Occupational Wage Survey

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

APRIL 1958

Bulletin No. 1224-15

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.

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* 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, April 1956, and April 1957. Prior to the present report, data on wage structure characteristics, labor-management agreements, and overtime pay provisions were last shown in the 1954 summary report. The 1955 report included data on frequency of wage payments, and pay provisions for holidays falling on nonworkdays not included in other reports. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the New York City area are also available for women's and misses' coats and suits (February 1957), misses', children's, and infants' stitchdown shoes (April 1957), and machinery (January 1958). 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 and helpers.

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

Introduction

The New York City area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In each area, data are obtained by Bureau field agents from 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 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. In establishments in which some late-shift hours are paid at normal rates, a differential was recorded only if it applied to a majority of the shift hours.

Minimum entrance rates (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented on an establishment, rather than on an employment basis. Overtime pay practices; 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

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* 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 on page 2 for minimum-size establishment covered.

[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.

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workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed. Scheduled hours, wage structure characteristics, and labor-management agreements are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority are covered.[3] Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations do not necessarily equal totals.

The first part of the paid holidays table presents the number of whole and half holidays actually provided. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time. The third section presents a list of the paid holidays and the proportions of workers to whom they are granted annually.

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 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 plans[5] 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.

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[3] Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) were presented in earlier years in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

[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 1958

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	Total[3]
All divisions	-	4,387	551	1,376,000	412,400	615,100	597,560
Manufacturing	101	1,348	176	419,200	83,900	246,300	143,660
Nonmanufacturing	-	3,039	375	956,800	328,500	368,800	453,900
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities[4]	101	181	46	195,900	42,100	85,600	149,660
Wholesale trade	51	898	80	131,000	53,400	33,600	24,980
Retail trade (except limited-price variety stores)	101	363	65	186,700	25,300	135,700	94,020
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	697	77	250,100	164,800	[5] 20,500	123,160
Services[6]	51	900	107	193,100	42,900	93,400	62,080

[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.

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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.

With reference to wage structure characteristics, proportions of time and incentive workers directly reflect employment under each pay system. However, because of technical considerations, all time-rated workers (plant or office) in an establishment were classified to the predominant type of rate structure applying to these workers. Incentive-worker employment was classified according to the predominant type of incentive plan in each establishment.

Graduated provisions for premium overtime pay were classified to the first effective premium rate. For example, a plan calling for time and one-half after 8 and double time after 10 hours a day was tabulated as time and one-half after 8 hours. Similarly, a plan calling for no pay or pay at regular rate after 37 1/2 hours (regular weekly schedule) and time and one-half after 40 was considered as time and one-half after 40 hours.

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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 1953 and 1954 employment in the job. These weighted earnings 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 1957 for workers in 14 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1202, Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57.

Table 2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in New York, N. Y., April 1958 and April 1957, and percent of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (February 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—					
	April 1958	April 1957	April 1957 to April 1958	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
All industries:								
Office clerical (women)	124.5	120.3	3.5	5.2	5.9	3.5	4.3	5.5
Industrial nurses (women)	126.8	121.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.4
Skilled maintenance (men)	122.7	117.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	5.0	4.5	6.0
Unskilled plant (men)	125.1	119.6	4.6	5.3	5.0	2.6	5.4	4.7
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical (women)	126.4	122.8	2.9	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.6
Industrial nurses (women)	134.1	127.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	7.4	8.0	6.2
Skilled maintenance (men)	124.1	119.4	3.9	5.5	3.2	4.2	5.2	5.7
Unskilled plant (men)	129.8	123.1	5.5	7.5	3.8	3.8	6.3	3.9

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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 1958)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $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
Men																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	3,826	36.0	$ 91.50	-	-	-	27	41	134	151	288	392	385	440	402	364	352	265	189	129	267
Manufacturing	854	36.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	9	11	12	37	77	79	128	108	84	102	56	54	17	80
Nonmanufacturing	2,972	36.0	90.50	-	-	-	27	32	123	139	251	315	306	312	294	280	250	209	135	112	187
Public utilities †	443	37.0	101.00	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	7	33	53	22	37	24	46	91	29	19	[2] 63
Wholesale trade	959	36.0	91.50	-	-	-	-	12	69	26	57	86	104	137	121	58	60	47	45	52	85
Retail trade[3]	180	38.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	1	13	7	33	47	2	19	17	7	4	1	13	-	16
Finance ††	965	35.5	86.50	-	-	-	27	18	15	67	90	94	104	115	78	148	108	53	22	22	4
Services	425	36.5	88.50	-	-	-	-	1	15	31	64	55	43	19	41	43	32	17	26	19	19
Clerks, accounting, class B	2,485	36.5	69.00	-	3	62	257	288	334	463	395	246	183	65	47	36	81	12	1	10	2
Manufacturing	467	36.5	74.50	-	-	4	3	35	58	103	69	56	47	27	10	13	23	12	1	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	2,018	36.5	67.50	-	3	58	254	253	276	360	326	190	136	38	37	23	58	-	-	6	-
Public utilities †	255	37.5	80.00	-	-	-	4	5	34	56	30	13	20	4	14	17	52	-	-	6	-
Wholesale trade	471	36.5	73.00	-	-	-	15	27	64	86	73	83	67	28	18	4	6	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	134	37.5	62.00	-	3	8	14	36	20	30	1	5	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	823	35.5	62.50	-	-	50	196	123	102	115	148	58	24	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services	335	36.0	65.50	-	-	-	25	62	56	73	74	31	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	1,643	37.0	79.00	-	-	5	11	41	94	361	76	155	254	273	155	82	91	18	15	5	7
Manufacturing	445	36.0	80.00	-	-	5	7	7	43	64	28	54	48	66	48	13	46	7	7	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	1,198	37.5	79.00	-	-	-	4	34	51	297	48	101	206	207	107	69	45	11	8	5	5
Wholesale trade	1,147	37.5	79.00	-	-	-	4	34	49	282	46	99	203	202	90	65	45	11	8	4	5
Clerks, payroll	643	36.5	79.50	-	-	18	10	32	55	59	67	85	105	39	77	28	18	16	15	13	6
Manufacturing	209	37.0	84.00	-	-	-	5	13	6	14	16	19	52	12	29	4	14	10	5	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	434	36.5	77.50	-	-	18	5	19	49	45	51	66	53	27	48	24	4	6	10	7	2
Public utilities †	100	36.5	87.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	13	1	11	14	29	14	2	2	5	-	-
Services	155	37.0	77.00	-	-	-	5	13	14	21	27	18	19	-	14	7	2	4	4	7	
Office boys	7,539	36.0	52.00	182	628	2051	2223	1365	639	238	127	42	22	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,266	35.5	52.50	-	152	726	691	358	166	108	23	26	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,273	36.0	52.00	182	476	1325	1532	1007	473	130	104	16	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	366	36.0	53.00	-	15	130	118	53	23	7	7	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,453	36.0	54.00	-	128	208	391	374	266	33	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	186	37.0	48.50	-	24	110	29	11	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,842	35.5	51.50	113	191	487	498	301	116	62	43	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,426	36.0	50.00	69	118	390	496	268	59	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	3,200	36.0	76.00	-	-	35	152	203	344	444	436	380	380	221	217	164	116	22	45	11	30
Manufacturing	535	36.0	79.00	-	-	-	5	14	16	73	99	88	75	51	48	20	16	13	6	9	2
Nonmanufacturing	2,665	36.0	75.00	-	-	35	147	189	328	371	337	292	305	170	169	144	100	9	39	2	28
Public utilities †	264	38.5	89.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	9	19	36	46	37	46	57	-	1	-	-
Wholesale trade	357	36.5	81.00	-	-	3	28	5	22	16	64	36	35	15	33	72	2	5	15	2	4
Retail trade[3]	155	37.0	70.00	-	-	6	11	12	23	14	30	19	27	3	3	5	2	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,576	36.0	71.00	-	-	26	98	160	237	264	211	172	193	91	70	17	22	4	9	-	2
Services	313	35.5	79.50	-	-	-	10	10	44	68	23	46	14	15	26	4	17	-	14	-	22

