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EMPLOYEE EARNINGS IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE SOUTH

JUNE 1961-JUNE 1962



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Bulletin No. 1403

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

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Preface

This bulletin presents estimates of employment and earnings for nonsupervisory employees in manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries in nine metropolitan areas of the South with populations of between 100,000 and 150,000. The results of this survey relate to June of 1961 and 1962 which permit an examination of wage changes occurring during a period when the Federal minimum wage was increased from \$1 to \$1.15, and a \$1 minimum wage was extended to workers brought under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time on September 3, 1961. The survey, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was part of a broad program of studies initiated by the Department of Labor for continuing appraisal of Federal minimum wage legislation.

The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions participated in the planning of the survey and provided the necessary funds. This study was conducted in the Bureau's Division of National Wage and Salary Income by Norman J. Samuels, Chief of the Division, under the general direction of L. R. Linsenmayer, Assistant Commissioner for Wages and Industrial Relations. The analysis was prepared by Joseph K. Cocco, under the immediate supervision of Herbert Schaffer.

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Employee Earnings in Selected Metropolitan Areas of the South, June 1961 and June 1962

Summary

Pay levels for nonsupervisory workers in nine southern metropolitan areas selected for study¹ differed by as much as 44 percent, ranging from \$1.51 an hour in Asheville, N.C., to \$2.18 in Lake Charles, La., in June 1962. Among the remaining areas, however, average earnings differed by no more than 10 percent, from \$1.70 to \$1.87 an hour, as shown on chart 1. The proportions of workers earning less than \$1 an hour varied from 6 to 13 percent, while from 21 to 34 percent averaged less than \$1.25 an hour among the nine areas. Comparatively greater differences were found in the proportion of workers earning \$2 or more an hour, which ranged from 16 to 55 percent.

The dispersion of individual earnings for the middle half of the area workers varied widely as shown in the following tabulation. Earnings were compressed over a 57-cent range in Asheville, compared with a spread of \$1.69 in Lake Charles. The range of such earnings was less than \$1 in four other areas and more than \$1 in the remaining three areas. The extent to which the wage distribution departed from symmetry in each of the areas is reflected in the difference between the mean (the arithmetic average of all the individual hourly earnings) and the median (the amount below and above which earnings for 50 percent of the workers are found). Such differences varied from 4 cents an hour in Lake Charles, to 27 cents an hour in Huntsville, Ala., and were at least 14 cents in five other areas. Average (mean) earnings exceeded median earnings in each of the nine areas.

Area	Interquartile range ¹	Cents-per-hour advantage of the mean over the median ¹
Amarillo, Tex -----	\$1.26- \$2.17	\$0.20
Asheville, N.C -----	1.19- 1.76	.09
Durham, N.C -----	1.21- 2.17	.08
Huntsville, Ala -----	1.20- 2.29	.27
Lake Charles, La -----	1.30- 2.99	.04
Lexington, Ky -----	1.24- 2.30	.14
Monroe, La -----	1.18- 2.16	.15
Tuscaloosa, Ala -----	1.17- 2.40	.18
Wichita Falls, Tex -----	1.21- 2.07	.18

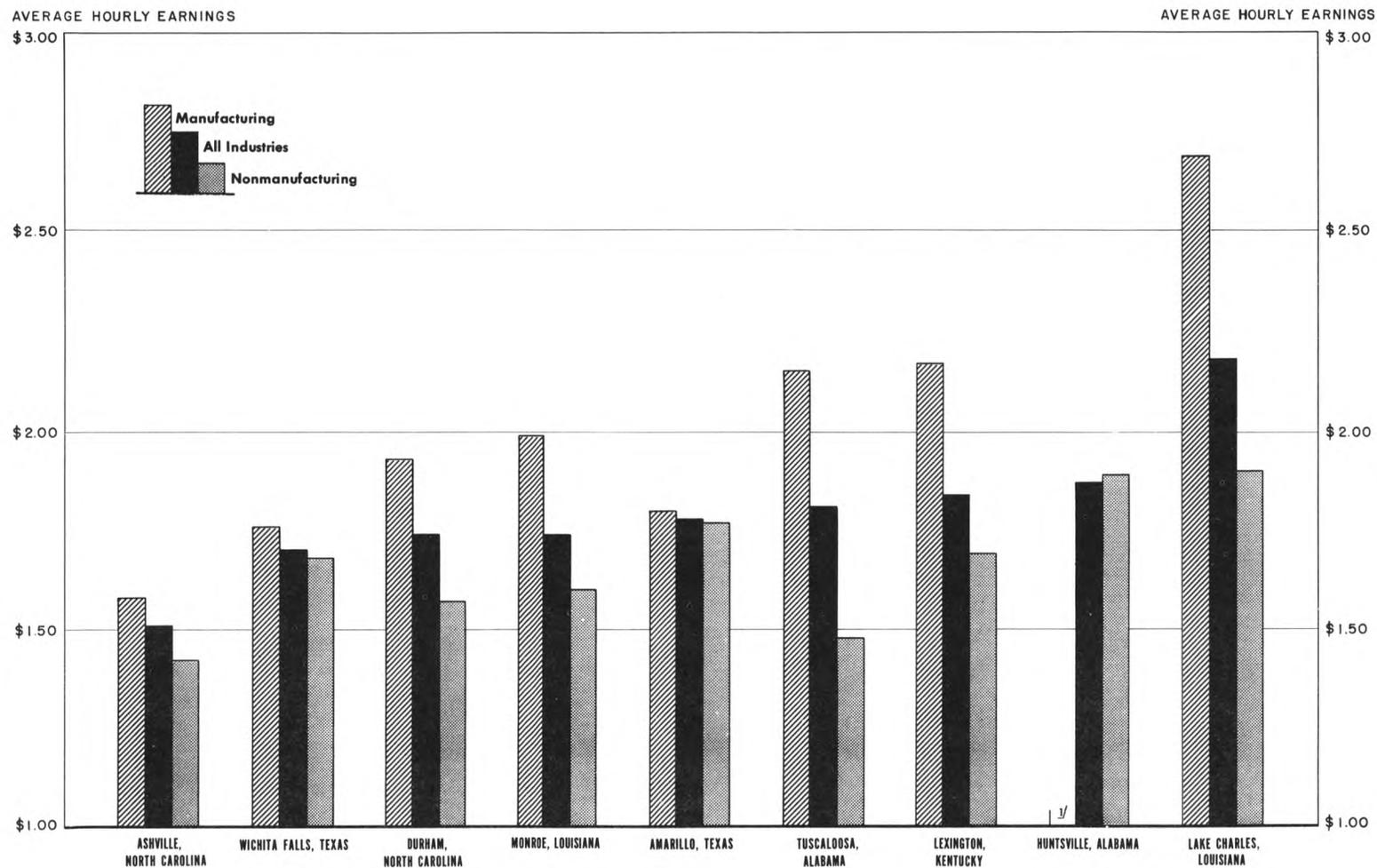
¹ The limits of the interquartile range and the median were determined by interpolation within a 5- or 10-cent wage interval shown in the tables.

In manufacturing industries, the level of straight-time earnings for nonsupervisory employees ranked lowest in Asheville at \$1.58 an hour and highest in Lake Charles at \$2.69. Manufacturing averages were between \$1.75 and \$2 an hour in four other areas and above \$2 in two others.² Relatively few factory

¹ The survey covered most major industry divisions except agriculture and government in 9 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the South which had populations of 100,000 to 150,000 (according to the 1960 census). Other industry exceptions were petroleum and natural gas production; railroad transportation; and nonprofit religious, charitable, educational, and humane organizations. See appendix A for a more detailed description of the scope and method of survey and definitions of terms.

² Insufficient data were obtained for manufacturing in Huntsville, Ala., to warrant separate presentation.

**Chart 1. Pay Levels for Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries in
9 Southern Metropolitan Areas, June 1962**



1/ Insufficient manufacturing data to warrant presentation.

workers in any of the areas were paid less than the \$1.15 Federal minimum, which was in effect at the time of the June 1962 survey.³ However, from nearly a tenth to almost a fifth received less than \$1.25 an hour, the Federal minimum effective on September 3, 1963. In all areas, the majority of the workers with such earnings were concentrated at or just above \$1.15 an hour. The proportion of workers earning \$2 or more an hour differed more widely among the areas, 15 percent in Asheville and 84 percent in Lake Charles.

Differences in industry composition largely accounted for the variation in factory earnings among the areas. For example, relatively lower paying industries, such as food, textiles, and apparel provided the major source of manufacturing employment in Asheville, whereas the higher paying petroleum refining and chemical industries employed a substantial portion of the factory work force in Lake Charles.

In the nonmanufacturing industries studied,⁴ average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.42 to \$1.90 in June 1962, again in Asheville and Lake Charles. Approximately a tenth of the nonfactory workers in 6 of the 9 areas earned less than \$1 an hour, and from a half to two-thirds in all of the areas had hourly earnings between \$1 and \$2. Significant clusters of workers were found at the \$1-\$1.05 and \$1.15-\$1.20 pay intervals⁵ in most of the areas studied.

The smaller dispersion of nonfactory than factory earnings is attributable in part to the greater similarity among the areas in the distribution of workers among the various segments of nonmanufacturing industries. For example, in 6 of the 9 areas, retail trade accounted for from 32 to 38 percent of the nonfactory workers; transportation, communication, and public utilities from 11 to 16 percent; wholesale trade from 7 to 16 percent; and contract construction from 13 to 20 percent.

The earnings of nonmanufacturing workers averaged from 3 to 79 cents below those of manufacturing workers in 8 of the 9 areas where comparisons were possible. Pay differences appeared to be directly related to the level of manufacturing earnings in the area. In three areas where factory pay levels were the lowest, the pay advantage did not exceed 16 cents an hour; in the two middle ranked areas, pay differences were 36 and 39 cents; and in the three areas with the highest paid manufacturing workers, wage levels were 48 to 79 cents an hour higher than in nonmanufacturing. However, when ranked by average hourly earnings, the order of cities was not always identical for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. For example, Wichita Falls and Amarillo, Tex., recorded the second and third lowest manufacturing pay levels, but were ranked, respectively, fifth and third from the top in nonmanufacturing earnings.

Area wage levels for all industries in June 1962 were from 5 to 14 cents an hour higher than at the time of the earlier survey in June 1961. Nonfactory workers experienced a greater increase in average hourly earnings than factory workers in each of the areas where comparisons were possible except Asheville, where the manufacturing wage level for both years was the lowest among the areas. Cents per hour increases in average hourly earnings in nonmanufacturing were as high as 13 cents in three areas and from 10 to 12 in three others. The largest gain in manufacturing, on the other hand, was 8 cents an hour.

³ Not all workers in manufacturing are subject to the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In addition to those engaged in intrastate commerce, others are exempt under conditions specified in sec. 13 of the act as amended by Public Law 87-30, approved Sept. 3, 1961.

⁴ See footnote 1 for excluded industries.

⁵ For ease of reading in this and subsequent discussions of tabulations, the limits of the class intervals are designated as \$1-\$1.05, or from \$1 to \$1.05, or between \$1 and \$1.05, instead of using the more precise terminology of "\$1 and under \$1.05."

Changes in the distribution of manufacturing earnings were influenced, in part, by the increase in the Federal minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.15 an hour. The extent of the change depended on the proportion of the area's factory workers at the lower end of the pay scale prior to the effective date of the new minimum, as shown in chart 2. In June 1961—3 months before the \$1.15 Federal minimum became effective—from 5 to 16 percent of the factory workers earned less than \$1.15 an hour. In June 1962, fewer than 5 percent of the workers in any of the areas were paid less than that amount. Between surveys, the proportion of workers at the \$1.15–\$1.20 wage interval doubled and in some areas more than tripled. In each area, the proportion of factory workers concentrated at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum in June 1962 was greater than the proportion at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum in effect in June 1961.

Changes in the wage distribution of factory workers were not restricted solely to the lower pay levels. A slightly larger proportion of workers earned \$2 or more an hour in June 1962 than in June 1961, in all of the areas in which comparisons could be made except in Amarillo and Wichita Falls, where small decreases occurred.

In nonmanufacturing industries, the application of a \$1 Federal minimum, mostly to retail trade employees, coupled with the increase in the Federal minimum for previously covered employees, produced a two-pronged effect on the distribution of earnings. Substantial reductions occurred in the proportions of nonfactory workers paid less than \$1 an hour and less than \$1.15 between June of 1961 and 1962 in each of the areas. Concomitantly, the proportion of workers at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum increased markedly. Although many of the nonfactory workers at the \$1–\$1.05 wage interval in June 1961 were raised to the higher minimum, the effect on the earnings distribution was modified by the movement into this wage interval of the newly protected workers. Little change was noted in the proportion of nonfactory workers at the \$1–\$1.05 wage interval between survey years.

