	8	7	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	6	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	-		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50	11	5	2	-	3	6	2	-	2	1	11	7	4	-	3	4	2	-	-	2		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$67.50 and under \$70.00	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Establishments having no specified minimum	109	33	xxx	xxx	xxx	76	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	106	35	xxx	xxx	xxx	71	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	160	55	xxx	xxx	xxx	105	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	134	47	xxx	xxx	xxx	87	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Data not available	1	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

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

² Standard 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.

³ Rates applicable to messengers, office girls, or similar subclerical jobs are not considered.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1957
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	53	70	63	50	15	51	55	7	13	-	3	5	†
Over 35 and under 36¼ hours	†	†	-	-	-	†	†	†	3	-	-	-	-
36¼ hours	11	5	-	11	17	18	5	5	10	-	†	3	-
Over 36¼ and under 37½ hours	6	†	-	†	6	13	†	†	-	-	-	†	-
37½ hours	16	14	14	22	29	9	26	5	†	3	11	14	†
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	†	†	†	5	4	†	†	†	†	-	†	3	†
40 hours	11	8	22	10	29	6	9	74	70	93	83	56	86
Over 40 and under 45 hours	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	-	-	†	5
45 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	13	5
Over 45 and under 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	5	-
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	99	100	100	97	98	100	100	97	92
Less than 6 holidays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	†	-	6	-
6 holidays	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	14	13	5	†	5	46
6 holidays plus 1 or 2 half days	†	3	3	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
7 holidays	11	7	18	15	56	-	16	26	13	25	21	50	23
7 holidays plus 1 half day	†	3	-	5	†	-	5	†	3	-	†	5	†
7 holidays plus 2, 3, 4, or 5 half days	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	†	†	-	†	8	†
8 holidays	8	15	†	9	†	-	25	11	21	3	7	†	6
8 holidays plus 1 half day	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	3	†	†
8 holidays plus 2, 3, or 4 half days	†	†	†	†	†	-	†	†	3	-	-	†	-
9 holidays	10	15	†	19	3	8	4	6	7	†	14	4	6
9 holidays plus 1 half day	†	†	-	-	5	-	5	†	†	-	-	†	-
9 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	†	†	-	3	-	-	†	†	†	-	†	-	†
10 holidays	7	19	†	8	5	†	11	5	10	-	6	-	†
10 holidays plus 1 half day	†	3	-	6	8	-	-	†	3	-	†	†	-
10 holidays plus 2, 3, or 4 half days	†	4	†	3	5	-	†	†	†	-	†	†	-
11 holidays	34	16	66	22	5	49	13	17	9	65	30	3	7
11 holidays plus 1 half day	7	†	5	†	†	14	-	†	†	†	†	-	-
11 holidays plus 2, 3, or 4 half days	†	†	†	†	-	†	-	†	†	-	5	-	-
12 holidays	9	†	†	3	†	18	4	†	†	†	3	-	†
12 holidays plus 1 half day	†	†	-	-	-	3	†	†	†	-	-	-	-
13 holidays	†	†	-	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	3	-	-
Over 13 holidays	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	3	†	-	-	3	8

¹ Estimates relate to holidays provided annually.