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

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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 1958)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $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																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	1,662	36.5	$ 66.00	16	1	11	210	244	245	215	298	311	40	50	5	2	1	-	13	-	-
Manufacturing	490	36.5	66.50	16	-	-	32	57	78	88	88	100	9	18	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,172	36.0	66.00	-	1	11	178	187	167	127	210	211	31	32	4	-	-	-	13	-	-
Wholesale trade	446	37.0	69.00	-	-	2	32	30	55	61	123	98	15	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	516	35.5	60.50	-	-	9	146	127	86	51	43	45	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	100	36.0	72.00	-	1	-	-	11	12	4	37	27	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	1,195	36.5	68.50	-	5	24	26	171	160	215	301	179	64	10	18	11	10	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	208	36.5	68.00	-	-	15	8	39	33	23	8	30	36	-	5	7	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	987	36.0	68.50	-	5	9	18	132	127	192	293	149	28	10	13	4	6	1	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	318	38.0	65.50	-	1	5	18	77	66	60	21	50	8	4	3	3	1	1	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	1,835	36.5	74.50	-	-	1	1	31	171	306	355	484	260	90	80	37	6	2	8	1	2
Manufacturing	527	36.5	76.50	-	-	-	-	5	19	56	132	159	66	25	25	22	6	1	8	1	2
Nonmanufacturing	1,308	37.0	73.50	-	-	1	1	26	152	250	223	325	194	65	55	15	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	291	37.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	10	27	46	55	76	58	12	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Finance ††	840	37.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	14	113	177	163	176	105	29	49	14	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	6,254	36.0	63.50	-	-	119	945	1495	1183	841	765	481	168	162	58	15	17	2	2	1	-
Manufacturing	538	35.5	68.50	-	-	18	48	69	80	85	74	75	10	38	23	14	1	2	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,716	36.0	63.00	-	-	101	897	1426	1103	756	691	406	158	124	35	1	16	-	2	-	-
Public utilities †	120	38.0	71.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	31	33	23	8	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	668	37.0	71.00	-	-	-	11	42	113	101	144	108	59	76	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	185	37.5	66.50	-	-	5	12	15	35	58	24	19	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	4,476	36.0	61.00	-	-	96	873	1332	917	539	412	182	57	32	18	-	16	-	2	-	-
Services	267	36.0	70.00	-	-	-	1	37	22	27	78	74	19	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	3,332	36.0	81.00	-	-	-	6	81	256	325	412	512	412	501	387	159	117	66	42	29	27
Manufacturing	777	36.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	4	14	104	105	128	75	92	123	38	41	28	15	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	2,555	36.0	80.00	-	-	-	6	77	242	221	307	384	337	409	264	121	76	38	27	24	22
Public utilities †	216	36.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	27	49	37	15	10	21	13	-	9	18
Wholesale trade	656	37.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	10	82	40	68	87	56	97	85	58	16	15	27	13	2
Retail trade[3]	245	37.5	78.50	-	-	-	1	3	19	17	33	34	50	63	18	5	2	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	599	35.5	76.50	-	-	-	-	40	96	71	81	81	51	53	64	26	25	9	-	2	-
Services	839	36.0	78.50	-	-	-	5	24	41	87	118	155	131	159	82	22	12	1	-	-	2
Clerks, accounting, class B	6,196	36.5	64.50	4	101	260	754	937	1207	1158	836	427	245	105	74	40	32	-	4	9	3
Manufacturing	1,026	36.5	67.00	-	9	57	76	153	169	192	123	95	49	30	41	20	6	-	-	6	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,170	36.5	64.00	4	92	203	678	784	1038	966	713	332	196	75	33	20	26	-	4	3	3
Public utilities †	544	37.0	74.00	-	-	-	13	23	65	86	143	77	47	41	17	6	20	-	-	3	3
Wholesale trade	992	37.0	69.50	-	4	5	15	47	153	306	210	125	69	19	15	14	6	-	4	-	-
Retail trade[3]	1,295	37.5	59.00	4	82	72	295	246	194	206	139	38	9	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,382	35.5	61.00	-	6	111	228	308	331	189	132	26	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	957	36.0	63.00	-	-	15	127	160	295	179	89	66	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	2,986	36.0	67.50	-	22	110	155	427	853	401	319	248	135	142	54	76	21	10	11	-	2
Manufacturing	589	35.5	73.00	-	-	-	18	55	184	22	76	75	43	39	18	32	6	8	11	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	2,397	36.0	66.00	-	22	110	137	372	669	379	243	173	92	103	36	44	15	2	-	-	-
Public utilities †	215	36.5	75.50	-	-	-	4	5	38	44	26	22	17	15	14	30	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	418	35.5	66.50	-	-	-	-	41	154	124	35	22	22	13	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,445	36.0	64.50	-	-	78	116	308	407	189	125	113	24	53	11	6	13	2	-	-	-
Services	266	36.0	68.50	-	22	4	15	14	61	18	53	16	29	22	4	8	-	-	-	-	-