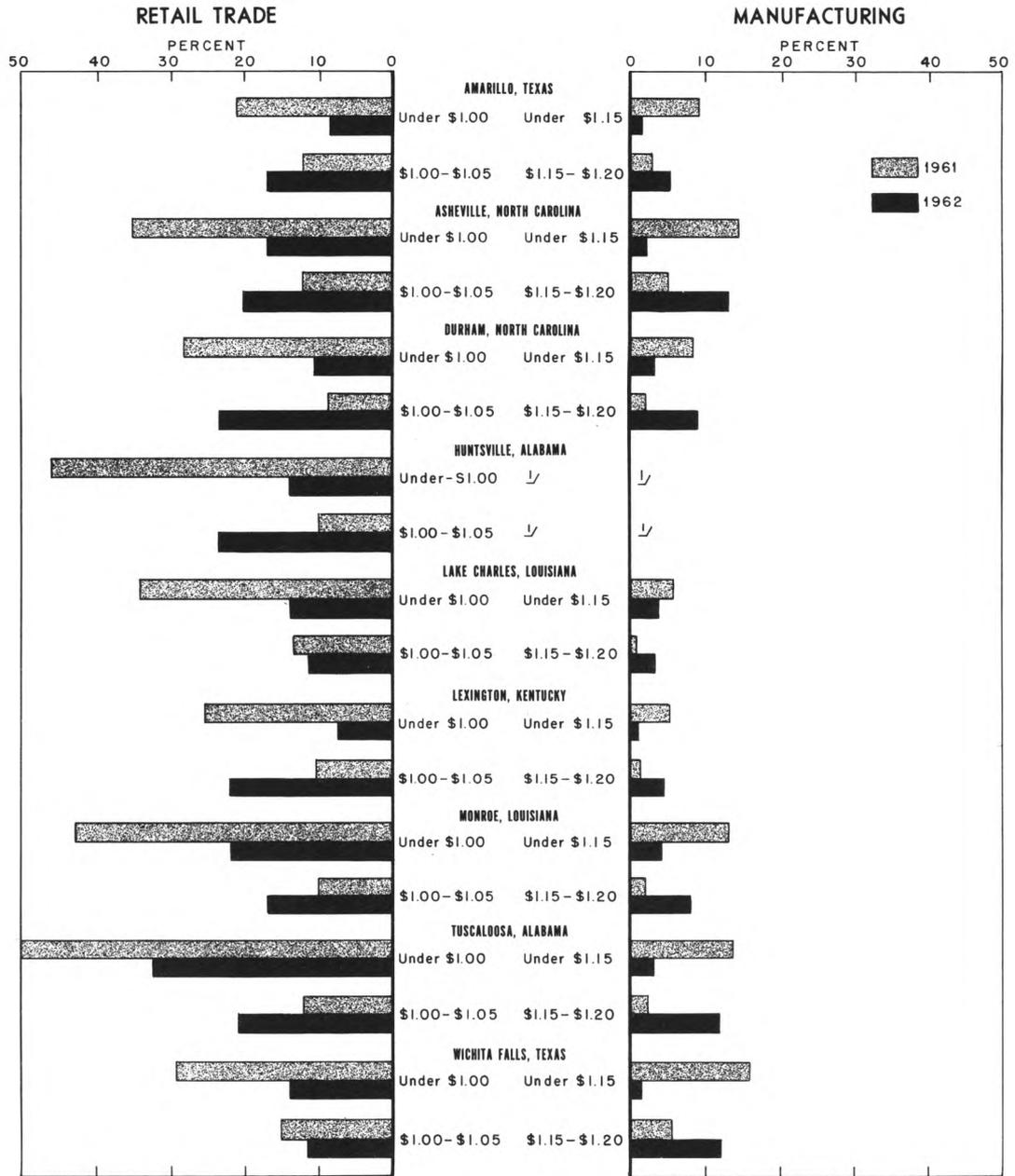
The impact of the \$1 Federal minimum wage was more apparent when earnings of retail employees were examined separately. Up to half and no fewer than a fifth of the retail workers earned less than \$1 in June 1961. By June 1962, such proportions were more than halved in most of the areas, while those concentrated at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum at least doubled in three areas and increased by two-thirds or more in three others.

Focus on the wage changes in wholesale trade illuminated the effects of the increase of the Federal minimum wage on nonmanufacturing workers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act prior to September 1961. In June 1961, from 11 to 43 percent of the workers earned less than \$1.15 an hour and fewer than 16 percent were at the \$1.15–\$1.20 wage interval in the six areas for which wholesale trade data were available separately. No more than 5 percent of the workers earned less than \$1.15 in any of these areas in June 1962, and from 10 to 46 percent of the workers were concentrated at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum.

Characteristics

The nine metropolitan areas selected for study in the South each had populations of from 100,000 to 150,000 according to the 1960 census. As shown in the tabulation on the following page, Amarillo, Tex., had the largest population among the areas with 149,493 and Monroe, La., had the smallest with 101,663.

**Chart 2. Wage Distribution for Nonsupervisory Employees
at \$1.15 Federal Minimum Wage in Manufacturing
and at \$1 Federal Minimum Wage in Retail Trade,
June 1961 and June 1962**



Insufficient manufacturing data to warrant presentation.

Area	Counties included in metropolitan area	Population (1960 census)	Estimated number of nonsupervisory workers included in the survey (June 1962)	Percent of non-supervisory workers in manufacturing (June 1962)	Major manufacturing industries
Amarillo, Tex -----	Potter and Randall	149,493	21,800	15	Food and kindred products, machinery (except electrical).
Asheville, N. C -----	Buncombe	130,074	26,300	55	Textile mill products, chemicals, and allied products.
Durham, N. C-----	Durham	111,995	23,800	47	Tobacco manufactures (cigarettes).
Huntsville, Ala -----	Madison	117,348	17,600	21	Textile mill products.
Lake Charles, La ----	Calasieu Parish	145,475	18,200	36	Petroleum refining, petrochemicals.
Lexington, Ky -----	Fayette	131,906	24,800	31	Nonelectrical machinery, food products, electrical machinery.
Monroe, La-----	Ouachita Parish	101,663	15,800	35	Pulp, paper, and allied products, chemicals.
Tuscaloosa, Ala-----	Tuscaloosa	109,047	14,800	49	Primary metals, paper products, rubber, miscellaneous plastics, food, lumber.
Wichita Falls, Tex --	Archer and Wichita	129,638	14,900	19	Food and kindred products, apparel, machinery (except electrical), printing.

Nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey, ranged from 14,800 in Tuscaloosa, Ala., to 26,300 in Asheville, N. C. in June 1962. Employees within scope of the survey differed by no more than 5 percent between the June 1961 and 1962 surveys in each of the areas except Huntsville, where employment was about a fifth higher in 1962 than in 1961. The distribution of employment among the industry divisions was approximately the same in both survey periods in each of the areas. At that time, manufacturing industries in Asheville, N. C., accounted for as many as 55 percent of the area workers included in the survey and in Amarillo, Tex., for as few as 15 percent. In Huntsville and Wichita Falls, about a fifth of the workers were employed in manufacturing, while in the other five areas the proportion of factory workers ranged from three-tenths to almost half. Retail trade, generally, was the predominant nonmanufacturing activity studied, employing from about a fourth of the nonfactory workers in Huntsville to two-fifths in Tuscaloosa, Ala. From a tenth to slightly more than a fifth of the nonfactory workers were employed in contract construction, and from about a tenth to nearly a fifth were in transportation, communication, and public utilities in eight of the areas where such data were available separately. In Huntsville, however, the services industries accounted for more than two-fifths of the nonfactory workers, most of whom were employed in activities which support the Government's space flight and ballistics missile facilities.

Industries not covered by the survey, of course, play an important economic role in many of the areas. For example, the railroad industry is an important part of the industrial complex in Amarillo, Tex., where three major lines converge. Asheville, N. C., is a major market for burley tobacco which, together with poultry and dairy products, contributes to making Buncombe County an important agricultural area. Similarly, Durham, N. C., is a major tobacco market. Lexington, Ky., is also well known as a center for burley tobacco. Although Lake Charles, La., is located inland, it functions as a shipping center for the rice, oil, and petrochemical products produced in the area through the

use of a deepwater channel to the Gulf of Mexico. The crude petroleum and natural gas extraction industries are important elements in the economy of Wichita Falls, Tex. Tuscaloosa, Ala., is the home of the University of Alabama. One of the world's largest natural gas fields is located in the Monroe, La., area.

Selected Metropolitan Areas of the South

Amarillo, Tex.

An estimated 21,800 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey averaged, as a group, \$1.78 an hour in June 1962. Median earnings were 20 cents an hour below this average. Earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged from \$1.26 to \$2.17 an hour (table 1).

Fewer than a sixth of the workers surveyed were employed in manufacturing industries, where the pay level was \$1.80 an hour. A tenth of the workers received less than \$1.25 and half of this proportion was at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage. Almost three-fifths of the workers earned \$1.50 or more an hour and over three-tenths earned at least \$2 an hour. Food processing was the largest single manufacturing industry employing nearly a third of Amarillo's factory workers, followed by machinery (except electrical), which employed about a fourth. Lumber and wood products, printing and publishing, and primary metals, when combined, accounted for a third of the factory work force.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average earnings were 3 cents an hour less than the manufacturing pay level. Although the proportion of nonmanufacturing workers earning less than \$1.50 an hour was similar to that for manufacturing, a fourth of the nonfactory workers earned less than \$1.25, and more than a sixth less than \$1.15 an hour. A slightly larger proportion of workers were at the \$1.25-\$1.30 wage interval (8 percent) than at the \$1.15-\$1.20 (5 percent) or \$1-\$1.05 (7 percent) wage intervals.

In retail trade, a sixth of the workers earned between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour and that group accounted for 85 percent of the nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings. A third of the workers earned less than \$1.15, and almost a tenth less than \$1 an hour. Average earnings for retail workers, who represented more than a third of the nonfactory workers, were \$1.55 an hour.

In wholesale trade, workers had average straight-time earnings of \$1.66 an hour. Virtually all of the workers earned at least \$1.15 an hour. A tenth of the workers were at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage, and a like proportion were at the \$1.25-\$1.30 pay interval. In finance, insurance, and real estate, the level and distribution of earnings were similar to those noted for wholesale trade. Significant proportions of workers were also found at both the \$1.15-\$1.20 and \$1.25-\$1.30 pay intervals, 9 and 14 percent, respectively.

Pay levels were substantially higher in contract construction and transportation, communication, and public utilities, \$2.64 and \$2.19, respectively. These two industries, when combined, accounted for slightly more than half of the nonfactory workers earning at least \$2 an hour and for two-thirds earning \$2.50 or more an hour. Seventy-three percent of the construction workers received \$2 or more an hour and 45 percent, \$3 or more. In the transportation, communication, and public utilities industry group, the proportions with such earnings were 57 and 10 percent, respectively.

Wage Changes. The area pay level for all nonsupervisory workers increased by 6 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour declined from 21 to 15 percent, while those earning from \$1.15 to \$1.20 increased only slightly—from 4 to 5 percent. Changes in the wage distribution also occurred at the upper end of the pay scale. The proportion of workers earning \$2 or more, for example, increased from 28 to 31 percent.

In manufacturing industries, average earnings increased by 3 cents an hour between survey years. Only 2 percent of the workers were paid less than the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage in June 1962 compared with 9 percent in June of 1961. Part of this decline was offset by an increase from 2 to 5 percent in the proportion of workers earning between \$1.15 and \$1.20 an hour. At the other end of the wage scale, there was a greater proportion of factory workers earning \$3 or more in 1962 than in 1961, 8 and 4 percent, respectively.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average earnings increased by 6 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The increase in the proportion of nonfactory workers earning \$2 or more an hour, from 28 to 31 percent, was almost of the same magnitude as the reduction of workers paid less than \$1 an hour, from 12 to 8 percent. Little or no change occurred in the proportion of nonfactory workers, as a whole, at the \$1–\$1.05 and \$1.15–\$1.20 pay intervals.

Wage changes in retail trade, however, reflected, in part, the influence of the \$1 Federal minimum wage.⁶ Retail workers accounted for virtually all of the reduction in nonfactory workers earning less than \$1 an hour between surveys. In June 1961, more than a fifth of the retail workers earned less than \$1 an hour and fewer than an eighth were at the \$1–\$1.05 wage interval. In June 1962, fewer than a tenth earned less than \$1 and a sixth were concentrated at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum.

The effects of the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage were apparent in wholesale trade and finance, insurance, and real estate. In June 1961, approximately a tenth of the workers in both industry groups earned less than \$1.15 an hour. In June 1962, all but 1 percent of the workers in either group had such earnings, and the proportions at the \$1.15–\$1.20 pay interval increased from 6 to 10 percent in wholesale trade and from 4 to 9 percent in finance, insurance, and real estate. The concentrations at the \$1.15 Federal minimum in June 1962 were about twice as great as the proportions at the \$1 Federal minimum in June 1961. Earnings averaged 2 cents an hour more in 1962 than in 1961 in both industry groups.

By contrast, average hourly earnings for workers in contract construction, and transportation, communication, and public utilities advanced by 18 and 20 cents an hour, respectively. Changes in the wage distributions were, for the most part, restricted to the higher pay levels. The proportion of construction workers earning \$2 or more an hour, for example, increased from 62 to 73 percent and the proportion in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group with such earnings increased from 44 to 57 percent.

⁶ Slightly more than two-fifths of Amarillo's retail trade workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

Asheville, N. C.

The June 1962 survey included approximately 26,300 nonsupervisory workers who, as a group, averaged \$1.51 an hour. Median earnings were \$1.42 an hour. Earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged from \$1.19 to \$1.76 an hour. Nearly an eighth of the workers were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval (table 2).

In manufacturing industries, where 55 percent of the area work force within the scope of the survey was employed, the pay level was \$1.58 an hour. An eighth of the manufacturing workers were concentrated at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage, a fifth earned less than \$1.25, and almost a half, less than \$1.50. About half of the manufacturing employment was roughly divided between the chemical and textiles industries. Textile workers, who averaged \$1.49 an hour, accounted for nearly three-tenths of the factory workers earning less than \$1.50 an hour. Accounting for about another three-tenths of the workers with such earnings were those in the food and apparel industries, which together constituted nearly a fifth of the factory workers.

The pay level for nonmanufacturing workers included in the survey was 16 cents below the average for manufacturing workers. Differences in the wage distribution between nonmanufacturing and manufacturing workers were more pronounced at the lower than at the upper end of the pay scale. Almost half of the nonfactory workers (about 2¹/₂ times the proportion of factory workers) earned less than \$1.25 an hour, and a sixth, less than \$1. About equal proportions of workers, a tenth, were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 and \$1-\$1.05 wage intervals.

Retail trade workers, who comprised nearly two-fifths of the nonmanufacturing workers, averaged \$1.30 an hour. Earnings for half of the workers were less than \$1.15 an hour, a fifth were paid the \$1 Federal minimum wage, and about a sixth of the workers received less than \$1 an hour. More than three-fourths of the nonfactory workers at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum wage and nearly two-fifths paid less than \$1 an hour were employed in retail trade.

Wholesale trade workers averaged \$1.47 an hour. A fourth of the workers were concentrated at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval, and they accounted for a fourth of the nonfactory workers with such earnings. About a third of the wholesale trade workers were clustered between \$1.20 and \$1.35 an hour.

Pay levels in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group and contract construction were \$1.82 and \$1.78 an hour, respectively. Nine percent of the workers in the former group and 14 percent in the latter group earned from \$1.15 to \$1.20 an hour. Although fewer than two-fifths of the workers in each industry group earned \$2 or more an hour, a fifth of the transportation and public utility workers received at least \$2.50 an hour, almost twice the proportion of construction workers with such earnings.