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 1957
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
METHOD OF PAYMENT													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	98
Length-of-time payment	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	94	87	100	100	99	98
Percentage payment	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	3	-	-	-	†
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	†
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY AND SERVICE PERIOD³													
1 week or more	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	99
6 months	86	78	89	89	48	97	82	37	25	88	66	37	17
1 year	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	99
2 years	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	99
2 weeks or more	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	95	90	100	100	99	96
6 months	15	5	17	13	-	25	8	3	†	19	†	-	†
1 year	92	93	97	97	45	98	87	44	40	80	75	42	16
2 years	99	98	100	100	98	99	95	68	55	94	94	99	35
3 years	99	98	100	100	99	99	100	87	73	100	96	99	93
5 years	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	95	90	100	100	99	96
3 weeks or more	90	88	95	84	81	96	77	64	61	93	77	73	29
1 year	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	5	10	5	3	-	-
2 years	†	†	-	-	-	†	4	5	11	5	3	-	†
3 years	5	9	5	-	4	4	5	7	13	5	3	4	†
5 years	18	21	8	6	28	16	37	15	16	11	19	20	4
10 years	56	55	24	51	73	61	64	35	37	24	42	54	8
15 years	88	88	95	83	81	92	76	63	60	93	75	72	27
20 years	88	88	95	84	81	93	77	63	61	93	77	72	27
25 years	90	88	95	84	81	96	77	64	61	93	77	73	29
4 weeks or more	49	43	8	27	39	77	26	14	9	3	19	36	†
5 years	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	3	-	-	-	-
10 years	†	6	†	†	†	-	7	†	3	3	-	†	†
15 years	5	15	†	†	†	†	12	4	5	3	-	6	†
20 years	17	18	5	6	11	24	19	6	6	3	†	10	†
25 years	49	43	8	27	39	77	26	14	9	3	19	36	†

¹ Excludes limited-price variety stores.

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

³ Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion receiving 3 weeks' pay or more after 5 years includes those who receive 3 weeks' or more pay after fewer years of service.

† 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 1957
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
PREDOMINANT PRACTICES AFTER SELECTED YEARS OF SERVICE⁴													
1 year or less: 1 week	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	49	xxx	xxx	53	59	xxx	xxx	53	82
2 weeks	92	93	97	96	xxx	98	87	xxx	xxx	74	69	xxx	xxx
2 years or less: Over 1 and under 2 weeks	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	41
2 weeks	95	96	99	99	88	97	83	61	43	88	87	91	xxx
3 years or less: 2 weeks	93	89	95	99	86	95	87	77	59	95	90	88	92
5 years or less: 2 weeks	72	78	91	89	65	63	53	76	69	88	77	75	92
10 years or less: 2 weeks	xxx	xxx	73	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	56	47	72	56	xxx	87
3 weeks	54	49	xxx	51	71	61	57	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	53	xxx
15 years or less: 2 weeks	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	69
3 weeks	81	73	93	81	78	87	64	59	55	90	75	66	xxx
20 years or less: 2 weeks	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	69
3 weeks	71	71	89	79	70	69	57	58	54	90	76	62	xxx
25 years or less: 2 weeks	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	67
3 weeks	xxx	45	86	57	41	xxx	51	50	50	90	58	37	xxx
4 weeks	47	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	73	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

¹ Excludes limited-price variety stores.

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

⁴ The pay provision applicable to more workers than any other single provision, for service up to and including the indicated number of years. Excludes workers who receive more or less pay for the indicated service period.

* 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	93	91	96	88	79	98	88	92	96	96	95	84	89
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	41	46	40	45	32	38	44	42	40	41	61	37	54
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ³	92	92	99	88	88	91	98	85	81	99	90	85	81
Sickness and accident insurance	34	41	19	41	42	29	33	64	73	26	56	64	71
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	82	80	92	82	41	86	85	27	19	34	65	29	22
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	4	3	6	†	22	3	-	12	6	50	9	6	4
Hospitalization insurance	77	85	52	69	88	85	63	87	96	56	78	94	82
Surgical insurance	74	85	49	65	86	79	63	85	94	48	76	94	82
Medical insurance	53	63	38	44	56	55	47	58	65	32	48	62	63
Catastrophe insurance	30	23	35	17	19	42	14	6	†	28	8	4	†
Retirement pension	78	74	94	73	54	87	58	74	74	97	76	60	75
No health, insurance, or pension plan	†	†	-	†	†	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	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. Sick-leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

† 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 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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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:

Billers, 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.

Billers, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Bulletins in This Series

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 17 major labor markets during late 1956 and early 1957. Bulletins for the following areas are now available and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the regional sales offices listed below. As additional bulletins become available, they will be listed in subsequent issues.

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