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

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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 1958)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (Standard)	Average: 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
				Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																	
Women - Continued																					
Clerks, file, class B	8,435	36.0	$ 54.00	329	564	1611	2483	1817	816	386	196	135	42	32	18	4	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,337	36.0	58.50	-	52	230	317	265	120	122	69	94	36	19	10	1	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	7,098	36.0	53.00	329	512	1381	2166	1552	696	264	127	41	6	13	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	755	37.5	58.00	-	-	121	228	149	103	52	51	21	6	13	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	895	37.0	56.00	-	11	173	168	291	133	91	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	428	37.0	51.00	-	36	174	103	59	46	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	4,393	36.0	51.50	329	457	743	1515	895	342	81	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	627	36.0	55.00	-	8	170	152	158	72	35	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	2,028	36.5	66.00	-	3	57	230	235	359	390	283	237	134	56	36	3	3	1	1	-	-
Manufacturing	777	36.5	65.50	-	-	5	105	81	144	138	138	105	41	14	-	1	3	1	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,251	37.0	66.00	-	3	52	125	154	215	252	145	132	93	42	36	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	991	36.5	67.00	-	3	44	98	105	140	204	123	120	76	42	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	241	38.5	63.00	-	-	8	26	47	72	48	20	12	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	2,677	36.5	75.50	-	6	29	101	196	220	348	355	407	360	246	164	106	38	35	39	9	18
Manufacturing	938	37.0	75.50	-	-	12	33	82	76	122	71	204	96	96	37	39	19	24	21	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	1,739	36.5	75.50	-	6	17	68	114	144	226	284	203	264	150	127	67	19	11	18	9	12
Public utilities †	128	36.5	76.50	-	-	-	27	4	4	6	26	8	4	17	20	1	1	1	-	4	5
Wholesale trade	419	36.0	81.50	-	-	1	-	20	17	20	46	56	103	78	31	18	10	7	2	5	5
Retail trade[3]	352	38.0	68.50	-	6	13	26	49	35	56	61	39	30	8	18	1	-	-	10	-	-
Finance ††	414	35.5	76.00	-	-	-	12	18	37	69	105	34	35	27	19	45	3	2	6	-	2
Services	426	36.5	74.50	-	-	3	3	23	51	75	46	66	92	20	39	2	5	1	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	4,276	36.5	68.50	-	2	32	268	570	769	759	677	571	287	113	108	93	15	6	3	2	1
Manufacturing	890	37.0	71.00	-	-	8	19	217	83	100	111	144	86	49	38	19	10	4	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,386	36.5	68.00	-	2	24	249	353	686	659	566	427	201	64	70	74	5	2	1	2	1
Public utilities †	416	36.0	74.00	-	-	-	2	38	44	62	108	56	21	23	20	41	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	805	36.5	68.50	-	-	-	20	54	250	121	152	131	50	11	14	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	934	36.5	66.00	-	2	24	131	131	175	183	107	60	31	29	22	29	4	2	1	2	1
Finance ††	807	35.5	67.50	-	-	-	71	93	129	184	142	121	64	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	424	36.0	68.50	-	-	-	25	37	88	109	57	59	35	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto)	256	36.5	59.00	9	7	24	42	55	63	18	9	22	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	108	36.5	61.00	-	-	11	3	36	32	6	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	148	36.5	57.00	9	7	13	39	19	31	12	9	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	5,554	36.5	63.50	-	39	329	675	1014	1165	990	649	380	161	63	63	15	5	4	2	-	-
Manufacturing	945	36.5	67.00	-	28	20	79	108	152	190	134	95	74	29	20	11	3	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,609	36.5	62.50	-	11	309	596	906	1013	800	515	285	87	34	43	4	2	2	2	-	-
Public utilities †	671	37.5	64.50	-	-	1	162	111	111	96	60	74	22	4	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	670	36.5	67.00	-	-	65	15	49	100	163	164	50	34	22	-	2	2	2	2	-	-
Retail trade[3]	490	37.5	58.00	-	9	64	133	73	90	78	31	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	2,307	35.5	61.00	-	2	179	270	577	576	342	231	94	17	5	12	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services	471	36.0	64.50	-	-	-	16	96	136	121	29	57	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
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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 1958)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $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																					
Office girls	1,536	36.0	$51.00	48	144	405	605	209	62	52	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	298	35.5	51.00	25	40	63	95	37	11	17	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,238	36.0	51.00	23	104	342	510	172	51	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	261	36.0	49.30	-	14	141	105	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	687	36.0	53.50	9	28	87	357	140	34	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	34,263	36.0	85.00	-	-	-	29	313	1150	2713	4261	5064	4999	4300	3728	2224	1711	1120	827	696	[4]1128
Manufacturing	9,537	35.5	89.00	-	-	-	2	47	286	608	1014	1335	977	1029	1039	781	596	552	361	287	623
Nonmanufacturing	24,726	36.0	83.50	-	-	-	27	266	864	2105	3247	3729	4022	3271	2689	1443	1115	568	466	409	505
Public utilities †	1,882	37.0	93.00	-	-	-	-	14	37	75	159	209	191	224	219	160	131	113	111	59	180
Wholesale trade	6,884	36.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	74	116	371	623	1219	1328	971	1015	435	310	106	120	132	64
Retail trade[3]	1,168	37.0	81.00	-	-	-	5	28	96	108	129	128	201	130	160	44	80	34	6	6	13
Finance ††	7,691	35.5	83.50	-	-	-	11	58	270	673	1060	1059	1356	1098	761	480	321	198	140	95	111
Services	7,101	35.5	81.00	-	-	-	11	92	345	878	1276	1114	946	848	534	324	273	117	89	117	137
Stenographers, general	17,077	36.0	69.00	-	1	75	637	2150	3209	3507	2495	2310	1503	519	356	187	79	29	18	-	2
Manufacturing	4,902	35.5	72.50	-	1	41	44	338	811	848	730	786	644	292	213	99	39	12	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12,175	36.0	67.50	-	-	34	593	1812	2398	2659	1765	1524	859	227	143	88	40	17	14	-	2
Public utilities †	1,273	36.0	70.00	-	-	-	68	146	286	159	180	193	126	64	11	19	17	-	4	-	-
Wholesale trade	2,684	35.5	70.50	-	-	2	93	241	365	538	523	449	324	52	46	36	9	2	4	-	-
Retail trade[3]	574	36.5	66.50	-	-	2	2	49	194	154	119	29	8	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	2
Finance ††	5,755	36.0	65.50	-	-	30	389	1282	1245	1278	544	535	264	78	70	17	8	15	-	-	-
Services	1,889	36.0	69.50	-	-	-	41	94	308	530	399	318	137	26	12	12	6	-	6	-	-
Stenographers, technical	1,169	35.5	82.00	-	-	-	3	8	55	144	105	191	199	188	118	92	37	19	6	4	-
Manufacturing	518	35.5	84.50	-	-	-	-	-	25	52	40	52	89	76	90	36	29	19	6	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	651	36.0	79.50	-	-	-	3	8	30	92	65	139	110	112	28	56	8	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	140	37.5	81.00	-	-	-	-	1	11	22	20	13	13	20	5	35	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	178	36.0	77.50	-	-	-	3	5	17	21	27	30	16	38	8	5	8	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	6,384	37.0	67.50	-	-	45	312	1221	1159	1206	1022	553	491	191	117	41	22	2	-	-	2
Manufacturing	953	35.5	72.50	-	-	-	22	38	141	270	125	101	147	45	26	28	6	2	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	5,431	37.0	66.50	-	-	45	290	1183	1018	936	897	452	344	146	91	13	16	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	572	38.0	71.50	-	-	-	15	33	63	146	173	53	35	27	19	-	8	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	893	36.5	70.00	-	-	-	15	90	128	155	252	93	134	15	9	-	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	488	38.0	61.50	-	-	15	106	66	149	61	57	10	4	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,964	36.5	67.00	-	-	9	145	216	450	436	311	183	108	68	37	-	1	-	-	-	-
Services	1,514	37.5	64.00	-	-	21	9	778	228	138	104	113	63	20	22	13	5	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,289	36.5	66.50	-	7	35	153	268	551	361	400	291	111	20	74	-	18	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	904	37.0	67.00	-	-	3	53	82	277	144	152	98	40	12	25	-	18	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,385	36.5	66.50	-	7	32	100	186	274	217	248	193	71	8	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	115	36.5	69.50	-	-	-	20	11	25	2	18	13	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	532	37.0	68.00	-	-	-	38	62	62	98	137	79	54	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	149	36.0	64.00	-	7	-	5	32	31	26	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	176	36.0	62.50	-	-	32	5	24	55	12	20	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	413	36.5	66.00	-	-	-	32	57	101	79	53	60	2	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
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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 1958)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $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																					
Tabulating-machine operators	1,007	37.0	$ 72.50	-	-	6	37	106	158	124	167	148	71	89	45	32	16	7	1	-	-
Manufacturing	113	36.5	75.00	-	-	6	3	9	18	1	4	33	19	5	8	3	-	3	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	894	37.0	72.00	-	-	-	34	97	140	123	163	115	52	84	37	29	16	4	-	-	-
Finance††	518	36.5	73.00	-	-	-	3	64	33	110	99	82	31	53	26	13	4	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	2,342	36.0	69.00	-	3	9	91	162	560	399	532	250	183	78	23	24	15	5	2	-	6
Manufacturing	649	36.0	70.00	-	-	-	10	40	215	78	123	62	51	33	9	20	8	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,693	36.0	69.00	-	3	9	81	122	345	321	409	188	132	45	14	4	7	5	2	-	6
Wholesale trade	549	36.0	72.00	-	-	-	2	5	49	78	219	110	56	20	8	-	2	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	867	35.5	67.00	-	3	9	77	77	255	162	134	43	64	19	6	3	2	5	2	-	6
Services	118	35.5	69.00	-	-	-	-	21	8	30	29	14	10	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	8,203	36.0	66.00	-	-	56	688	1668	1796	1463	1015	607	431	126	88	140	51	34	24	4	12
Manufacturing	1,246	35.5	73.00	-	-	-	46	100	196	208	270	146	88	53	46	26	31	13	7	4	12
Nonmanufacturing	6,957	36.0	65.00	-	-	56	642	1568	1600	1255	745	461	343	73	42	114	20	21	17	-	-
Public utilities †	678	36.5	67.00	-	-	2	241	71	74	43	62	56	9	10	7	87	6	3	7	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,103	36.0	69.00	-	-	-	85	88	261	188	179	140	94	16	20	10	8	12	2	-	-
Retail trade[3]	153	37.0	64.50	-	-	1	6	24	50	39	20	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	3,679	35.5	62.50	-	-	50	274	1186	931	650	315	107	116	26	4	-	6	6	8	-	-
Services	1,344	35.5	67.50	-	-	3	36	199	284	335	169	153	119	18	11	17	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	13,824	36.0	58.50	2	232	1220	3198	3361	2969	1500	743	374	136	41	14	31	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,443	36.0	62.50	-	5	103	470	392	536	418	198	176	90	19	10	24	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	11,381	36.0	57.50	2	227	1117	2728	2969	2433	1082	545	198	46	22	4	7	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities †	806	37.0	62.00	-	-	3	146	215	202	81	80	45	13	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,465	36.0	62.50	-	-	10	165	240	530	298	136	75	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	539	36.5	56.50	-	2	45	154	174	109	44	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Finance ††	7,110	36.0	55.50	-	225	1022	2089	1970	1088	475	197	30	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,461	36.0	61.00	2	-	37	174	370	504	184	127	47	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[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: 27 at $120 to $130; 36 at $140 and over.
[3] Excludes limited-price variety stores.
[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 692 at $120 to $130; 238 at $130 to $140; 198 at $140 and over.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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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 1958)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— 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	602	38.5	$159.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	23	1	20	4	10	95	37	66	54	289
Manufacturing	223	38.0	158.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	20	3	3	9	7	18	27	[2]115
Nonmanufacturing	379	39.0	160.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	1	7	86	30	48	27	[3]174
Draftsmen, senior	3,017	38.0	126.00	-	-	-	4	5	34	59	189	160	167	181	149	227	314	241	178	243	196	76	137	122	335
Manufacturing	1,315	37.5	114.50	-	-	-	-	2	17	36	146	117	105	138	101	130	164	126	62	37	29	28	51	10	16
Nonmanufacturing	1,702	38.5	134.50	-	-	-	4	3	17	23	43	43	62	43	48	97	150	115	116	206	167	48	86	112	319
Public utilities †	92	35.5	119.00	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	14	-	11	1	3	1	27	13	-	-	5	-	-	8	4
Services	1,428	39.0	137.50	-	-	-	1	1	14	15	25	31	26	35	43	67	107	82	104	196	149	47	81	98	[4]306
Draftsmen, junior	1,858	38.5	84.00	42	97	245	162	294	208	200	110	74	159	71	85	43	45	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	694	37.5	77.00	18	20	162	87	174	67	85	29	26	12	6	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,164	38.5	88.50	24	77	83	75	120	141	115	81	48	147	65	82	43	42	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	159	37.0	73.50	6	32	42	17	35	6	4	2	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	905	39.5	92.50	15	45	20	42	65	116	103	73	42	142	54	82	43	42	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers	154	39.0	78.50	10	18	29	17	23	13	8	12	8	-	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Nurses, industrial (registered)	589	37.0	90.00	-	7	12	47	34	94	113	85	86	51	30	6	12	2	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	213	37.5	92.50	-	1	1	24	10	32	20	30	31	34	15	3	1	2	3	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	376	37.0	88.50	-	6	11	23	24	62	93	55	55	17	15	3	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	76	37.0	89.00	-	-	7	4	8	9	8	10	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[5]	71	38.5	85.50	-	-	4	9	7	15	7	16	5	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	170	36.0	88.00	-	6	-	10	7	26	64	19	20	7	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[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: 39 at $160 to $170; 40 at $170 to $180; 19 at $180 to $190; 10 at $190 to $200; 7 at $200 and over.
[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 51 at $160 to $170; 38 at $170 to $180; 67 at $180 to $190; 18 at $190 and over.
[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 134 at $160 to $165; 98 at $165 to $170; 72 at $170 to $175; 2 at $185 to $190.
[5] Excludes limited-price variety stores.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1958)