Wage Changes. Between June of 1961 and 1962, the overall area pay level advanced by 5 cents an hour. The proportion of workers paid less than \$1.15 an hour declined from 29 to 16 percent and those paid less than \$1 from 14 to 8 percent. At the same time, the proportion of workers at the \$1.15 to \$1.20 wage interval increased from 4 to 12 percent and those earning \$1.25 or more an hour from 63 to 68 percent.

In manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings rose by 6 cents an hour between survey years. The increase in the Federal minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.15 markedly influenced the earnings of the lower paid workers. Between June of 1961 and 1962, the proportion earning less than \$1.15 an hour declined from 14 to 2 percent, while those at or just above the \$1.15 minimum increased from 5 to 13 percent. Changes in the wage distribution also occurred at higher earnings levels during this period. For example, the proportion of workers earning \$2 or more an hour increased from 10 to 15 percent.

In nonmanufacturing industries, workers' earnings in June 1962 averaged 3 cents an hour more than in June of the previous year. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour was reduced from 45 percent in 1961 to 33 percent in 1962, while those paid less than \$1 declined from 27 to 17 percent. Reflecting the rise in the Federal minimum, was an increase from 4 to 10 percent of the workers at the \$1.15-\$1.20 pay interval. The proportion earning \$1.25 or more also increased between survey years, from 48 to 53 percent. The extension of the \$1 Federal minimum resulted in little change in the proportion of workers at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval, 13 percent in 1961 and 10 percent in 1962.

The extent to which the \$1 Federal minimum affected earnings became more apparent, however, when wage changes were examined in retail trade. The industry accounted for nine-tenths of the decrease in nonfactory workers paid less than \$1.⁷ The proportion of retail workers earning less than \$1 an hour declined by about half, from 35 to 17 percent, and those at the \$1 level nearly doubled, from 12 to 20 percent.

Effects of the \$1.15 Federal minimum were apparent in wholesale trade, where earnings increased by 4 cents an hour. Two-fifths of the workers earned less than \$1.15 in 1961, whereas virtually all workers earned at least that amount a year later. The proportion at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum increased from 2 to 26 percent. Marked changes in the wage distribution also occurred between \$1.20 and \$1.35 where the proportion of workers more than doubled, from 16 to 33 percent.

In contract construction and the transportation, communication, and public utilities group, shifts in employment at the \$1.15 level were less pronounced. About a fifth of the workers in both groups earned less than \$1.15 and fewer than a twentieth were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 pay interval in June 1961. A year later, fewer than 5 percent in either group received less than \$1.15 and the proportions at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum were roughly of the same magnitude as the concentrations at the \$1-\$1.05 pay interval in June 1961, 14 percent in contract construction and 9 percent in transportation, communication, and public utilities.

Durham, N. C.

Average straight-time earnings were \$1.74 an hour for approximately 23,800 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the June 1962 survey. Median earnings were \$1.66 an hour and earnings for the middle 50 percent ranged from \$1.21 to \$2.17 an hour. The largest concentration of workers found at any 5-cent wage interval—nearly a tenth—was at \$1.15-\$1.20 an hour (table 3).

⁷ Nearly three-tenths of Asheville's retail trade workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

Close to half of the workers surveyed were employed in manufacturing industries, where average earnings of \$1.93 an hour were 19 cents an hour higher than the area all industries average. Almost half of the workers earned at least \$2 and a tenth earned \$2.50 or more an hour. Most of Durham's higher paid manufacturing workers were employed in the cigarette industry, which accounted for 45 percent of the area's manufacturing workers. Approximately an eighth of the factory workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour and fewer than a tenth were found at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage.

Nonmanufacturing workers averaged \$1.57 an hour at straight-time rates, 36 cents an hour less than factory workers. The lower wage level of nonmanufacturing workers is reflected in their distributions of individual earnings. For example, two-fifths of these workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour, more than three times the proportion of factory workers with such earnings; more than a fifth of the nonmanufacturing workers earned \$2 or more an hour, less than half the proportion of factory workers with such earnings. About a tenth of the nonmanufacturing workers were found at the 5-cent interval which included the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage, and approximately the same proportion were at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum wage.

Retail workers, who accounted for three-tenths of the nonmanufacturing workers, averaged \$1.43 an hour. Nearly a fourth of the retail workers were clustered at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval, and they accounted for nearly seven-tenths of the nonfactory workers with such earnings. More than half of the retail workers earned less than \$1.25 and a tenth less than \$1 an hour.

Pay levels were higher in the other nonmanufacturing industry groups, for which data are shown separately. Transportation and public utilities at \$1.86 an hour had the highest level of earnings, followed by contract construction at \$1.71, and finance, insurance, and real estate at \$1.69 an hour. No more than about a tenth of the employees in each of these industry groups were paid less than the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage. Nearly a sixth of the workers in each of the first two groups were clustered at or just above this minimum, compared with fewer than a tenth in the latter group. Earnings of \$2 or more an hour were paid to more than a third of the workers in transportation, communication, and public utilities, to three-tenths in contract construction, and to a fourth in finance, insurance, and real estate.

Wage Changes. The area pay level for nonsupervisory employees was 9 cents an hour higher in June 1962 than 1 year earlier. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour declined from 22 to 16 percent, while those earning between \$1.15 and \$1.20 increased from 2 to 9 percent. Changes, however, were not confined to just the lower end of the pay scale. For example, the proportion of workers earning \$2 or more an hour increased from 29 to 35 percent during this period.

Manufacturing workers' earnings increased, on the average, by 8 cents an hour between surveys. In June 1962—9 months after the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage became effective—virtually all of the factory workers were paid at least the new minimum, and almost a tenth were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 interval, approximating the proportion receiving less than \$1.15 in June 1961. Pronounced changes in the manufacturing wage distribution also occurred at the higher pay levels between survey years. For example, the proportion of workers earning from \$2.20 to \$2.50 an hour more than doubled, from 8 to 21 percent. Most of this change resulted from a 7½-percent wage increase negotiated in the tobacco industry which became effective in October 1961.⁸

⁸ See Current Wage Developments, No. 168, Dec. 1, 1961, p. 11.

The nonmanufacturing pay level increased by 10 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage increased from 3 percent in the earlier survey to 9 percent in the later survey, while those paid less than that amount decreased from 35 to 27 percent. The movement of workers from the \$1 to the \$1.15 pay level was apparently offset by those affected by the introduction of the \$1 Federal minimum, since about a tenth of the workers were at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval in both June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers paid less than \$1 an hour decreased from 18 to 11 percent during the year.

Most of the workers whose earnings were affected by the \$1 Federal minimum wage were employed in retail trade, where the pay level advanced by 6 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962.⁹ Retail trade workers accounted for nine-tenths of the reduction in nonfactory workers earning less than \$1 an hour. The proportion of retail workers with such earnings declined from nearly three-tenths in 1961 to a tenth in 1962, while the proportion at the \$1-\$1.05 interval increased from fewer than a tenth to nearly a fourth.

Pay levels increased in each of the other three nonmanufacturing industry groups shown separately—by 6 cents in contract construction; 7 cents in transportation, communication, and public utilities; and 12 cents in finance, insurance, and real estate. Sharp reductions in the proportions of workers paid less than \$1.15 accompanied by marked increases at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval were noted in the former two groups. In the latter industry group, on the other hand, no significant change occurred in the wage distribution at the \$1.15 level. There was, however, a marked increase in the proportion of workers earning at least \$2 an hour.

Huntsville, Ala.

Average straight-time hourly earnings were \$1.87 for the approximately 17,600 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the June 1962 survey. Median earnings were \$1.60 an hour. Earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged between \$1.20 and \$2.29 an hour (table 4).

Nearly four-fifths of the workers within the scope of the survey were employed in nonmanufacturing industries,¹⁰ where the pay level was \$1.89 an hour. Almost three-tenths of the workers earned less than \$1.25 and like proportions of about a tenth each were at the \$1-\$1.05 and \$1.15-\$1.20 wage intervals. At the other end of the pay scale, more than a third of the workers earned \$2 or more an hour, nearly a fourth \$2.50 or more, and more than an eighth at least \$3 an hour.

The service industries, which employed more than two-fifths of the nonfactory workers, contributed greatly to the relatively high earnings in nonmanufacturing. Such workers averaged \$2.41 an hour at straight-time rates. Nearly three-fifths of the workers earned \$2 or more an hour and almost half of these earned \$3 or more an hour. Nonsupervisory employees in the research and development and engineering services, which support the Government's space flight and ballistics missile facilities in the area, accounted for virtually all of the workers in the service industries with earnings of \$3 or more an hour.

⁹ Approximately two-fifths of Durham's retail trade workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

¹⁰ Insufficient data were available for manufacturing to permit separate presentation.

In retail trade, where about a fourth of the nonfactory workers were employed, workers averaged \$1.38 an hour. More than an eighth of the workers were paid less than \$1 an hour and accounted for approximately two-fifths of the nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings. Nearly a fourth of the retail workers were clustered at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum and comprised two-thirds of the nonfactory workers at this wage interval. Nearly half of the retail trade workers earned less than \$1.15.

Contract construction workers averaged \$1.92 an hour. About a tenth earned less than \$1.15, and about the same proportion earned from \$1.15 to \$1.20 an hour. A third earned at least \$2 an hour and a fifth earned \$3 or more.

Wage Changes. The area pay level increased by 14 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 an hour declined from 16 to 7 percent. The most significant change in the proportion of workers at any of the 5- or 10-cent wage intervals was an increase from 3 to 8 percent in the proportion earning between \$1.15 and \$1.20 an hour.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average earnings rose by 13 cents an hour between surveys. The proportion of workers paid less than \$1 declined from 20 to 8 percent, while the proportion at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum increased from 2 to 7 percent. The cluster of workers at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval increased slightly from 7 to 9 percent, and the proportion earning \$3 or more rose from 12 to 14 percent.

In the service industries, average earnings increased by 18 cents an hour. Since most services industries are generally not subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the few which are, were relatively high wage industries in the Huntsville area, little change occurred in the wage distribution at the lower pay levels. Between June of 1961 and 1962, however, the proportion of workers earning \$3 or more an hour increased from 22 to 28 percent.

Retail trade, where the pay level rose by 25 cents an hour, accounted for virtually all of the reduction in nonfactory workers earning less than \$1 an hour.¹¹ In June 1961, 46 percent of the retail workers earned less than \$1 an hour. In June 1962, 14 percent had such earnings and the proportion at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum wage had more than doubled, from 10 to 23 percent. Changes in the wage distribution also occurred at higher levels of pay. For example, 31 percent of the workers earned \$1.25 or more in 1961 compared with 45 percent in 1962.

In contract construction, the pay level declined by 15 cents an hour. The proportion of construction workers earning less than \$1.50 increased from 23 to 40 percent between survey periods.

Lake Charles, La.

Approximately 18,200 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey averaged, as a group, \$2.18 an hour in June 1962. Median earnings were \$2.14 an hour. Earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged between \$1.30 and \$2.99 an hour (table 5).

¹¹ Almost a third of Huntsville's retail trade workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

Slightly more than a third of the workers within scope of the survey were employed in manufacturing industries, where average earnings of \$2.69 were 51 cents an hour higher than the area average for all industries. All but a sixth of the workers received \$2 or more an hour, nearly seven-tenths earned at least \$2.50, and slightly more than two-fifths received \$3 or more an hour. Nearly four-fifths of the factory workers earning \$3 or more an hour were employed in the petroleum refining industry. Most of the remaining workers with such earnings were employed in the chemical industry. Together, these industries comprised almost nine-tenths of the factory work force. Relatively few factory workers earned the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average earnings were \$1.90 an hour. Nearly three-fifths of the workers earned at least \$1.50 an hour and almost two-fifths, \$2 or more an hour. Earnings of less than \$1.25 prevailed for nearly three-tenths of the workers, and less than \$1 nearly a tenth. Similar proportions of nonmanufacturing workers were found at the 5-cent wage interval which included the \$1.15 and the \$1 Federal minimum wages, 7 and 6 percent, respectively.

Average pay levels did not vary significantly among three of the non-manufacturing industry groups shown separately. Hourly earnings averaged \$1.62 for both the retail trade and finance, insurance, and real estate industries and \$1.60 for wholesale trade. In retail trade, which employed nearly a third of the workers in nonmanufacturing, slightly more than an eighth of the workers were paid less than \$1, accounting for nearly half of the nonfactory workers with such earnings. More than a tenth of the retail trade workers were concentrated at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval and they accounted for nearly three-fifths of the non-manufacturing workers within that wage interval. In the wholesale trade industry, virtually all the workers earned at least \$1.15, but almost a fifth were paid from \$1.15 to \$1.20 an hour. Nearly a sixth of the finance, insurance, and real estate workers received less than \$1.15 an hour, while only a twentieth were found within the \$1.15 to \$1.20 wage interval. Slightly more than two-fifths of the finance, insurance, and real estate workers earned less than \$1.50 an hour compared with almost three-fifths of the wholesale trade workers.

Most of the higher paid nonmanufacturing workers were employed in contract construction and the transportation, communication, and public utilities groups, where earnings averaged \$2.64 and \$2.11 an hour, respectively. Slightly more than seven-tenths of the construction workers earned at least \$2 an hour and about two-fifths earned \$3 or more. Construction workers, although they accounted for slightly more than a fifth of the nonfactory workers, made up more than two-fifths of the nonfactory workers earning at least \$2 an hour. Slightly more than half the transportation workers earned \$2 or more an hour, and they accounted for a fourth of the nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings.

Wage Changes. The area pay level for nonsupervisory employees increased by 13 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. Changes in the distribution of earnings were found at both the upper and lower ends. For example, the proportion of workers paid less than \$1 an hour was reduced by half, from 12 to 6 percent, while those who earned \$2 or more increased from 49 to 55 percent.

In manufacturing industries, the pay level rose by 2 cents an hour. The \$1.15 Federal minimum wage had only a limited effect on the wage distribution since only 6 percent of the factory workers earned less than \$1.15 in June 1961. Changes in the distribution were more apparent at the higher pay levels, where the proportion of workers earning between \$2 and \$3 an hour increased from a third in 1961 to more than two-fifths in 1962.