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 1.50	$ 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	1,116	$ 2.47	-	-	-	-	42	90	19	41	43	71	73	146	139	227	74	79	3	21	8	20	6	14
Manufacturing	336	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	35	40	29	31	62	53	15	11	-	5	8	20	6	-
Nonmanufacturing	780	2.45	-	-	-	-	42	90	15	24	8	31	44	115	77	174	59	68	3	16	-	-	-	14
Public utilities †	136	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	16	12	25	61	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade [2]	251	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	26	15	13	45	48	52	28	3	15	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	198	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	4	2	5	13	79	6	43	5	24	-	1	-	-	-	-
Services	184	2.09	-	-	-	-	42	75	9	18	-	-	-	1	1	22	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
Electricians, maintenance	1,721	2.52	-	-	-	-	118	32	37	73	139	75	142	148	232	308	66	115	4	65	59	11	-	97
Manufacturing	716	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	38	32	65	78	157	75	37	29	-	23	59	8	-	[3] 88
Nonmanufacturing	1,005	2.40	-	-	-	-	118	32	35	48	101	43	77	70	75	233	29	86	4	42	-	3	-	9
Public utilities †	200	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11	5	34	40	43	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade [2]	134	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	2	4	3	8	34	17	26	1	10	-	3	-	1
Finance ††	276	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	4	32	39	7	19	108	2	10	3	32	-	-	-	-
Services	389	2.18	-	-	-	-	118	32	33	14	67	4	-	20	5	33	9	46	-	-	-	-	-	8
Engineers, stationary	1,595	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	28	21	47	80	97	160	72	128	348	156	96	84	58	112	30	5	73
Manufacturing	529	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	11	20	62	33	84	62	29	20	91	26	-	[4] 67
Nonmanufacturing	1,066	2,53	-	-	-	-	-	28	21	47	59	94	149	52	66	315	72	34	55	38	21	4	5	6
Public utilities †	85	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	44	2	4	3	20	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade [2]	127	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	14	12	25	33	9	-	3	-	4
Finance ††	352	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	24	7	15	19	46	171	24	2	20	18	-	1	-	2
Services	451	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	44	32	43	124	24	8	105	2	2	-	9	21	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	924	2.09	28	-	44	35	201	36	45	136	106	44	31	91	40	2	20	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
Manufacturing	363	2.41	-	-	2	5	16	22	28	42	34	18	25	50	36	-	20	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	561	1.89	28	-	42	30	185	14	17	94	72	26	6	41	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	74	2.09	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	35	12	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	329	1.78	28	-	2	30	180	9	2	42	-	8	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,691	2.02	19	40	19	37	104	57	458	273	452	83	94	5	45	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	530	2.00	19	3	9	20	57	26	107	156	39	17	57	1	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,161	2.04	-	37	10	17	47	31	351	117	413	66	37	4	27	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	573	2.05	-	3	2	-	10	30	155	85	240	44	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	364	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	1	184	9	152	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	129	1.77	-	33	5	17	32	-	-	20	10	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	183	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	32	-	4	22	10	39	32	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	183	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	32	-	4	22	10	39	32	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,264	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	67	29	179	134	212	92	45	122	54	8	12	284	-	-
Manufacturing	1,114	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	67	25	155	130	206	83	44	53	43	-	2	284	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	150	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	24	4	6	9	1	69	11	8	10	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	2,872	2.41	-	-	-	8	44	48	31	174	126	674	341	277	713	57	49	89	154	3	1	78	5	-
Manufacturing	428	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	115	17	21	28	10	127	2	18	13	-	-	-	62	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,444	2.40	-	-	-	8	44	38	26	59	109	653	313	267	586	55	31	76	154	3	1	16	5	-
Public utilities †	1,520	2.37	-	-	-	8	-	8	9	11	56	643	296	220	103	15	15	18	113	-	-	-	5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1958)

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 1.50	$ 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
Mechanics, maintenance	1,688	$ 2.54	-	-	-	23	55	10	41	129	108	109	328	139	207	60	27	67	51	23	16	244	3	48
Manufacturing	1,256	2.57	-	-	-	23	-	6	18	119	89	66	269	113	185	18	21	6	12	-	16	244	3	48
Nonmanufacturing	432	2.43	-	-	-	-	55	4	23	10	19	43	59	26	22	42	6	61	39	23	-	-	-	-
Public utilities†	146	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	31	53	11	1	1	-	3	19	23	-	-	-	-
Services	174	2.21	-	-	-	-	55	3	23	8	16	10	-	3	5	2	2	42	5	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	166	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	1	33	41	8	9	17	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	126	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	21	32	8	3	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	348	2.09	9	8	17	42	17	27	26	79	24	36	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Manufacturing	268	2.17	9	8	15	-	14	27	19	64	19	36	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	80	1.83	-	-	2	42	3	-	7	15	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	1,238	2.23	-	-	-	-	164	253	75	46	165	59	42	76	51	123	54	70	11	-	-	49	-	-
Manufacturing	242	2.54	-	-	-	-	22	1	-	13	22	10	23	46	28	1	17	2	8	-	-	49	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	996	2.16	-	-	-	-	142	252	75	33	143	49	19	30	23	122	37	68	3	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	115	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	-	8	5	14	42	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[2]	88	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	6	1	10	3	3	7	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	258	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	107	45	1	12	2	53	1	34	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services	535	1.92	-	-	-	-	142	252	73	16	-	3	-	10	4	20	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	256	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	38	16	37	27	47	30	10	5	6	-	28	4	-	-
Manufacturing	179	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	22	12	26	27	32	6	10	-	4	-	28	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	77	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	11	-	15	24	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance	427	2.26	-	-	-	-	87	20	18	20	53	16	19	41	28	108	10	3	-	-	2	-	-	2
Manufacturing	57	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	12	14	12	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	370	2.22	-	-	-	-	87	20	18	20	52	9	14	29	14	96	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	130	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	1	5	26	5	41	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	154	1.87	-	-	-	-	87	20	15	17	3	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	92	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	23	5	22	15	5	14	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	17	4	21	4	5	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	1,502	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	32	25	58	197	145	267	321	137	200	25	26	6	33
Manufacturing	1,456	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	32	25	57	197	145	262	284	137	199	24	25	6	33