The nonmanufacturing pay level increased by 13 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers paid less than \$1 an hour declined by half, from 18 to 9 percent, and those earning less than \$1.15 by nearly two-fifths, from 31 to 19 percent. The proportion of workers at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum increased from 3 to 7 percent, and those earning \$1.25 or more an hour rose from 64 to 72 percent.

Retail trade, where the pay level increased by 34 cents an hour, accounted for virtually all of the reduction in nonmanufacturing workers paid less than \$1 an hour.¹² The proportion of retail workers with such earnings declined from somewhat more than a third in 1961 to about an eighth in the following year. The concentration of retail workers at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval, however, diminished slightly, from 13 to 11 percent, whereas the proportion of workers earning \$1.15 or more increased from 45 to 66 percent.

Among the other selected nonmanufacturing industries, the increase of the Federal minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.15 had a marked affect in wholesale trade, where average earnings advanced by 10 cents an hour, and in transportation, communication, and public utilities, where earnings increased by 6 cents an hour. In June 1961, nearly three-tenths of the wholesale trade workers earned less than \$1.15, but in 1962, fewer than a twentieth earned less than that amount. The proportion of workers at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval increased during this period from fewer than a twentieth to nearly a fifth. Moreover, the proportion of workers in wholesale trade earning \$2 or more an hour increased from 15 to 22 percent. In the transportation, communication, and public utilities group, the proportion paid less than \$1.15 was reduced from 14 to 4 percent while the proportion at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum rose from 2 to 7 percent. The pay level in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry remained at \$1.62 between surveys, and the wage distribution did not change significantly.

In the contract construction industry, the June 1962 pay level was 5 cents an hour below the June 1961 level. The proportion of construction workers earning less than \$1.50 an hour nearly doubled between surveys, from 10 to 17 percent, while those earning \$3 or more declined from 46 to 42 percent.

Lexington, Ky.

An estimated 24,800 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey, as a group, averaged \$1.84 an hour at straight-time rates in June 1962. Earnings for the middle half of the workers ranged from \$1.24 to \$2.30 an hour. Median earnings were \$1.70 an hour (table 6).

Approximately three-tenths of the work force included in the survey was employed in manufacturing industries, where average earnings of \$2.17 were 33 cents an hour higher than the area all industries average. Virtually all of the factory employees were paid at least the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage, and only 5 percent were clustered at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval. Fifty-six percent of the workers earned at least \$2 an hour, and 35 percent were paid \$2.50 or more. The nonelectrical machinery industry, which accounted for about two-fifths of the factory workers, employed most of the higher paid workers. Producers of food products and electrical machinery, each accounting for nearly a sixth of the factory workers, on the other hand, had pay levels of 20 and 13 cents an hour, respectively, below the all manufacturing average.

¹² Three-tenths of Lake Charles' retail workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

In nonmanufacturing industries, the pay level was \$1.69 in June 1962, 48 cents an hour below the manufacturing average. Earnings for half of the nonfactory workers were less than \$1.50 an hour. A third of the workers earned less than \$1.25 and more than a tenth less than \$1 an hour. Five percent of the workers were paid the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage and twice that proportion received the \$1 Federal minimum.

More than a third of the workers in the nonmanufacturing industries studied were employed in retail stores, where hourly earnings averaged \$1.51. More than a fifth of these workers were at or just above the \$1 Federal minimum and they accounted for about three-fourths of the nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings. Almost half of the retail workers earned less than \$1.25 and fewer than a tenth less than \$1 an hour.

Average earnings were substantially higher in the other nonmanufacturing industry groups for which data are shown separately—\$2.13 an hour in the contract construction industry and \$1.96 in the transportation, communication, and public utilities industry group. Approximately a fifth of the workers in the latter group earned at least \$2.50 an hour, although about a sixth earned less than \$1.25, of whom more than half were at the \$1.15–\$1.20 interval. Fewer than a tenth of the workers in contract construction had earnings below \$1.25 an hour, slightly more than a third earned \$2.50 or more, and nearly a fifth earned at least \$3 an hour.

Wage Changes. The area pay level rose by 7 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. Changes in the wage distribution at the lower pay levels approximated those at the higher levels. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 decreased from 12 to 8 percent, while the proportion earning \$2 or more increased from 33 to 37 percent.

Average earnings in manufacturing industries advanced by 2 cents an hour between survey years. Relatively few workers were affected by the increase in the Federal minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.15, since all but 5 percent of the workers earned at least \$1.15 an hour in June 1961. The proportion of workers at or just above the \$1.15 minimum increased from 2 to 5 percent. About the same proportion of workers, 55 percent, earned \$2 or more an hour in both June of 1961 and 1962.

In nonmanufacturing industries, earnings averaged 6 cents an hour higher in June 1962 than in June 1961. Although the proportion of nonfactory workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour declined from about three-tenths to a fourth, the proportion at the \$1.15 level increased by only 1 percentage point. The influence of the higher Federal minimum wage was more apparent when the earnings for workers in transportation, communication, and public utilities group were examined. In June 1961, 15 percent of these workers earned less than \$1.15 an hour. In June 1962, all but 3 percent had at least those earnings and the proportion at the \$1.15–\$1.20 interval had risen from 3 to 11 percent.

The proportion of nonfactory workers earning less than \$1 an hour was reduced from 16 percent in 1961 to 11 percent in 1962. Virtually all of this decrease occurred in retail trade, where average earnings increased by 5 cents an hour. The proportion of retail workers receiving less than \$1 an hour declined from a fourth to fewer than a tenth during the year while the concentration at the \$1 Federal minimum wage doubled, from a tenth to about a fifth.¹³

¹³ A third of Lexington's retail workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

In the contract construction industry, the pay level increased by 11 cents an hour. The most significant change in the wage distribution was an increase from a tenth to nearly a fifth in the proportion of workers earning at least \$3 an hour.

Monroe, La.

An estimated 15,800 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the June 1962 survey, as a group, had average straight-time earnings of \$1.74 an hour. Median earnings were 15 cents lower than the average. Earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged from \$1.18 to \$2.16 an hour. About a tenth of the workers were at the \$1-\$1.15 wage interval (table 7).

The average pay level in manufacturing, which employed slightly more than a third of the area's work force included in the survey, was \$1.99 an hour. Almost all of the factory workers earned at least the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage while nearly a tenth were concentrated at or just above the minimum. Nearly half the workers averaged at least \$2 or more and about a fifth were paid at least \$2.50 an hour. The level and distribution of earnings in manufacturing were markedly influenced by the pulp, paper, and allied products industry, which employed approximately half of Monroe's factory work force. Average earnings for workers in such plants were \$2.19 an hour. Also contributing to the relatively high earnings was the chemical industry, which employed almost a sixth of the factory workers. Chemical workers averaged \$2.34 an hour. Most of the lower paid workers were engaged in processing food products, accounting for an eighth of Monroe's factory work force. The pay level for this group was \$1.29 an hour.

In nonmanufacturing industries, workers averaged \$1.60 an hour, 39 cents less than manufacturing workers. Their lower level of pay is reflected in the wage distribution. Almost a sixth of the nonfactory workers earned less than \$1 an hour, more than two-fifths less than \$1.25, and nearly three-fifths less than \$1.50. Approximately an eighth of the nonfactory workers were concentrated at the \$1.15-\$1.20 pay interval and fewer than a tenth of the workers were at the \$1-\$1.05 interval.

Retail workers, who comprised almost a third of the nonfactory work force, averaged \$1.40 an hour. Slightly more than a fifth of the retail workers earned less than \$1 an hour, and they accounted for 46 percent of the nonfactory workers with such earnings. A sixth of the workers were at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval and they accounted for 79 percent of the nonfactory workers at that interval.

Average earnings in wholesale trade were nearly the same as in retail trade, \$1.39 an hour. Virtually all of the wholesale trade workers, however, earned at least the \$1.15 Federal minimum, but nearly half were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval. They accounted for 45 percent of the nonfactory workers with such earnings.

Most of the higher paid nonfactory employees were in contract construction, the transportation, communication, and public utilities group, and the finance, insurance, and real estate group, where pay levels were \$2.05, \$2.06, and \$1.84 an hour, respectively. In the two higher paid groups, more than two-fifths of the workers earned \$2 or more an hour, although about a seventh of the workers in each of these groups received the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage. In finance, insurance, and real estate, a fourth of the employees earned \$2 or more an hour and fewer than a tenth were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 pay interval.

Wage Changes. Between June of 1961 and 1962, the area pay level for all nonsupervisory workers increased by 11 cents an hour. Changes in the earnings distribution were sharper at the lower than the upper end of the pay scale. In June 1961, more than a sixth of the workers were paid less than \$1 and about a third earned less than \$1.15 an hour. In June 1962, these proportions had declined to a tenth and about a fifth, respectively. Between survey years, the proportion with earnings between \$1.15 and \$1.20 an hour increased from 3 to 11 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of workers who earned \$1.50 or more an hour increased from 51 to 55 percent.

In manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings increased by 5 cents an hour. The most significant change in the wage distribution centered around the \$1.15 pay level. In June 1961, 13 percent of the factory workers earned less than \$1.15. In June 1962, only 4 percent of the workers had such earnings and the proportion of workers at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum had increased from 2 to 8 percent. The proportion of workers earning \$1.25 or more an hour increased from 83 to 86 percent during the year.

Earnings advanced by 11 cents an hour in nonmanufacturing industries. Substantial reductions occurred in the proportion of nonfactory workers paid less than \$1.15 an hour. In June 1961, two-fifths of the workers earned less than \$1.15 an hour. By June 1962, this proportion was reduced by about a third while the proportion at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum had increased from 3 to 13 percent. Although many of the workers at the \$1 Federal minimum in June 1961 moved to the higher minimum in June 1962, the proportion at the lower minimum did not change significantly (from 10 to 7 percent). The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 during this period declined from a fourth to fewer than a sixth.

A continuation of the concentration of workers at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval is largely attributable to the extension of the \$1 Federal minimum wage to employees in large retail enterprises.¹⁴ Average earnings for retail trade increased by 20 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of retail workers at or just above \$1 an hour increased from a tenth to a sixth, and the proportion paid less than \$1 an hour was reduced by about half, from 43 to 22 percent. Retail workers accounted for virtually all of the reduction in nonmanufacturing workers earning less than \$1 between 1961 and 1962.

In wholesale trade, where the pay level increased by 6 cents an hour, the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage markedly affected the lower end of the pay scale. In June 1961, more than two-fifths of the workers earned less than \$1.15 an hour and over a fourth were concentrated at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval. In June 1962, virtually all the workers earned at least \$1.15 an hour and the proportion at or just above the \$1.15 minimum had increased from 8 to 46 percent.

The \$1.15 Federal minimum wage had a lesser influence on the earnings of workers in the contract construction and transportation and public utilities industry groups. In June 1961, almost a fifth of the workers in the latter group and about a tenth in the former group earned less than \$1.15, and fewer than a twentieth in either group were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 pay interval. By June 1962,

¹⁴ Thirty-six percent of Monroe's retail trade workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

about a seventh of the workers in each group were at or just above \$1.15 an hour, and the proportions paid less than that amount were sharply reduced. In the finance, insurance, and real estate group, fewer than a tenth of the workers earned less than \$1.15 an hour in June 1961. Although relatively few workers had such earnings in June 1962, the proportion at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage level had increased only slightly, from 4 to 6 percent. The proportion with earnings between \$1.25 and \$1.50, however, increased from slightly more than a sixth to nearly a third.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

An estimated 14,800 nonsupervisory workers within scope of the survey, as a group, had average straight-time hourly earnings of \$1.81 in June 1962. Median earnings were 18 cents below the average and earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged from \$1.17 to \$2.40 an hour. An eighth of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour and a tenth received between \$1.15 and \$1.20 (table 8).

Factory workers, who accounted for about half of the area work force included in the survey, averaged \$2.15, 34 cents an hour above the area all industries average. Almost three-fifths of the workers earned at least \$2 an hour, a third \$2.50 or more, and a tenth \$3 or more. These earnings were attributable to the large number of workers in relatively high wage industries—primary metals, paper products, rubber, and miscellaneous plastics. Together, they accounted for approximately three-fifths of the manufacturing employment; the combined hourly pay level was \$2.48. At the other end of the pay scale was about a sixth of the workers earning less than \$1.25 an hour and an eighth at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage. Most of these workers were employed in the food and lumber products industries, each employing about a tenth of the manufacturing workers.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average earnings of \$1.48 were 67 cents an hour less than the manufacturing pay level. The application of both the \$1 Federal minimum wage for employees brought under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended in September 1961 and \$1.15 for employees previously covered was apparent in the nonmanufacturing wage distribution. Half of the nonfactory workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour, about a tenth each were at the \$1.15-\$1.20 and \$1-\$1.05 wage intervals. Nearly a fourth of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour.

Workers in retail trade, who constituted about two-fifths of the nonmanufacturing work force, averaged \$1.21 an hour. About a third of the retail workers were paid less than \$1 an hour and they constituted almost three-fifths of the nonfactory workers with such earnings. More than a fifth of the retail workers were at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval and they accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the nonmanufacturing workers at that interval.

In wholesale trade, which employed fewer than a tenth of the nonfactory work force, the pay level was \$1.39 an hour in June 1962. Nearly two-fifths of the workers earned between \$1.15 and \$1.20 an hour and that group accounted for more than a fourth of the nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings. About seven-tenths of the workers in wholesale outlets earned less than \$1.50.

Average earnings of \$2.03 an hour were the same for workers in contract construction and in the transportation, communication, and public utilities groups. There were marked differences, however, in the proportions of workers at various levels of pay. For example, nearly a fifth of the workers in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group were paid the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage, compared with a twentieth in contract construction. Nearly a fourth of the workers in the latter group, on the other hand, earned at least \$3 an hour while only a twentieth of those in the former group had such earnings. Despite these differences, approximately half the workers in both groups had earnings of less than \$1.60 an hour.

Wage Changes. The pay level for the area's nonsupervisory workers advanced by 9 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 an hour decreased from a sixth to an eighth during this period and those earning less than \$1.15 from more than three-tenths to a fifth. This reduction was partially offset by an increase from 3 to 10 percent of those with earnings at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage. An increase from 5 to 9 percent also occurred for the proportion of workers earning \$3 an hour or more.

The manufacturing pay level rose by 5 cents an hour between survey periods. Part of the change in the wage distribution is attributable to the increase of the Federal minimum from \$1 to \$1.15, effective in September 1961. In June 1961, a tenth of the workers received the \$1 minimum. In June 1962, approximately the same proportion were paid the \$1.15 minimum, whereas only 2 percent had such earnings the previous year. Between surveys, the proportion of factory workers earning \$3 an hour or more increased from 7 to 11 percent.

In nonmanufacturing industries, earnings averaged 12 cents an hour higher in June 1962 than in June 1961. In the earlier period, three-tenths of the workers earned less than \$1 and nearly half less than \$1.15 an hour. These proportions were reduced to fewer than a fourth and fewer than two-fifths, respectively, by June 1962. Nonfactory workers earning between \$1.15 and \$1.20 an hour had increased from 4 to 9 percent. Although many of the workers at the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval in June 1961 moved up to the higher minimum by June 1962, the proportion at the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval did not change significantly during this period, from 12 to 10 percent.

Most of the change at the \$1 level for nonfactory workers was largely accounted for by the wage movement in retail trade, where average earnings increased by 14 cents an hour. The proportion of retail workers earning less than \$1 an hour declined from half in June 1961 to fewer than a third in June 1962 and accounted for five-sixths of the reduction in nonfactory workers with such earnings.¹⁵ The proportion of workers earning the \$1 minimum doubled during this period, from approximately a tenth to a fifth.

Wage changes in wholesale trade, where average earnings increased by 6 cents an hour, demonstrated the effects of the increase of the Federal minimum wage to \$1.15. Thirty-six percent of the workers were paid less than \$1.15 an hour and nearly a fourth were at the \$1-\$1.05 pay interval in June 1961. The proportion paid the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage had more than doubled by June 1962, from 16 to 38 percent. Marked changes in the distribution of workers

¹⁵ A fourth of Tuscaloosa's retail trade workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

at the \$1.15 pay level also occurred in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group, where the average pay level increased by 27 cents. In June 1961, 15 percent of the workers earned less than \$1.15 and 11 percent were paid \$1 an hour. In June 1962, virtually all of the workers earned at least \$1.15 an hour and the proportion at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum had increased from 2 to 19 percent.

In the contract construction industry, the hourly pay level was unchanged, \$2.03 in both survey years. Nevertheless, the proportion of workers earning \$3 or more an hour increased from 17 to 24 percent, which contributed significantly to the area-wide increase in the proportion of workers with such earnings.

Wichita Falls, Tex.

In June 1962, an estimated 14,900 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey, as a group, averaged \$1.70 an hour. Earnings for the middle half of the workers ranged from \$1.21 to \$2.07 an hour, and median earnings were \$1.52 an hour. A tenth of the workers earning between \$1.25 and \$1.30 an hour was the largest concentration at any one 5-cent wage interval (table 9).

Fewer than a fifth of the workers included in the survey were employed in manufacturing industries, where average earnings of \$1.76 were 6 cents an hour higher than the area all industries average. Seven-tenths of the factory workers earned less than \$2 an hour and more than two-fifths less than \$1.50. An eighth of the workers were paid the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage. The major manufacturing industries in the area were food and kindred products, apparel, and machinery (except electrical), which accounted for approximately three-tenths, about a sixth, and a fifth, respectively, of the factory work force. The highest pay level was \$1.89 an hour in machinery, followed by \$1.68 in food, and \$1.34 in apparel. Nearly half of the factory workers at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval were employed in apparel plants.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average straight-time earnings were \$1.68 an hour. About a tenth of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour, more than a fifth less than \$1.15, and half less than \$1.50. The proportion of workers at either the \$1-\$1.05 or \$1.15-\$1.20 wage intervals did not exceed 6 percent. The largest single concentration at any 5-cent interval was a tenth of the workers who earned from \$1.25 to \$1.30 an hour.

More than a third of the nonfactory workers were employed in retail trade, where average earnings were \$1.52 an hour. Fourteen percent of the retail workers were paid less than \$1 an hour and they represented nearly half of the nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings. Approximately a tenth of the workers were at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval, more than two-fifths earned less than \$1.25, and more than three-fifths less than \$1.50.

In wholesale trade, workers averaged \$1.60 an hour. Slightly more than a sixth of the workers were concentrated at the \$1.15 to \$1.20 wage interval. Although wholesale trade comprised a tenth of the nonfactory workers, it accounted for a third of such workers at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum. About a fourth of the workers had earnings of less than \$1.25 and more than half received less than \$1.50 an hour.

In the finance, insurance, and real estate industry group, the pay level exceeded that in wholesale trade by 5 cents an hour. About a tenth of the workers in the former group earned less than \$1.25, and nearly a sixth were at the \$1.25-\$1.30 wage interval, and more than half earned at least \$1.50 an hour.

Pay levels were substantially higher in contract construction and the transportation, communication, and public utilities groups, at \$2.14 and \$1.97

an hour, respectively, than in either the finance, insurance, and real estate industry group or the wholesale trade group. Half of the contract construction workers earned \$2 or more an hour and a fourth received at least \$3. In transportation, communication, and public utilities, two-fifths of the workers earned \$2 or more an hour and more than a fourth \$2.50 or more. Relatively few workers in either industry group were at or below the \$1.15 Federal minimum, although a fifth of the construction workers earned between \$1.25 and \$1.30 an hour.

Wage Changes. The pay level for nonsupervisory workers increased by 11 cents an hour between June of 1961 and 1962. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour declined from nearly three-tenths to approximately a sixth. The proportion earning from \$1.15 to \$1.20 increased slightly, from 4 to 7 percent, and was accompanied by small increments in the proportion of workers at most of the higher pay intervals, resulting in an overall increase of from fewer than two-thirds to nearly three-fourths of the workers earning \$1.25 or more an hour.

Although the pay level in manufacturing industries averaged 1 cent an hour less in June of 1962 than in 1961, the proportion of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour declined from 16 to 1 percent. The proportion of workers at or just above the \$1.15 Federal minimum wage more than doubled, from 5 to 12 percent. Although the proportion of workers earning \$1.50 or more an hour remained at approximately three-fifths, those earning \$2 or more, declined from 36 to 31 percent.

In nonmanufacturing industries, average earnings rose by 13 cents an hour between survey years. In June 1961, almost a fifth of the workers were paid less than \$1 an hour and more than three-tenths less than \$1.15. In June 1962, these proportions were reduced by about two-fifths and a third, respectively. The Federal minimum wage rates did not generate a clustering of nonfactory workers at either the \$1 or \$1.15 pay levels. Wage distribution changes tended to spread over the entire pay scale.

Among the selected nonmanufacturing industry groups, only in wholesale trade was there a significant increase in the proportion of workers at or just above the Federal minimum of \$1.15, from 12 to 18 percent. The proportion below that amount decreased from 15 to 5 percent. In finance, insurance, and real estate, the proportion with such earnings declined from 17 to 7 percent, but this decline was not accompanied by any increase in the proportion of workers at the \$1.15-\$1.20 wage interval.

In retail trade, the proportion earning less than \$1 an hour was reduced by about half between June of 1961 and 1962, from 29 to 14 percent, accounting for nine-tenths of the total decline in nonmanufacturing workers with such earnings.¹⁶ The proportion at the \$1-\$1.05 wage interval, contrary to the normal pattern of wage movement, was greater in 1961 than in 1962, 15 and 11 percent, respectively. While little change occurred in the proportion of workers with earnings between \$1 and \$1.50, the proportion earning \$1.50 or more increased from fewer than a fourth to almost two-fifths.

The pay level was unchanged in contract construction between June of 1961 and 1962 and declined by 5 cents an hour in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group. In the latter group, although the proportion of workers who earned less than the \$1.15 Federal minimum was reduced from 4 to 1 percent, the proportion of workers earning \$2 or more decreased from 44 to 41 percent.

¹⁶ Thirty-six percent of Wichita Fall's retail workers in June 1962 were employed in establishments which became subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act in September 1961.

Table 1. Amarillo, Tex.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries											
					Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate	
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50.....	1.5	0.3	-	-	1.7	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.1	3.7	0.5	-	-
\$0.50 and under \$0.55.....	.6	.5	-	-	.6	.6	-	-	-	.2	-	-	1.5	1.6	-	-
\$0.55 and under \$0.60.....	.1	.3	-	-	.1	.4	-	-	-	.3	-	-	.1	.5	-	-
\$0.60 and under \$0.65.....	1.0	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.3	-	-	-	.2	-	-	2.2	.2	-	-
\$0.65 and under \$0.70.....	.2	.1	-	-	.2	.2	-	-	.1	.4	-	-	.4	-	-	-
\$0.70 and under \$0.75.....	.9	.1	-	-	1.0	.1	-	-	.2	.2	-	-	2.8	.1	-	-
\$0.75 and under \$0.80.....	1.8	1.2	-	-	2.1	1.4	-	-	.3	.2	-	(⁴)	3.5	.5	-	-
\$0.80 and under \$0.85.....	1.2	1.1	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	.3	.1	-	-	1.6	1.8	-	0.3
\$0.85 and under \$0.90.....	1.2	.5	-	-	1.3	.6	-	-	1.2	.3	0.2	-	2.4	.8	-	.1
\$0.90 and under \$0.95.....	1.1	.8	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	-	.4	.2	-	-	2.2	1.7	-	(⁴)
\$0.95 and under \$1.00.....	.9	.3	-	-	1.0	.4	-	-	.3	.2	-	-	1.0	.7	1.0	(⁴)
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	6.4	5.8	4.1	0.7	6.7	6.7	0.7	0.1	.6	.2	5.6	.1	11.7	16.6	5.0	.2
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.5	1.1	1.4	.3	1.5	1.2	-	.6	.3	.1	.2	.1	2.7	3.1	1.9	.1
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.0	2.0	3.6	.5	2.9	2.2	.1	-	.6	.1	4.6	.8	4.4	5.3	2.0	.7
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	3.7	4.9	2.4	5.1	3.8	4.8	-	1.5	.9	2.3	5.6	10.2	5.3	4.7	3.8	9.2
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	2.6	3.1	1.2	4.0	2.7	2.9	-	.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.8
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	6.4	7.5	5.5	6.3	6.5	7.8	5.7	4.0	5.6	3.5	11.0	10.6	5.5	8.5	7.3	13.8
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	3.4	3.4	4.0	8.5	3.3	2.5	.4	.1	.8	1.2	6.8	4.8	4.4	2.7	4.6	4.5
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	4.0	4.3	4.2	7.7	4.0	3.7	4.7	1.4	5.0	2.2	5.2	7.1	3.5	4.1	2.5	4.0
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	3.2	3.7	4.1	5.3	3.0	3.5	1.3	.4	4.7	3.1	2.6	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.3	6.0
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	1.7	2.8	4.6	4.9	1.2	2.4	-	.1	1.9	1.0	2.4	3.5	1.1	3.3	2.3	3.7
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	8.2	6.5	12.9	7.6	7.7	6.3	7.3	5.7	5.8	4.4	11.0	10.7	6.6	3.9	15.4	12.8
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	6.1	4.7	7.5	7.2	5.9	4.3	3.1	2.3	6.0	3.6	5.8	8.4	6.6	3.1	8.1	6.6
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.5	4.3	5.8	4.9	7.0	5.0	6.5	6.2	2.0	3.5	6.8	4.4
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	4.2	4.4	3.7	2.9	4.2	4.6	1.6	2.5	9.4	9.7	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.6	7.8	3.8
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.8	7.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	1.2	3.6	3.7	8.4
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	4.4	4.8	3.1	2.5	4.7	5.1	12.3	12.2	5.7	5.2	3.8	7.3	2.4	2.7	4.7	2.2
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	3.0	2.3	4.5	1.6	2.8	2.4	1.3	.6	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.3	2.1	1.7	4.1	2.8
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	3.2	3.1	6.8	5.9	2.6	2.6	5.8	4.8	1.8	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.4	2.4	3.3	1.4
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	1.7	2.6	5.3	4.2	1.2	2.3	.5	3.7	2.4	4.0	1.2	1.1	.5	2.0	2.7	3.4
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	1.9	1.7	3.6	4.7	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	.1	.9	.8	1.3	1.7
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.5	4.6	5.8	3.3	3.2	1.0	.9	.4	1.8
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	.9	1.2	.8	.8	.9	1.3	1.0	.9	2.1	3.1	.7	.3	.9	1.3	.1	.8
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.9	1.3	.4	.6	2.1	1.4	2.8	1.8	9.3	4.5	.7	.7	.5	1.0	-	1.3
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	.7	1.2	.4	1.2	.8	1.2	(⁴)	.6	1.3	3.9	.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	.8	.1
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.6	2.2	.4	.2	.7	2.6	(⁴)	.5	1.1	13.5	1.5	.9	.5	.5	1.2	-
\$3.00 and over.....	7.5	8.6	4.1	8.0	8.0	8.7	33.9	44.6	8.7	9.9	1.7	3.0	4.1	4.3	1.4	3.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds).....	221	218	28	32	192	186	25	19	28	30	27	30	72	64	17	21
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.72	\$1.78	\$1.77	\$1.80	\$1.71	\$1.77	\$2.46	\$2.64	\$1.99	\$2.19	\$1.64	\$1.66	\$1.48	\$1.55	\$1.65	\$1.67