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Excludes limited price variety stores.
[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 80 at $3.40 to $3.60; 8 at $3.60 to $3.80.
[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at $3.40 to $3.60; 65 at $3.60 to $3.80.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1958)

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	$ 1.20 - 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
Elevator operators, passenger (men)	5,616	$ 1.69	32	17	-	74	351	885	1307	91	195	847	1499	162	69	66	11	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	281	1.91	-	7	-	-	8	14	-	17	29	24	96	33	6	26	11	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,335	1.68	32	10	-	74	343	871	1307	74	166	823	1403	129	63	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	108	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	-	9	9	30	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	284	1.57	-	10	-	18	47	80	10	27	15	32	22	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	3,868	1.74	-	-	-	-	288	56	1263	22	69	724	1330	98	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	998	1.46	32	-	-	56	8	716	13	10	53	52	42	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	943	1.55	-	-	1	8	19	558	50	48	101	55	86	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	937	1.55	-	-	1	8	19	555	50	45	101	55	86	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	674	1.53	-	-	-	2	4	460	12	12	79	24	79	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	3,872	1.77	-	240	151	426	22	34	204	177	311	516	663	531	332	112	49	75	19	5	3	-	-	2
Manufacturing	686	1.97	-	-	1	-	12	3	19	5	49	127	265	68	69	8	-	42	18	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,186	1.72	-	240	150	426	10	31	185	172	262	389	398	463	263	104	49	33	1	5	3	-	-	2
Public utilities †	147	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	52	4	2	45	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	1,899	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	6	146	146	205	241	365	437	180	98	43	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	19,208	1.62	119	665	1278	1397	1719	740	1985	2601	2728	2392	2581	612	219	95	31	10	13	22	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,073	1.64	30	217	256	410	314	230	260	133	673	621	480	196	106	73	30	9	13	22	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	15,135	1.61	89	448	1022	987	1405	510	1725	2468	2055	1771	2101	416	113	22	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities †	1,714	1.68	-	7	-	-	252	108	163	256	573	147	64	88	42	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	562	1.58	-	11	40	38	71	48	79	72	55	94	16	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	2,292	1.36	62	313	325	415	322	171	176	139	196	83	61	11	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	5,002	1.75	-	42	115	8	44	65	980	506	849	1014	1109	218	44	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Services	5,565	1.58	27	75	542	526	716	118	327	1495	382	433	851	69	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	9,723	1.46	24	94	385	309	993	2536	4646	569	61	64	12	4	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	264	1.54	-	25	7	29	21	51	25	48	17	12	1	4	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	9,459	1.46	24	69	378	280	972	2485	4621	521	44	52	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	89	1.38	-	-	-	59	-	17	-	5	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	382	1.40	-	29	36	33	103	48	71	41	16	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	4,713	1.47	-	-	77	35	615	1053	2775	138	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3,756	1.44	24	40	265	153	252	1206	1719	58	21	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	11,965	1.88	45	279	438	748	824	479	761	967	564	1236	690	1443	780	745	644	369	106	7	12	-	-	[4]828
Manufacturing	5,906	2.00	44	163	142	203	382	147	290	678	323	598	530	458	176	115	390	341	96	2	-	-	-	828
Nonmanufacturing	6,059	1.77	1	116	296	545	442	332	471	289	241	638	160	985	604	630	254	28	10	5	12	-	-	-
Public utilities †	1,025	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	19	10	63	465	260	168	10	16	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	2,316	1.72	-	31	75	327	235	97	296	65	56	262	31	389	70	293	66	3	3	5	12	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	2,565	1.70	1	81	220	211	195	227	158	181	153	343	45	129	271	164	177	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	5,308	1.89	-	173	109	313	284	351	321	393	290	415	311	345	233	959	381	87	18	-	325	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,542	1.67	-	173	85	60	104	160	63	169	151	64	176	133	15	57	110	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,766	1.99	-	-	24	253	180	191	258	224	139	351	135	212	218	902	271	65	18	-	325	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	3,014	1.98	-	-	-	231	134	161	217	184	87	326	124	197	198	756	12	62	-	-	325	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	599	2.01	-	-	24	22	39	22	30	40	41	22	8	5	12	60	258	2	14	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men)	5,112	1.66	-	69	260	392	501	483	638	475	613	403	199	746	67	150	72	13	31	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,574	1.63	-	69	146	220	303	291	313	162	313	102	109	420	14	74	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,538	1.69	-	-	114	172	198	192	325	313	300	301	90	326	53	76	53	13	12	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,457	1.68	-	-	33	125	147	130	187	173	188	212	31	87	24	62	35	12	11	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	773	1.63	-	-	81	47	49	59	89	123	95	67	55	68	26	11	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1958)

Occupation[1] and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly[2] 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
Packers, shipping (women)	723	¢ 1.55	-	-	4	40	55	225	151	59	111	44	21	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	149	1.59	-	-	-	15	-	31	28	26	43	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	574	1.55	-	-	4	25	55	194	123	33	68	44	21	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	383	1.54	-	-	4	15	46	159	30	21	58	34	9	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	1,607	1.94	-	-	34	80	78	64	106	142	164	117	101	137	104	94	119	83	61	29	17	32	31	12
Manufacturing	548	2.01	-	-	-	37	6	-	37	49	58	43	71	49	39	42	4	40	13	-	2	22	31	5
Nonmanufacturing	1,059	1.91	-	-	34	43	72	64	71	93	106	74	30	88	65	52	115	43	48	29	15	10	-	7
Wholesale trade	376	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	40	10	-	56	42	30	87	33	11	27	-	6	-	-
Retail trade[3]	553	1.71	-	-	34	35	70	57	30	70	56	60	30	22	15	18	11	7	36	-	2	-	-	-
Services	51	1.73	-	-	-	8	2	7	10	4	2	2	-	8	2	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	1,020	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	49	28	116	95	48	27	138	85	90	53	144	55	29	1	6	-	56
Manufacturing	451	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	76	30	22	75	31	35	23	30	18	28	1	5	-	40
Nonmanufacturing	569	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	49	9	98	19	18	5	63	54	55	30	114	37	1	-	1	-	16
Wholesale trade	385	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	10	17	3	58	36	32	30	72	35	-	-	-	-	15
Retail trade[3]	172	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	49	9	18	5	1	2	2	18	23	-	42	2	1	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	973	2.06	-	-	-	23	16	32	6	50	111	36	153	112	70	134	43	121	8	30	18	-	1	9
Manufacturing	403	2.03	-	-	-	23	16	6	-	38	24	-	80	32	27	59	35	37	4	3	18	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	570	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	12	87	36	73	80	43	75	8	84	4	27	-	-	-	9
Wholesale trade	379	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	25	6	12	57	1	52	44	42	32	-	77	4	27	-	-	-	-
Services	107	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	30	-	27	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	9
Truckdrivers[5]	13,347	2.56	-	-	-	14	14	36	20	168	142	151	174	190	1332	2462	828	762	2781	791	857	187	450	1988
Manufacturing	4,851	2.78	-	-	-	14	14	29	8	29	27	137	150	43	218	400	263	42	1179	667	168	24	30	1409
Nonmanufacturing	8,496	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	139	115	14	24	147	1114	2062	565	720	1602	124	689	163	420	579
Public utilities†	4,363	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	3	36	52	1453	429	416	1468	55	138	85	17	197
Wholesale trade	2,837	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	100	-	-	-	828	465	16	265	8	68	541	68	403	-
Retail trade[3]	1,003	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	48	-	-	3	36	168	103	104	5	126	1	10	10	-	[4]382
Services	246	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	4	1	12	66	62	36	6	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	553	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	24	18	35	152	89	94	25	34	-	45	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	182	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	13	27	24	29	12	-	-	-	40	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	371	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	5	8	128	60	82	25	34	-	5	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	6,665	2.54	-	-	-	14	14	36	20	59	13	122	138	32	971	1753	358	303	856	145	583	109	27	1112
Manufacturing	2,728	2.79	-	-	-	14	14	29	8	11	12	121	123	13	69	326	106	30	795	89	20	24	10	[6]914
Nonmanufacturing	3,937	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	48	1	1	15	19	902	1427	252	273	61	56	563	85	17	198
Public utilities†	1,800	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	898	202	128	61	55	138	85	17	197
Wholesale trade	1,768	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724	460	16	143	-	-	425	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	278	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	48	-	-	3	1	162	31	22	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	1,536	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3	-	3	53	144	40	27	955	72	131	-	8	-
Manufacturing	294	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	38	-	40	12	22	45	131	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,242	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	15	144	-	15	933	27	-	-	8	-
Public utilities†	988	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	12	832	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	2,682	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	344	349	131	387	22	134	30	400	876
Manufacturing	1,034	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	62	101	-	362	-	8	-	5	[7]495
Nonmanufacturing	1,648	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	282	248	131	25	22	126	30	395	[4]381
Public utilities†	412	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	210	181	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in New York, N. Y., by industry division, April 1958)