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the Bureau of the Budget was used in classifying establishments by industry division and group. Major industry divisions excluded from the survey were agriculture and government. Also excluded were petroleum and natural gas from mining; railroads from transportation; and nonprofit religious, charitable, educational, and humane organizations from services.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 2. Asheville, N.C.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries										
					Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	
Under \$0.50.....	0.8	0.7	(⁴)	0.2	1.6	1.4	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	2.2	-
\$0.50 and under \$0.55.....	.2	.4	-	.1	.4	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	1.0
\$0.55 and under \$0.60.....	.2	.1	(⁴)	.1	.3	.2	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	.2	-
\$0.60 and under \$0.65.....	.4	.4	-	-	.8	.8	0.1	-	.2	-	-	-	-	1.3	.4
\$0.65 and under \$0.70.....	1.0	.3	-	(⁴)	2.0	.6	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	.7	.7
\$0.70 and under \$0.75.....	.3	.5	-	.1	.7	1.0	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	.9	1.4
\$0.75 and under \$0.80.....	5.9	2.3	0.6	.1	11.5	5.0	-	0.1	.3	-	-	-	-	15.4	3.4
\$0.80 and under \$0.85.....	1.3	.9	.2	.1	2.7	2.0	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	3.7	2.6
\$0.85 and under \$0.90.....	1.1	.9	.2	(⁴)	2.2	1.9	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.2
\$0.90 and under \$0.95.....	1.3	.9	.2	.1	2.6	1.9	.1	.1	.7	0.1	-	-	-	3.6	2.4
\$0.95 and under \$1.00.....	1.1	.6	.2	.1	2.0	1.3	.1	.1	1.3	.8	-	-	-	3.3	2.0
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	10.5	4.8	8.7	.7	12.6	9.8	15.4	2.9	8.4	3.5	26.2	0.7	-	12.1	19.8
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.8	1.7	1.6	.2	2.1	3.5	.9	-	1.3	-	6.6	-	-	1.4	7.8
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.0	1.4	2.6	.1	3.4	3.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	.4	7.3	-	-	3.5	5.2
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	4.2	11.7	4.5	13.1	3.8	10.0	4.4	13.7	2.9	9.4	2.3	25.6	-	5.1	7.1
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.0	4.2	1.2	2.3	2.6	3.7	5.2	10.9	-	4.1	4.4
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	7.0	5.5	9.0	4.6	4.9	6.7	9.6	8.3	3.7	9.7	9.5	10.9	-	4.6	4.1
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	5.1	5.0	7.3	5.9	2.7	3.8	1.9	.9	1.3	3.8	1.3	10.9	-	4.1	3.6
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	3.3	5.9	4.7	7.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.2	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.7	-	2.0	3.7
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.8	1.6	3.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.9	-	1.4	3.8
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	2.4	3.5	3.2	5.1	1.4	1.4	.7	.2	1.3	.9	1.2	2.5	-	1.8	1.6
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	6.6	7.9	8.3	9.5	4.5	6.0	3.8	10.9	6.4	6.9	4.6	6.2	-	4.3	4.2
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	6.6	6.4	9.0	8.4	4.1	3.9	2.2	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.6	5.8	-	2.7	2.9
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	5.0	7.1	6.0	10.0	3.8	3.5	5.7	7.6	8.4	6.6	4.7	2.9	-	3.3	2.7
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	4.5	3.1	6.6	4.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	2.4	-	1.8	1.4
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	4.7	3.8	7.4	5.5	1.7	1.8	.8	1.1	3.6	3.9	2.3	2.7	-	1.8	1.6
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	4.0	5.1	3.2	5.8	4.9	4.2	10.0	11.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	3.3	-	4.3	2.6
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	6.9	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.8	2.5	-	.3	.5
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.5	3.0	2.8	12.1	10.3	4.3	2.9	-	.9	-	1.5	.6
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	1.1	1.9	.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.9	1.8	3.4	1.1	1.2	-	1.3	.6
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	.8	.7	.5	.6	1.1	.7	1.7	.2	2.9	1.5	.3	.2	-	1.1	.8
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	1.1	1.1	.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	3.6	3.4	2.2	4.8	.4	.7	-	.9	.6
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	1.0	.6	.3	.5	1.8	.8	1.8	1.6	9.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	-	.3	.7
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	.5	.5	.3	.4	.7	.7	2.5	1.1	1.2	3.9	.3	-	-	.1	.3
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	.6	.4	.2	.2	1.1	.6	.1	-	5.5	2.4	1.2	.9	-	.1	.5
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.1	.4	(⁴)	.1	.1	.7	-	.4	.5	4.6	.2	-	-	.1	.1
\$3.00 and over.....	1.0	1.2	.4	.4	1.5	2.2	3.0	4.9	5.1	2.5	2.2	.9	-	.8	1.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds).....	251	263	130	144	121	119	15	16	11	13	12	12	54	45	
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.46	\$1.51	\$1.52	\$1.58	\$1.39	\$1.42	\$1.73	\$1.78	\$1.85	\$1.82	\$1.43	\$1.47	\$1.27	\$1.30	

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 3. Durham, N.C.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries									
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate	
					June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50-----	1.0	0.2	-	(⁴)	1.9	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	3.9	(⁴)	-	-
\$0.50 and under \$0.55-----	.2	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.4	.1	-	-	-	-	.7	0.2	-	-
\$0.55 and under \$0.60-----	.1	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.2	.1	-	-	0.1	-	.1	.1	-	-
\$0.60 and under \$0.65-----	.2	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.4	.1	-	-	-	-	.7	.1	-	-
\$0.65 and under \$0.70-----	.2	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.5	.2	-	-	.2	-	.2	(⁴)	0.6	-
\$0.70 and under \$0.75-----	.4	.1	(⁴)	-	.8	.2	-	-	.4	-	.9	.2	-	0.3
\$0.75 and under \$0.80-----	3.2	2.4	0.5	.5	5.6	4.0	(⁴)	-	.9	-	8.5	1.6	.1	.1
\$0.80 and under \$0.85-----	1.5	1.2	.1	.1	2.6	2.2	-	.1	1.2	-	3.9	2.5	-	-
\$0.85 and under \$0.90-----	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	2.2	1.7	-	.1	.9	-	4.8	3.4	.6	.1
\$0.90 and under \$0.95-----	1.0	.7	.2	.1	1.7	1.2	-	1.2	1.6	0.3	1.9	1.3	.7	.6
\$0.95 and under \$1.00-----	.8	.4	.1	(⁴)	1.6	.8	-	-	.5	.3	2.1	1.0	1.8	.1
\$1.00 and under \$1.05-----	8.0	5.9	4.0	.9	11.6	10.4	22.1	5.4	2.9	.7	8.7	23.3	4.7	5.9
\$1.05 and under \$1.10-----	1.8	1.3	2.1	.2	1.5	2.3	.4	.3	.8	.6	2.3	6.3	1.3	.5
\$1.10 and under \$1.15-----	2.8	2.0	1.3	.5	4.1	3.4	5.1	2.8	4.7	1.1	3.5	3.6	5.2	3.1
\$1.15 and under \$1.20-----	2.3	9.0	2.0	8.7	2.6	9.4	1.4	15.0	4.3	14.5	2.3	4.7	7.0	8.2
\$1.20 and under \$1.25-----	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.1	3.0	1.2	2.0	6.4	2.8	2.4	3.9	6.0	2.9
\$1.25 and under \$1.30-----	5.0	4.2	2.0	2.3	7.6	5.8	11.6	10.2	7.3	4.4	6.9	5.5	7.9	7.1
\$1.30 and under \$1.35-----	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	.6	1.1	1.6	4.8	5.5	4.0	6.4	5.0
\$1.35 and under \$1.40-----	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.4	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.5	4.2	2.4	6.1
\$1.40 and under \$1.45-----	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.2	.7	3.1	2.4	3.5	4.9	5.5
\$1.45 and under \$1.50-----	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	.7	1.0	1.7	.9	.9	1.6	2.6	2.5
\$1.50 and under \$1.60-----	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.3	6.6	5.7	7.9	5.8	6.0	4.1	5.7	4.6	8.4	8.7
\$1.60 and under \$1.70-----	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.3	2.5	5.3	3.1	4.9	5.9	3.2	6.2	5.5
\$1.70 and under \$1.80-----	5.5	5.3	4.0	4.7	6.7	5.9	9.8	6.7	15.1	14.7	3.7	3.1	5.7	6.7
\$1.80 and under \$1.90-----	6.2	3.3	9.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.2	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	7.0	4.2
\$1.90 and under \$2.00-----	5.0	4.9	8.3	7.5	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.4	3.0
\$2.00 and under \$2.10-----	8.9	4.3	14.2	3.9	4.2	4.6	7.0	8.4	2.8	4.4	4.4	2.4	5.2	4.4
\$2.10 and under \$2.20-----	6.3	7.4	11.2	13.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	4.2	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.7
\$2.20 and under \$2.30-----	2.3	4.0	2.1	6.4	2.5	1.8	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.2	1.4	.6	.9	3.1
\$2.30 and under \$2.40-----	3.0	5.4	5.0	9.6	1.1	1.7	1.1	.7	1.2	3.3	.9	.8	3.5	2.3
\$2.40 and under \$2.50-----	1.0	2.9	1.1	5.3	.8	.7	.1	.6	1.4	2.4	.9	.3	3.4	1.1
\$2.50 and under \$2.60-----	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.7	2.4	6.8	3.7	.5	.8	1.6	.2	2.7
\$2.60 and under \$2.70-----	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	.6	1.6	9.8	1.6	.6	1.0	.2	.7
\$2.70 and under \$2.80-----	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.5	7.8	.1	.6	.2	1.2
\$2.80 and under \$2.90-----	1.5	.8	2.6	.7	.6	.8	.2	.3	.7	4.1	.1	.3	.9	1.4
\$2.90 and under \$3.00-----	.3	1.0	.2	1.6	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2	.7	.2	.3	-	.3
\$3.00 and over-----	2.4	4.2	1.8	4.3	3.0	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	4.0
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds)-----	225	238	106	113	119	125	25	25	12	14	40	38	12	15
Average hourly earnings-----	\$1.65	\$1.74	\$1.85	\$1.93	\$1.47	\$1.57	\$1.65	\$1.71	\$1.79	\$1.86	\$1.37	\$1.43	\$1.57	\$1.69

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 4. Huntsville, Ala.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Nonmanufacturing industries							
			Total ³		Contract construction		Retail trade		Services	
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50.....	2.4	0.7	3.0	0.7	-	-	7.0		1.5	1.7
\$0.50 and under \$0.55.....	.7	.6	.9	.7	-	1.3	2.2	1.0	.6	.6
\$0.55 and under \$0.60.....	.5	.2	.6	.3	-	-	.6	.5	1.2	.3
\$0.60 and under \$0.65.....	2.7	.4	3.4	.5	-	.1	7.7	1.0	2.0	.6
\$0.65 and under \$0.70.....	.8	.7	1.0	.8	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1
\$0.70 and under \$0.75.....	1.0	.1	1.2	.1	-	-	2.6	.1	.9	.3
\$0.75 and under \$0.80.....	2.0	1.4	2.5	1.7	0.3	-	5.6	1.3	1.6	3.2
\$0.80 and under \$0.85.....	1.7	.6	2.1	.8	-	-	4.6	2.8	1.3	.3
\$0.85 and under \$0.90.....	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	-	-	4.5	2.4	.7	2.2
\$0.90 and under \$0.95.....	1.7	.5	2.1	.6	-	.1	6.0	1.6	.2	.2
\$0.95 and under \$1.00.....	1.3	.4	1.7	.5	-	-	3.9	1.5	.7	.3
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	5.9	6.9	7.2	8.5	7.8	5.8	9.9	23.2	3.8	3.5
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	.1	-	3.6	5.3	.4	.5
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	.1	1.5	6.2	5.9	1.3	.1
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	3.0	8.4	2.4	7.2	3.5	8.7	1.9	4.6	1.2	4.6
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.7	.2	.8	1.4	1.9	.1	.8
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	4.5	4.9	3.6	4.8	8.1	11.3	3.2	5.2	.8	.7
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	2.6	3.2	1.5	2.9	1.2	5.5	1.3	2.1	.5	2.3
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.7	.8	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.1	.7
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	.6	1.5	4.4	2.3	.4	1.2
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	1.8	2.2	.5	1.8	-	.2	.4	4.6	.2	.9
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	5.5	6.0	4.3	4.8	10.2	8.0	3.2	5.2	2.0	1.2
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	5.0	4.7	2.8	3.9	5.6	3.3	1.5	3.3	1.8	3.8
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	6.2	6.2	5.2	6.0	12.8	11.6	2.2	3.8	6.0	3.7
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.0	4.2	3.4
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	.8	.8	1.2	2.8	4.0
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.7	9.8	3.9	1.7	1.3	3.7	4.0
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.9	.7	.2	.9	1.2	5.3	2.9
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.7	1.6	1.3	4.6	2.1
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.6	.9	1.0	.3	1.0	3.0	4.8
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	1.9	.9	2.0	.9	2.5	.2	.3	.3	4.0	1.6
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.6	1.9	.9	1.4	5.6	2.3
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.0	.2	.4	.1	.5	1.6	3.6
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	.8	1.0	.3	2.7	1.7
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.1	.8	.5	.2	.4	4.3	3.6
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	.6	.3	.3	.3	4.3	3.7
\$3.00 and over.....	10.1	12.4	12.3	13.7	20.1	19.4	1.4	3.1	22.4	27.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds).....	142	176	112	139	17	25	38	34	41	59
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.73	\$1.87	\$1.76	\$1.89	\$2.07	\$1.92	\$1.13	\$1.38	\$2.23	\$2.41

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 5. Lake Charles, La.

(Percent distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries											
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate	
					June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50-----	1.0	0.3	-	0.4	1.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	0.4	-	-
\$0.50 and under \$0.55-----	1.2	.5	-	-	1.8	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	.4	-	-
\$0.55 and under \$0.60-----	1.0	.1	-	-	1.6	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	.4	-	-
\$0.60 and under \$0.65-----	.9	.3	0.1	-	1.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
\$0.65 and under \$0.70-----	1.1	.2	-	-	1.6	.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.0	-	-
\$0.70 and under \$0.75-----	.7	1.1	-	-	1.0	1.6	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	.2	6.6
\$0.75 and under \$0.80-----	2.1	1.1	.1	-	3.0	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	0.9	0.7	5.8	2.0	.1	.1
\$0.80 and under \$0.85-----	1.2	.5	.2	-	1.6	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	1.2	-	.1
\$0.85 and under \$0.90-----	.7	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.5	-	-	.1	0.1	-	-	1.8	1.5	.8	.1
\$0.90 and under \$0.95-----	1.4	.6	-	-	2.0	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	2.7	1.8	.1
\$0.95 and under \$1.00-----	.8	.4	-	-	1.2	.6	-	-	.5	1.0	-	-	2.6	.5	1.1	.2
\$1.00 and under \$1.05-----	5.8	4.0	2.1	.3	7.4	6.1	.2	1.7	8.8	1.5	9.7	3.4	12.8	11.2	3.3	3.3
\$1.05 and under \$1.10-----	2.1	1.3	.2	-	3.0	2.1	-	-	.3	.9	10.0	-	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.8
\$1.10 and under \$1.15-----	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	.1	.2	2.4	.3	8.3	-	4.1	4.7	2.2	.6
\$1.15 and under \$1.20-----	2.0	5.6	1.1	3.3	2.5	6.9	1.8	4.7	2.3	7.4	2.8	18.7	2.1	4.0	5.2	4.6
\$1.20 and under \$1.25-----	1.9	1.6	.7	.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	3.8	11.5	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
\$1.25 and under \$1.30-----	3.5	4.4	3.1	1.9	3.6	5.8	2.3	4.8	6.0	5.3	6.5	8.7	2.2	6.5	6.0	4.5
\$1.30 and under \$1.35-----	1.6	1.8	.7	.4	2.0	2.6	.7	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.2	3.8	6.8	1.6
\$1.35 and under \$1.40-----	2.2	2.2	.4	.4	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	7.6	6.8
\$1.40 and under \$1.45-----	2.4	1.9	1.0	.8	3.0	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.6	9.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	4.2	7.2
\$1.45 and under \$1.50-----	1.0	1.3	.3	.4	1.3	1.8	.1	.2	1.2	1.4	2.6	4.7	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.2
\$1.50 and under \$1.60-----	4.4	3.5	1.9	1.0	5.5	4.9	6.1	3.0	4.2	2.1	6.7	4.0	4.9	6.5	14.1	10.3
\$1.60 and under \$1.70-----	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.5	3.0	.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.8	2.5	4.6	7.9	10.6
\$1.70 and under \$1.80-----	2.8	3.4	.9	.9	3.7	4.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	4.8	7.7	5.6	1.5	4.6	4.8	10.8
\$1.80 and under \$1.90-----	2.2	1.8	.6	.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	.4	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.1	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.7
\$1.90 and under \$2.00-----	1.9	1.6	1.2	.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.7
\$2.00 and under \$2.10-----	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	5.8	4.0	14.3	5.6	3.3	4.6	4.0	6.4	2.9	2.0	8.7	5.9
\$2.10 and under \$2.20-----	2.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	2.0	4.2	1.9	10.5	4.1	2.6	3.1	4.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7
\$2.20 and under \$2.30-----	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.2	.9	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0
\$2.30 and under \$2.40-----	2.4	3.5	5.2	5.3	1.0	2.5	.6	1.7	2.3	2.5	.4	1.7	.5	3.1	1.0	5.7
\$2.40 and under \$2.50-----	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	.9	4.6	3.2	1.5	-	.8	.8	.7	.4
\$2.50 and under \$2.60-----	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.5	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.1
\$2.60 and under \$2.70-----	1.9	1.8	3.9	3.1	1.0	1.1	.6	.5	1.7	1.6	.1	.8	1.0	.8	.6	.5
\$2.70 and under \$2.80-----	3.2	3.1	7.7	7.3	1.3	.8	.6	.4	6.1	1.5	.2	.8	.2	.6	.1	.5
\$2.80 and under \$2.90-----	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.1	.9	1.3	2.0	.6	.5	3.0	-	-	.6	1.3	.2	.5
\$2.90 and under \$3.00-----	3.7	7.1	3.7	11.7	3.8	4.6	1.8	3.6	17.0	18.0	.1	.7	1.3	1.0	.3	.6
\$3.00 and over-----	23.5	24.1	47.4	43.0	12.4	13.6	45.5	41.6	6.6	8.7	3.1	2.3	2.2	6.8	3.7	2.0
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds)-----	184	182	58	65	126	117	27	26	19	21	9	10	50	37	9	8
Average hourly earnings-----	\$2.05	\$2.18	\$2.67	\$2.69	\$1.77	\$1.90	\$2.69	\$2.64	\$2.05	\$2.11	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.28	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.62

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 6. Lexington, Ky.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries							
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Retail trade	
					June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50.....	0.9	0.4	(⁴)	-	1.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.2
\$0.50 and under \$0.55.....	.7	.6	-	-	1.0	.8	-	-	-	-	1.5	.2
\$0.55 and under \$0.60.....	.4	(⁴)	-	-	.5	.1	-	-	-	-	.3	.1
\$0.60 and under \$0.65.....	1.3	1.0	-	-	1.8	1.4	(⁴)	0.1	-	-	2.2	-
\$0.65 and under \$0.70.....	.8	.3	-	-	1.2	.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.1	-
\$0.70 and under \$0.75.....	.8	.2	-	-	1.2	.3	-	-	.1	.1	1.1	.1
\$0.75 and under \$0.80.....	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.1	0.1	-	.1	-	4.6	.6
\$0.80 and under \$0.85.....	.8	.8	-	(⁴)	1.2	1.1	-	-	.2	-	1.6	.6
\$0.85 and under \$0.90.....	1.8	.7	-	.1	2.5	1.1	-	-	.3	.2	4.3	1.4
\$0.90 and under \$0.95.....	1.3	.7	-	-	1.7	1.0	-	.4	.5	.4	3.3	1.2
\$0.95 and under \$1.00.....	.8	.7	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	.5	.7	2.2	2.4
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	7.0	7.2	2.1	.4	8.9	10.2	8.6	4.3	9.9	.7	10.3	21.6
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.4	1.1	.6	.1	1.7	1.6	(⁴)	-	.4	.4	2.8	3.8
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	2.8	2.1	2.1	.6	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.5	.6	4.5	4.9
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	3.4	5.1	1.6	4.6	4.1	5.3	.5	2.1	2.8	11.0	4.1	4.3
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.8	.4	.1	1.1	3.7	3.4	4.3
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	6.4	5.7	3.0	3.1	7.6	6.9	11.5	6.7	6.4	3.1	6.8	7.3
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	1.6	2.4	1.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.2	3.8
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.0	1.6	2.3	3.0	4.3
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.1	2.5	.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.5	.8	3.0	3.1
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	2.1	1.1	2.6	.6	1.8	1.3	.7	.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	5.6	6.1	3.6	4.0	6.4	7.1	10.0	11.5	4.1	5.0	4.1	5.8
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	7.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	6.8	6.1	10.1	6.3	5.4	5.9	8.9	9.5	7.5	10.2	3.4	3.2
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	3.8	4.1	5.4	6.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	1.6	5.8	3.4	3.0	2.4
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	3.3	3.1	4.3	4.9	3.0	2.3	1.1	1.9	7.1	7.1	2.5	1.9
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	4.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	4.3	7.2	5.1	3.9
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	2.6	3.5	3.9	5.5	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.2	4.4	1.1	1.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.7	7.0	4.2	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.2
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	2.6	1.8	4.4	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.5	.9	5.6	2.1	1.4	1.0
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	2.2	2.2	5.2	3.7	1.0	1.6	.6	.4	2.4	6.8	.5	1.1
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	3.9	2.8	6.2	3.7	3.0	2.4	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.5
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	2.3	2.5	5.7	5.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	4.6	.2	.6
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.8	2.8	3.7	5.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	5.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	2.3	2.6	4.1	5.1	1.6	1.4	.3	1.0	11.3	5.2	.1	.9
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	5.8	1.5	-	5.3	.2	.5
\$3.00 and over.....	6.4	8.5	11.2	13.3	4.6	6.3	10.2	18.9	1.7	2.2	3.8	3.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds).....	249	248	70	77	181	171	30	31	21	19	67	60
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.77	\$1.84	\$2.15	\$2.17	\$1.63	\$1.69	\$2.02	\$2.13	\$1.85	\$1.96	\$1.46	\$1.51

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 7. Monroe, La.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries												
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate		
					June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961
Under \$0.50.....	4.3	2.0	1.5	-	5.6	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	1.3	-	-
\$0.50 and under \$0.55.....	1.7	.7	-	-	2.4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	1.3	-	-
\$0.55 and under \$0.60.....	1.0	.5	-	-	1.4	.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	2.1	1.6	-	-
\$0.60 and under \$0.65.....	1.1	.8	-	-	1.7	1.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	1.9	-	-
\$0.65 and under \$0.70.....	1.3	.7	-	-	1.8	1.0	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	2.3	-	-
\$0.70 and under \$0.75.....	1.4	.8	-	-	2.1	1.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.6	-	-
\$0.75 and under \$0.80.....	1.4	1.9	-	0.6	2.1	2.6	.6	-	-	-	-	0.4	3.6	4.4	-	-	
\$0.80 and under \$0.85.....	2.1	.9	.1	-	3.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	.6	.4	6.7	1.5	-	-	
\$0.85 and under \$0.90.....	1.1	1.0	.9	-	1.2	1.5	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.3	2.4	3.2	-	-	
\$0.90 and under \$0.95.....	1.7	.5	.4	-	2.3	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.5	3.6	.9	-	-	
\$0.95 and under \$1.00.....	.6	.8	-	1.0	.9	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	9.0	5.0	6.5	1.7	10.1	6.8	7.7	1.5	9.6	-	26.0	.7	9.6	16.6	5.5	0.5	
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	2.3	2.0	2.5	.5	2.2	2.9	.2	-	5.0	8.1	4.5	.5	2.4	5.3	1.7	-	
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	3.0	1.7	1.3	.5	3.9	2.4	.4	.2	2.9	-	8.7	.4	4.5	6.5	.4	.7	
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	2.5	11.0	2.0	7.7	2.7	12.8	3.8	14.7	1.4	13.9	7.9	45.5	1.6	4.7	3.5	5.8	
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	.7	.3	2.5	1.0	3.4	8.0	1.0	1.2	3.6	.9	
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	4.6	4.9	1.2	2.3	6.1	6.2	8.0	9.6	2.1	4.1	7.6	6.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.4	
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	1.5	2.1	.7	1.3	1.9	2.5	.3	1.7	1.1	.8	3.8	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.2	3.9	
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.7	3.8	2.7	1.0	2.1	3.2	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.6	
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.5	8.7	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	5.5	13.3	
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	1.6	1.7	.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	.8	1.6	.6	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	.4	4.7	
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	4.3	5.5	2.9	3.0	4.9	6.8	6.8	13.6	2.7	2.3	4.4	5.9	3.7	7.1	10.8	7.2	
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.7	1.2	4.8	2.9	3.0	2.2	5.3	3.2	3.2	7.8	5.6	
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	4.7	4.8	6.3	5.1	3.8	4.6	5.9	4.5	8.7	9.3	4.1	2.7	1.7	3.0	6.8	12.9	
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	4.9	3.6	9.8	5.8	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.5	3.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	1.8	1.1	9.6	7.6	
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	4.3	5.9	11.0	13.9	1.1	1.6	.9	1.1	2.5	6.7	4.1	2.0	.6	.8	.4	1.1	
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	3.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	3.4	3.2	5.4	4.5	3.5	.7	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.9	5.7	
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	3.7	3.1	8.4	6.9	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	.8	.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	.5	3.7	.3	
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	2.4	3.0	4.1	5.0	1.7	1.9	4.0	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	1.9	2.0	3.6	3.7	1.2	1.0	.7	1.4	1.8	.4	.9	.4	1.5	1.5	.4	2.3	
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	1.9	2.3	2.9	5.2	1.4	.8	.1	.1	5.9	3.3	1.0	.3	.3	1.1	1.5	.5	
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	2.7	2.8	5.3	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.6	5.0	2.4	7.0	.8	.6	.7	.8	4.4	1.5	
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.7	2.1	.8	1.7	1.3	8.0	1.3	-	.6	1.4	.3	4.4	2.7	
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	.5	.4	11.6	11.3	-	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	.7	.8	6.5	3.6	-	.3	.3	.5	3.3	-	
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.8	1.4	.1	2.6	1.2	.8	4.4	.2	1.4	5.1	-	.1	.6	.7	-	-	
\$3.00 and over.....	6.7	7.4	5.9	5.1	7.1	8.6	25.3	22.3	6.6	9.1	.6	.7	2.6	3.3	8.3	10.2	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds).....	150	158	47	55	103	102	18	19	12	11	11	13	39	33	7	7	
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.63	\$1.74	\$1.94	\$1.99	\$1.49	\$1.60	\$2.09	\$2.05	\$2.04	\$2.06	\$1.33	\$1.39	\$1.20	\$1.40	\$1.86	\$1.84	