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	$ 1.20 - 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
Truckers, power (forklift)	1,188	$ 2.34	-	-	-	11	-	27	5	16	36	44	82	171	78	104	16	256	97	2	63	-	-	[4]180
Manufacturing	800	2.32	-	-	-	11	-	27	5	16	36	44	82	94	78	78	10	42	97	-	-	-	-	180
Nonmanufacturing	388	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	26	6	214	-	2	63	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	256	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	82	33	89	6	2	-	17	-	-	6	14
Manufacturing	237	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	82	33	89	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	14
Watchmen	2,897	1.70	-	63	89	244	239	225	170	212	421	221	702	83	92	92	26	14	2	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	817	1.63	-	29	6	116	26	117	127	76	59	53	102	18	31	40	9	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,080	1.73	-	34	83	128	213	108	43	136	362	168	600	65	61	52	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	487	1.77	-	24	4	16	8	8	10	3	271	36	6	23	40	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	178	1.75	-	-	25	3	5	12	-	43	25	7	3	6	13	10	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade[3]	191	1.53	-	10	-	10	45	23	20	46	9	12	5	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	783	1.93	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	17	33	103	576	27	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	441	1.40	-	-	54	99	141	65	7	27	24	10	10	2	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] All workers were at $3.10 to $3.20.
[5] Includes all drivers, regardless of size and type of truck operated.
[6] Workers were distributed as follows: 302 at $3 to $3.50; 468 at $3.50 to $4; 144 at $4 and over.
[7] Workers were distributed as follows: 132 at $3 to $3.50; 325 at $3.50 to $4; 38 at $4 and over.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1: Shift Differentials[1]

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	(a) In establishments having formal provisions for—		(b) Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	62.8	52.6	12.2	2.8
With shift pay differential	61.3	51.5	12.1	2.8
Uniform cents (per hour)	36.1	24.1	9.1	1.8
2½ cents	.2	-	.1	-
5 cents	5.2	-	1.0	-
6, 6⁹⁄₁₀, or 7 cents	3.0	1.0	.6	-
7½ cents	3.0	.8	.7	*
8 or 9 cents	.4	1.5	*	.2
10 cents	10.8	10.9	2.0	.6
12 or 12½ cents	1.2	1.9	.4	.1
13⁴⁄₅ or 14 cents	6.1	1.0	3.2	.1
15 or 15²⁄₅ cents	5.3	2.6	1.1	.1
16 or 17½ cents	-	3.1	-	.5
20 cents and over	1.0	1.4	*	-
Uniform percentage	23.4	19.4	2.6	.2
5 percent	2.1	-	.4	-
7 percent	3.4	3.5	.7	.1
7½ percent	.6	.6	*	-
10 percent	11.8	8.7	.9	.1
12 or 12½ percent	1.7	-	*	-
15 percent	3.8	6.6	.4	*
Other formal pay differential	1.8	8.0	.4	.8
No shift pay differential	1.5	1.1	.1	*

[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 1958
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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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 industries	Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing					All industries	Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing				
		Based on standard weekly hours[2] of—										Based on standard weekly hours[2] of—								
		All schedules	35	37½	40	All schedules	35	36¼	37½	40		All schedules	35	37½	40	All schedules	35	36¼	37½	40
Establishments studied	551	176	xxx	xxx	xxx	375	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	551	176	xxx	xxx	xxx	375	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	For Inexperienced Typists										For Other Inexperienced Clerical Workers[3]									
Establishments having a specified minimum	262	83	43	13	15	179	84	19	40	24	289	91	50	13	15	198	84	20	55	25
$37.50 and under $40.00	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	2	1
$40.00 and under $42.50	10	4	2	-	2	6	1	1	2	2	29	10	4	1	4	19	3	2	8	5
$42.50 and under $45.00	9	1	-	-	-	8	3	1	2	2	17	4	1	1	1	13	5	1	4	1
$45.00 and under $47.50	36	14	6	3	3	22	8	3	3	4	67	19	13	1	3	48	21	5	14	5
$47.50 and under $50.00	28	8	7	-	1	20	6	3	4	4	28	7	5	1	-	21	8	3	6	3
$50.00 and under $52.50	86	19	9	5	2	67	36	6	15	6	70	18	7	4	3	52	26	6	9	6
$52.50 and under $55.00	22	6	3	2	-	16	7	2	5	2	17	7	4	2	-	10	3	-	6	1
$55.00 and under $57.50	36	12	7	1	1	24	14	2	6	1	26	9	7	1	-	17	9	2	5	-
$57.50 and under $60.00	16	9	5	2	-	7	3	1	2	1	13	7	4	1	-	6	3	1	1	1
$60.00 and under $62.50	6	1	1	-	-	5	4	-	1	-	8	2	1	1	-	6	5	-	-	1
$62.50 and under $65.00	6	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	1	6	5	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
$65.00 and under $67.50	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$67.50 and under $70.00	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
$70.00 and over	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments having no specified minimum	118	35	xxx	xxx	xxx	83	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	124	37	xxx	xxx	xxx	87	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	171	58	xxx	xxx	xxx	113	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	138	48	xxx	xxx	xxx	90	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

[1] Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.
[2] Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Data are presented for all workweeks combined, and for the most common workweeks reported.
[3] Rates applicable to messengers, office girls, or similar subclerical jobs are not considered.

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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	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours	56	68	52	50	16	58	62	6	12	-	3	5	**
Over 35 and under 36¼ hours	2	**	-	-	-	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
36¼ hours	10	7	-	12	19	13	5	5	11	-	3	3	-
Over 36¼ and under 37½ hours	5	1	-	1	6	10	**	**	-	-	-	**	-
37½ hours	16	14	16	24	35	10	21	5	2	4	11	15	1
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	**
40 hours	9	8	31	8	19	4	7	76	68	93	81	64	90
Over 40 and under 45 hours	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	7	5
45 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	4
Over 45 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	**	**

[1] Estimates for office workers are not comparable with earlier studies. See Introduction, p. 2.
[2] Excludes limited-price variety stores.
[3] Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.
** Less than 0.5 percent.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-4: Overtime Pay

Overtime 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
Daily overtime													
Workers in establishments providing premium pay[3]	34	45	52	42	41	23	26	81	89	95	71	61	74
Time and one-half	34	45	52	42	41	23	26	81	89	95	71	59	74
Effective after:													
Less than 7 hours	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 hours	6	9	2	8	2	5	6	5	10	-	3	**	2
More than 7 but less than 7½ hours	2	3	-	**	1	2	-	4	10	-	-	-	-
7½ hours	5	6	4	8	21	3	8	3	3	-	8	6	**
More than 7½ but less than 8 hours	**	**	-	1	1	-	-	**	-	-	1	1	-
8 hours	21	27	46	25	16	13	12	67	64	95	59	49	69
More than 8 hours	**	-	-	-	-	-	**	2	2	-	-	3	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	-	2	-
Workers in establishments providing no premium pay or having no policy	66	55	48	58	59	77	74	19	11	5	29	39	26
Weekly overtime													
Workers in establishments providing premium pay[3]	93	95	93	98	99	90	91	97	98	100	95	93	97
Time and one-half	93	95	93	98	99	90	91	97	98	100	95	91	97
Effective after:													
Less than 35 hours	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours	10	9	3	11	4	15	3	5	12	-	3	**	**
More than 35 but less than 37½ hours	5	3	-	-	5	9	2	5	11	-	-	1	**
37½ hours	6	7	2	12	25	-	11	4	2	-	9	11	**
More than 37½ but less than 40 hours	2	**	1	8	1	1	**	**	-	-	**	1	-
40 hours	70	75	87	67	63	65	75	81	73	100	83	71	94
More than 40 hours	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	-	2	-
Workers in establishments providing no premium pay or having no policy	7	5	7	2	1	10	9	3	2	-	5	7	3

[1] Excludes limited-price variety stores.
[2] Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.
[3] Graduated provisions are classified to the first effective premium rate. For example, a plan calling for time and one-half after 8 and double time after 10 hours a day would be considered as time and one-half after 8 hours. Similarly, a plan calling for no pay or pay at regular rate after 37½ and time and one-half after 40 hours would be considered as time and one-half after 40 hours.
** Less than 0.5 percent.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-5: Wage Structure Characteristics and Labor-Management Agreements

Item	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
Wage structure for time-rated workers[3]													
Formal rate structure	60	66	80	47	50	65	33	78	82	99	70	59	72
Single rate	1	1	-	2	5	**	3	45	54	21	34	30	61
Range of rates	59	65	80	45	45	65	30	33	28	79	36	29	11
Individual rates	40	34	20	53	50	35	67	22	18	**	30	41	28
Method of wage payment for plant workers													
Time workers	DATA NOT COLLECTED							86	76	99	96	89	90
Incentive workers								14	24	1	4	11	10
Piecework								8	18	**	**	**	6
Bonus work								3	6	1	1	1	2
Commission								3	**	-	3	10	2
Labor-management agreements[4]													
Workers in establishments with agreements covering a majority of such workers	10-14	10-14	55-59	5-9	30-34	0-4	10-14	80-84	90-94	95+	70-74	55-59	85-89

[1] Excludes limited-price variety stores.
[2] Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.
[3] Estimates for office workers are based on total office employment, whereas estimates for plant workers are based on time-rated employees only.
[4] Estimates relate to all workers (office or plant) employed in an establishment having a contract in effect covering a majority of the workers in their respective category. The estimates so obtained are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by provisions of labor-management agreements due to the exclusion of smaller size establishments.
** Less than 0.5 percent.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-6: Paid Holidays[2]

Item	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade[3]	Finance ††	Services	All industries[3]	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade[3]	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	98	99	100	100	97	92
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	**	-	-	-	**	-	-	2	**	-	-	3	8
Number of days													
Less than 6 holidays	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	10	**	-	5	-
6 holidays	1	**	-	1	**	**	7	10	3	5	2	5	40
6 holidays plus 1 half day	**	**	3	-	-	-	-	**	1	-	-	-	-
6 holidays plus 2 half days	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	**
7 holidays	9	8	17	12	51	-	14	28	19	17	17	59	23
7 holidays plus 1 half day	1	3	-	4	1	-	3	3	3	-	1	5	1
7 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	1	**	-	4	-	1	6	2	-	-	2	7	-
7 holidays plus 4 or 5 half days	**	-	-	-	-	-	3	**	-	-	-	-	**
8 holidays	8	16	4	7	1	2	22	12	19	13	11	1	11
8 holidays plus 1 half day	2	3	-	4	2	1	7	2	3	-	3	1	**
8 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	1	1	-	4	3	**	3	2	3	-	**	2	**
8 holidays plus 4 half days	**	-	-	3	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 holidays	9	14	1	18	7	8	6	8	12	**	14	4	3
9 holidays plus 1 half day	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	**	-	-	1	**	1
9 holidays plus 2 half days	1	1	**	1	4	-	-	**	1	-	-	-	-
9 holidays plus 4 half days	**	-	-	1	-	-	-	**	-	-	1	-	-
10 holidays	6	17	2	10	5	2	3	6	10	-	6	**	6
10 holidays plus 1 half day	2	4	-	1	9	**	-	1	2	-	**	1	-
10 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	2	3	**	2	6	-	1	**	1	-	-	**	-
10 holidays plus 4 half days	**	1	-	-	-	-	**	**	**	-	-	-	-
11 holidays	31	14	61	16	6	44	15	17	11	64	27	2	7
11 holidays plus 1 half day	6	1	6	3	2	12	2	1	1	1	3	-	-
11 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	3	2	3	4	-	3	-	1	1	-	5	-	-
11 holidays plus 4 half days	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 holidays	10	2	1	3	2	22	5	1	-	**	2	1	**
12 holidays plus 1 half day	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	**	**	-	-	-	-
12 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	1	-	**	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 to 18 holidays	**	**	-	1	-	-	**	**	-	-	6	-	-
Total holiday time[4]													
14 or more days	**	**	-	**	-	-	**	**	-	-	2	-	-
13½ or more days	**	**	**	**	-	-	**	**	-	-	2	-	-
13 or more days	1	**	**	1	-	2	**	**	-	-	6	-	-
12½ or more days	3	2	2	2	-	5	1	**	**	-	6	-	-
12 or more days	16	8	5	9	2	31	6	2	1	**	12	1	**
11½ or more days	23	9	10	14	10	42	9	2	2	1	15	1	**
11 or more days	55	26	72	31	16	86	25	20	13	64	43	4	7
10½ or more days	56	30	72	32	24	86	25	21	15	64	43	4	7
10 or more days	63	48	74	45	33	88	28	27	26	64	49	4	12
9½ or more days	65	51	74	50	35	88	31	28	26	64	50	6	13
9 or more days	75	66	75	68	44	96	42	36	41	65	64	11	17
8½ or more days	78	69	75	76	46	97	51	38	43	65	69	12	17
8 or more days	87	85	80	83	47	99	76	51	62	78	80	20	28
7½ or more days	88	88	80	87	48	99	79	54	66	78	81	25	29
7 or more days	99	100	97	99	98	99	93	82	86	95	98	87	52
6½ or more days	99	100	100	99	98	99	93	83	87	95	98	87	52

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

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Table B-6: Paid Holidays[1] - Continued

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
Total holiday time[4] - Continued													
6 or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	93	90	100	100	92	92
5 or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	93	91	100	100	92	92
4½ or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	94	92	100	100	92	92
4 or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	94	92	100	100	93	92
3½ or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	97	99	100	100	93	92
3 or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	98	99	100	100	97	92
1 or more days	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	98	99	100	100	97	92
Holidays[5]													
New Year's Day	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	94	94	100	100	93	85
Washington's Birthday	96	89	95	100	98	100	92	85	88	95	97	84	68
Decoration Day	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	98	99	100	98	96	92
July 4th	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	93	90	100	100	93	92
Labor Day	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	95	97	100	100	92	85
Veteran's Day	52	25	66	33	13	83	22	22	17	63	50	3	11
Thanksgiving Day	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	93	90	100	100	93	88
Christmas	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	95	91	100	100	97	92
Election Day	69	58	74	49	26	96	33	37	48	67	51	4	17
Columbus Day	66	55	75	41	22	88	49	31	33	66	53	2	17
Lincoln's Birthday	60	42	73	39	29	86	30	29	30	63	55	4	12
Good Friday	22	17	11	13	11	36	9	5	8	4	8	2	2
Day after Thanksgiving	3	4	-	3	4	2	6	1	2	-	1	-	-
1, 2, or 3 other religious holidays	3	4	-	13	9	1	1	3	2	-	13	6	**
1, 2, or 3 floating holidays	4	7	-	7	-	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	1
Half day, Christmas Eve	11	14	7	16	6	10	11	6	12	1	11	**	1
Half day, Good Friday	12	9	5	17	13	15	7	1	1	-	5	1	-
Half day, Election Day	4	5	-	9	12	-	10	8	12	-	1	14	-
Half day, New Year's Eve	5	8	4	9	1	3	5	3	5	-	6	-	1
Half day, Lincoln's Birthday	3	4	**	6	**	1	7	3	2	-	2	11	-

[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.
[4] All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on.
[5] A number of holidays are omitted because of their lack of significance for all industries combined or for any major industry group.
** Less than 0.5 percent.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-7: 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	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	100	99	99
Length-of-time payment	99	99	100	100	100	99	99	93	86	100	100	99	97
Percentage payment	**	-	-	-	-	-	**	2	3	-	-	-	2
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	**	**	-	-	-	**	-	**	**	-	-	**	1
Amount of vacation pay [3]													
After 6 months of service													
Less than 1 week	3	3	1	3	25	**	5	30	49	2	10	30	10
1 week	53	58	57	57	42	50	50	28	12	65	51	35	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	21	23	14	15	12	22	27	7	12	3	19	**	2
2 weeks	15	4	17	13	-	25	6	3	1	18	1	-	**
After 1 year of service													
1 week	6	6	**	3	43	2	10	52	58	15	20	53	78
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	-	2	-	4	-	**	3	2	5	-	4	-
2 weeks	93	93	97	96	53	98	89	38	27	75	70	42	20
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	**	-	1	1	-	-	**	1	2	**	5	-	**
3 weeks	**	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	5	5	-	-
After 2 years of service													
1 week	**	1	-	-	1	-	**	16	30	6	5	2	17
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	**	**	-	-	-	**	3	14	14	-	-	-	40
2 weeks	96	96	99	99	88	97	85	62	43	89	86	90	42
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	1	1	11	1	7	3	2	**	4	8	**
3 weeks	2	3	-	-	-	2	5	5	11	5	5	-	**
After 3 years of service													
1 week	**	**	-	-	1	-	-	6	14	-	2	2	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	93	90	94	99	84	95	85	78	58	95	86	86	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	2	1	11	1	7	3	2	**	5		**
3 weeks	5	10	4	-	4	4	8	7	14	5	7	4	**
After 5 years of service													
1 week	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-	-	2	3
2 weeks	69	78	87	84	59	61	52	76	69	88	73	74	90
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	11	**	3	4	6	21	9	4	5	**	5	4	**
3 weeks	20	20	10	11	34	18	38	14	14	12	22	20	5
4 weeks	**	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-

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

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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.

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Table B-7: 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
Amount of vacation pay [3] - Continued													
After 10 years of service													
1 week	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-	-	2	3
2 weeks	32	38	51	42	24	22	32	51	42	54	53	44	81
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	2	21	3	-	16	**	7	7	21	2	-	1
3 weeks	56	55	25	54	73	62	60	36	38	22	45	52	13
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	**	-	1	-	-	-	-	**	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	2	5	1	1	1	-	7	2	3	3	-	2	**
After 15 years of service													
1 week	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-	-	2	3
2 weeks	11	14	6	15	14	6	24	29	25	7	20	24	66
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	**	-	1	**	2	3	-	2	-	**
3 weeks	81	70	92	83	83	88	61	61	57	90	78	68	29
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	**	1	-	**	-	-
4 weeks	6	16	1	1	2	2	14	4	5	3	-	6	1
After 20 years of service													
1 week	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-	-	2	3
2 weeks	10	13	6	15	14	5	24	28	24	7	20	24	66
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	**	-	1	**	2	3	-	2	-	**
3 weeks	68	62	83	72	70	69	53	58	56	80	74	64	29
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	**	-	1	-	-	-	-	**	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	21	25	10	13	15	25	22	8	8	12	4	10	1
After 25 years of service													
1 week	**	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-	-	2	3
2 weeks	10	13	6	15	14	4	23	28	24	7	20	24	63
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	**	-	-	**	-	-	**	2	3	-	2	-	**
3 weeks	33	40	62	48	36	15	40	46	50	63	57	39	32
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	**	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	56	46	30	36	49	81	37	19	11	30	21	35	2

[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 progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years.
** Less than 0.5 percent.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-8: 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	95	90	86	98	86	93	95	94	96	91	89
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	41	42	64	47	25	36	38	45	40	67	63	36	51
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[3]	96	96	98	97	89	96	99	85	81	99	93	85	83
Sickness and accident insurance	32	39	33	32	53	26	29	67	74	39	57	67	73
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	89	86	92	94	44	94	94	25	16	38	64	26	22
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	2	3	5	1	13	-	**	11	5	47	10	4	3
Hospitalization insurance	77	84	53	70	88	83	67	87	95	57	77	95	86
Surgical insurance	75	84	50	66	86	81	63	84	93	49	76	93	83
Medical insurance	54	68	39	45	69	53	53	59	65	34	43	67	63
Catastrophe insurance	31	23	[4]13	26	22	45	26	5	2	[4]11	12	5	1
Retirement pension	81	78	95	76	66	88	63	79	80	99	81	71	73
No health, insurance, or pension plan	**	1	-	-	1	-	**	2	1	-	-	2	6

[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.
[4] Not comparable with earlier surveys due to reinterpretation of provisions in 3 large establishments; comparable percentages would have been: Office workers 35 and plant 33.
** Less than 0.5 percent.
† Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1958
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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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:

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

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

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

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

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

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

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

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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.

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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 Technical

DRAFTSMAN, 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.

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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 Powerplant

CARPENTER, 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.

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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.

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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 Movement

ELEVATOR 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.

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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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons)
Truckdriver, medium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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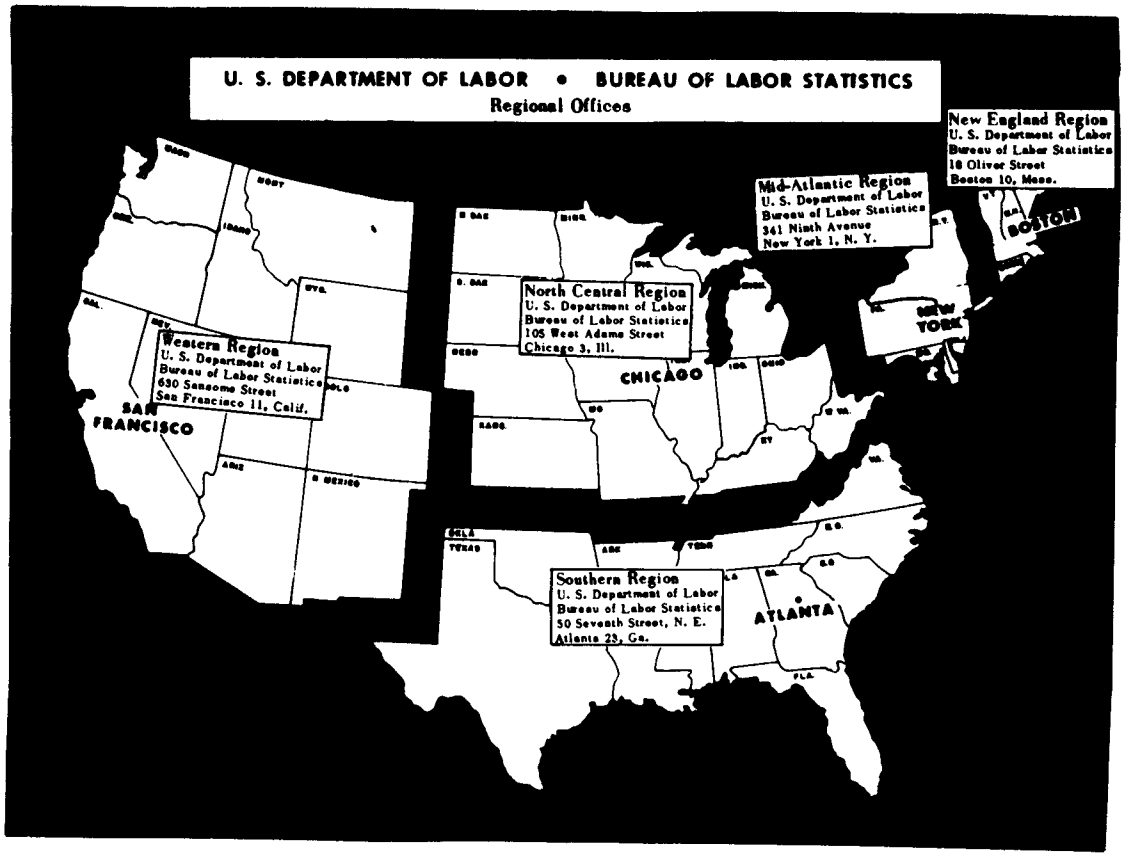
Occupational Wage Surveys

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 19 major labor markets during late 1957 and early 1958. These bulletins, numbered 1224-1 through 1224-19, when available may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the regional offices shown below.

A summary bulletin containing data for all labor markets, combined with additional analysis will be issued early in 1959.

Bulletins for the labor markets listed below are now available.

Seattle, Wash., August 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-1, price 20 cents
Boston, Mass., September 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-2, price 25 cents
Baltimore, Md., August 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-3, price 25 cents
Dallas, Tex., October 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-4, price 20 cents
St. Louis, Mo., November 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-5, price 25 cents
Philadelphia, Pa., October 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-6, price 25 cents
Denver, Colo., December 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-7, price 25 cents
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January 1958 – BLS Bull. 1224-8, price 25 cents
Memphis, Tenn., January 1958 – BLS Bull. 1224-9, price 25 cents
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., January 1958 – BLS Bull. 1224-10, price 25 cents
New Orleans, La., February 1958 – BLS Bull. 1224-11, price 20 cents
Newark-Jersey City, N. J., December 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-12, price 25 cents



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