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 8. Tuscaloosa, Ala.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries									
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Wholesale trade		Retail trade	
					June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50.....	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.4	2.6	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	8.4	1.5
\$0.50 and under \$0.55.....	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	2.6	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	.9
\$0.55 and under \$0.60.....	.8	.8	(⁴)	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	2.4	3.0
\$0.60 and under \$0.65.....	1.5	1.2	.3	.2	2.7	2.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	4.6	3.5
\$0.65 and under \$0.70.....	1.1	1.1	(⁴)	.1	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	2.9
\$0.70 and under \$0.75.....	.9	1.1	(⁴)	-	1.9	2.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	2.7	2.6
\$0.75 and under \$0.80.....	2.5	1.0	(⁴)	-	4.9	1.9	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	9.4	3.0
\$0.80 and under \$0.85.....	2.1	1.2	.4	(⁴)	3.7	2.2	-	-	.2	.1	-	-	5.5	3.0
\$0.85 and under \$0.90.....	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	2.5	2.3	-	.3	.3	.1	.4	.4	3.9	3.2
\$0.90 and under \$0.95.....	1.2	1.4	.4	.1	1.9	2.6	-	-	.2	-	.8	.8	3.7	6.1
\$0.95 and under \$1.00.....	.8	.9	.1	.2	1.6	1.6	-	-	.3	.3	-	-	2.8	2.7
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	11.0	5.7	10.1	1.3	12.0	9.9	6.8	3.8	11.1	.3	24.1	.4	11.9	20.9
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	1.4	1.1	.7	.1	2.1	2.0	.5	.2	.5	.9	1.8	-	3.8	3.6
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	2.6	1.2	1.4	.2	3.8	2.2	2.3	.9	1.7	.9	8.3	2.5	4.0	3.2
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	3.2	10.4	2.4	11.7	3.9	9.3	3.9	5.7	2.1	18.8	15.6	38.3	3.2	5.5
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.3	.4	1.9	2.7	6.1	5.9	7.5	1.3	2.8
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	3.5	4.9	2.0	3.0	4.9	6.6	8.6	9.6	7.5	10.5	6.9	7.0	3.3	3.4
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	1.2	1.6	.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.6	3.9	1.8	2.0
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	1.7	2.1	.7	1.2	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.8	1.2	5.4	2.8	3.7
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	1.2	1.2	.5	.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.3	4.7	3.1	1.4	1.4
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	.6	1.0	.3	.4	.8	1.6	.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	.8	1.6
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	4.5	5.0	1.5	1.8	7.2	8.0	17.1	23.6	14.7	5.5	5.9	7.2	3.0	3.1
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.3	4.3	3.3	7.0	2.5	8.3	9.2	3.6	4.3	2.8	1.7
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	4.1	2.9	5.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.3	2.0	4.1	1.7	4.2
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	4.6	4.3	7.5	6.9	2.0	1.9	.6	.9	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.6
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	3.4	3.4	5.4	5.9	1.5	1.0	.6	.1	3.8	.5	2.0	1.9	.6	.9
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	5.6	5.4	9.5	9.4	2.0	1.6	5.8	3.8	3.3	.8	1.4	1.9	.5	1.2
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	2.4	3.0	4.5	5.1	.5	1.2	.6	.8	1.5	2.7	.6	2.1	.4	.9
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	2.7	2.6	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.4	4.9	2.3	3.6	1.7	1.2	-	.4	.9
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	2.7	1.7	4.2	2.8	1.3	.7	1.5	-	2.4	2.1	1.2	.6	.8	.6
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	1.4	2.1	1.8	3.6	.9	.7	1.7	.4	1.4	.9	.4	.6	.4	.3
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	2.6	1.7	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.1	2.0	4.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	.7
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.7	1.4	.9	3.4	2.2	4.2	.8	.4	.6	.2	.6
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	3.3	4.4	6.1	7.8	.7	1.2	2.1	2.4	.9	3.9	.8	-	(⁴)	.4
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	3.6	2.8	5.9	5.2	1.4	.5	1.3	1.1	8.9	1.3	.6	.8	.2	.1
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	2.6	3.1	4.7	5.3	.6	1.2	2.0	.9	.6	7.1	-	-	.4	.5
\$3.00 and over.....	5.4	8.7	6.7	10.6	4.1	7.1	17.0	23.8	1.4	4.3	.2	.4	1.1	2.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds).....	150	148	73	73	77	75	12	13	7	7	5	5	31	31
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.72	\$1.81	\$2.10	\$2.15	\$1.36	\$1.48	\$2.03	\$2.03	\$1.76	\$2.03	\$1.33	\$1.39	\$1.07	\$1.21

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 9. Wichita Falls, Tex.

(Percentage distribution of nonsupervisory workers by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected industry groups,² June 1961 and June 1962)

Average hourly earnings	All industries		Manufacturing industries		Nonmanufacturing industries											
	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	Total ³		Contract construction		Transportation, communication, and public utilities		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate	
					June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962	June 1961	June 1962
Under \$0.50-----	0.5	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.4	-	-
\$0.50 and under \$0.55-----	1.8	.3	-	-	2.2	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	.1	0.8	-
\$0.55 and under \$0.60-----	.5	.4	-	-	.6	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.7	-	-
\$0.60 and under \$0.65-----	1.0	.8	-	-	1.2	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	.5	-	-
\$0.65 and under \$0.70-----	.5	.4	-	-	.6	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.6	.8	-
\$0.70 and under \$0.75-----	.8	.6	(*)	-	.9	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	.8	-
\$0.75 and under \$0.80-----	3.8	1.9	(*)	0.4	4.6	2.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	.5	8.6	3.6	3.3	-
\$0.80 and under \$0.85-----	1.8	.9	-	.1	2.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.6	.4	1.2
\$0.85 and under \$0.90-----	2.0	.8	-	-	2.4	1.0	.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.9	.1	.2
\$0.90 and under \$0.95-----	1.7	1.1	-	-	2.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.7	1.6	4.5	-
\$0.95 and under \$1.00-----	.6	.8	-	.1	.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	1.0	.3
\$1.00 and under \$1.05-----	9.4	4.5	10.9	.6	9.1	5.4	1.7	-	1.0	-	11.3	.5	14.8	11.2	4.6	1.4
\$1.05 and under \$1.10-----	1.7	2.0	1.6	.1	1.6	2.4	-	0.7	.5	0.1	.9	2.6	3.0	4.8	.3	.4
\$1.10 and under \$1.15-----	3.1	2.5	3.3	.1	3.0	3.0	.4	-	2.6	.7	2.5	-	4.6	5.2	.6	3.9
\$1.15 and under \$1.20-----	3.7	6.8	5.3	12.2	3.3	5.6	.6	1.6	3.9	5.3	11.7	17.9	3.4	6.0	1.8	1.5
\$1.20 and under \$1.25-----	2.5	2.1	4.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	.1	.2	.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.1
\$1.25 and under \$1.30-----	8.4	10.0	3.9	8.0	9.3	10.5	17.0	20.3	6.2	5.1	9.0	10.4	8.7	7.9	13.1	15.9
\$1.30 and under \$1.35-----	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.9	2.6	2.6	.7	.3	.9	2.3	4.3	5.2	4.1	2.7	1.2	5.2
\$1.35 and under \$1.40-----	3.0	3.7	4.4	5.7	2.7	3.3	5.2	4.7	2.2	4.2	5.9	2.8	2.0	4.0	3.1	2.4
\$1.40 and under \$1.45-----	3.8	3.7	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.1	8.0	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.3
\$1.45 and under \$1.50-----	1.0	2.1	1.9	3.6	.9	1.7	.4	.7	.9	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.1	7.1
\$1.50 and under \$1.60-----	6.0	7.5	6.2	8.7	6.0	7.2	8.0	9.0	8.6	11.4	9.7	6.4	3.4	4.9	6.3	14.5
\$1.60 and under \$1.70-----	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.2	4.7	4.0	1.1	2.7	5.9	5.1	7.5	5.8	3.9	4.4	10.8	3.0
\$1.70 and under \$1.80-----	4.0	5.0	3.2	6.1	4.1	4.8	8.4	5.8	5.8	3.4	4.0	8.0	1.9	4.4	10.2	8.0
\$1.80 and under \$1.90-----	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.1	1.5	.9	9.9	8.3	3.2	4.8	1.9	2.6	8.7	6.8
\$1.90 and under \$2.00-----	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.2	3.5	.3	3.6	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	2.7	3.2	2.4
\$2.00 and under \$2.10-----	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.3	4.1	5.1	6.9	3.7	2.9	5.0	5.3	2.4	3.4	2.1	1.4
\$2.10 and under \$2.20-----	2.5	2.2	4.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	.8	1.0	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.9	5.0
\$2.20 and under \$2.30-----	3.4	3.5	6.9	6.1	2.7	2.9	7.3	7.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	3.3	1.7	1.3	2.5	3.1
\$2.30 and under \$2.40-----	2.1	2.0	4.4	2.3	1.6	1.9	.6	.1	3.3	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.8	3.8
\$2.40 and under \$2.50-----	1.9	2.1	1.2	5.1	2.0	1.4	.3	1.2	2.4	3.5	.2	.3	.9	.9	3.8	1.5
\$2.50 and under \$2.60-----	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.4	8.4	4.6	3.0	4.7	-	1.1	.3	1.0	.2	1.4
\$2.60 and under \$2.70-----	.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	.7	1.1	.6	1.0	2.9	1.1	.3	2.7	.6	1.0	.4	1.4
\$2.70 and under \$2.80-----	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	4.7	6.1	-	1.1	1.0	1.4	.2	.3
\$2.80 and under \$2.90-----	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.3	5.6	4.3	4.4	.6	.2	.4	.1	.1
\$2.90 and under \$3.00-----	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.8	.9	1.4	-	.7	5.3	6.6	.7	.1	.2	.5	-	1.2
\$3.00 and over-----	5.2	6.4	3.8	3.8	5.4	7.0	22.8	24.6	6.2	4.1	3.3	2.7	1.3	4.6	.6	1.4
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in hundreds)-----	153	149	27	28	126	122	18	15	15	17	11	13	52	44	11	11
Average hourly earnings-----	\$1.59	\$1.70	\$1.77	\$1.76	\$1.55	\$1.68	\$2.14	\$2.14	\$2.02	\$1.97	\$1.59	\$1.60	\$1.28	\$1.52	\$1.56	\$1.65

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes nonmanufacturing industries in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey of selected metropolitan areas in the South with populations between 100,000 and 150,000 (according to the 1960 census) included the following: Amarillo, Tex. (Potter and Randall Counties); Asheville, N.C. (Buncombe County); Durham, N.C. (Durham County); Huntsville, Ala. (Madison County); Lake Charles, La. (Calcasieu Parish); Lexington, Ky. (Fayette County); Monroe, La. (Ouachita Parish); Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Tuscaloosa County); and Wichita Falls, Tex. (Archer and Wichita Counties). Included were establishments with one or more employees, and auxiliary units affiliated with and serving the various establishments (i. e., warehouses, central offices, laboratories, powerplants, etc.) within each of the areas. Major industry divisions within the scope of the survey were: (1) Mining (except petroleum and natural gas); (2) contract construction; (3) manufacturing; (4) transportation (except railroads), communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services; (5) wholesale trade; (6) retail trade; (7) finance, insurance, and real estate; and (8) services (except nonprofit religious, charitable, educational, and humane organizations). Major industry divisions excluded were agriculture and government.

The data relate to all nonsupervisory employees, except outside salespersons, for representative payroll periods ending nearest June 15, 1961, and June 15, 1962.

Sample Design

State agencies which administer the unemployment insurance laws furnished lists of all establishments covered by these laws in each area, showing location, employment, and industry classification. From these lists, a sample of establishments was selected using a stratified sample design with variable sampling ratios based on optimum allocation depending on kind of industrial activity and employment size. To obtain an appropriate degree of accuracy at minimum cost, the sample within each major industry division consisted of a greater proportion of large than of small establishments. Generally, each establishment's chance of being included in the sample was roughly proportionate to its employment size. Although separate samples were prepared for the 1961 and 1962 surveys, a substantial proportion of the larger establishments were included in both surveys.

Method of Collection

Primary data used in the tabulations were obtained largely by mail questionnaires. Collections were made in 1961 and again in 1962. The Bureau's field economists made personal visits to business firms employing relatively large numbers of workers and to a sample of the nonrespondents to the mail questionnaires.

Estimating Procedures

Data for each sampling unit were weighted according to the probability of the unit's inclusion in the sample. For example, when 1 out of 10 establishments in an industry-size class was selected for study, data for this establishment were given a weight of 10, thus representing the establishment studied and the 9 not studied in that class. Therefore, estimates based on the establishments studied relate to all establishments in the industry groups within the area. Data for establishments with 1 to 3 employees, which were not included in the State listings, were imputed to the establishments with 4 to 10 employees.

No assumption has been made that the wage structures of the nonrespondents were similar to those of the respondents. To minimize the bias of nonresponse, data obtained from a sample of the nonrespondents to the mail questionnaire were weighted to represent all other nonrespondents.

Employment. The advance planning necessary to make a wage survey requires the use of lists of establishments assembled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied. Consequently, establishments new to the universe subsequent to the compilation of establishment listings were not included in the survey. In addition, there was a lack of precise information for establishments with fewer than four employees. Thus, estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the survey and of period-to-period employment changes are intended only as a general guide to the size of the labor force included in the survey, and to employment changes.

Definition of Terms

Metropolitan areas as used in this report refers to those city and county areas defined by the Bureau of the Budget as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget, certain criteria, such as population, metropolitan character, and economic and social integration have been established to make it possible for all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same geographic boundaries in publishing statistical data for metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas include counties containing at least 1 central city with a population of 50,000 or more as well as those adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the county containing the central city. For a more detailed description of metropolitan areas, see Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

Establishment. An establishment is generally defined as a single physical location where business is conducted. Because the survey was conducted on a metropolitan area basis (as opposed to an industry basis), data were requested for all establishments of the reporting unit located within the specified area. Auxiliary units, such as warehouses, offices, repair shops, and laboratories, were also included in the survey as part of the reporting unit.

Nonsupervisory Employees. Included in this group are employees below the supervisory level, such as miners, production workers, office and clerical workers, inside salespersons, routemen, repairmen, maintenance workers, installation men, cafeteria employees, custodial workers, truckdrivers, etc. Excluded from this group are outside salespersons, executives, professionals, and supervisors.

Earnings Data. For purposes of this study, earnings data relate to straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime work, and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Cost-of-living and incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems, are considered part of the worker's regular pay, but nonproduction payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, are not. Earnings of workers not paid on an hourly basis were converted to an hourly rate by dividing the total straight-time earnings reported by the number of hours paid for during the payroll period. Group average hourly earnings published in this bulletin (except for retail trade) were obtained by dividing the sum of the hourly earnings by the number of individuals represented in the group total. Group average hourly earnings for retail trade were obtained by dividing the sum of the hourly earnings by the number of hours worked. This procedure was used because of the wide variation of work schedules for retail employees.

Industry Groups. The industry groups used in this survey are completely defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Retail Trade Establishments Subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act

Generally, retail establishments which became subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act on September 3, 1961, included those establishments with \$250,000 or more in annual sales, exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level, which are part of enterprises with \$1 million or more in annual sales; gasoline service stations with \$250,000 or more in annual sales. Central offices and warehouses of all retail enterprises were generally covered by the FLSA prior to the 1961 amendments. Excluded from this group, regardless of sales volume, are farm equipment and motor vehicle dealers, and eating and drinking places, as well as food service employees in department, limited price variety, and drugstores.

Appendix B. Questionnaire

BLS 2704
(Rev. '62)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R1167.
Approval expires 6-30-63.

Your report will be held in confidence

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

WAGES AND SALARIES OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

This report should cover all establishments of your company located in the county specified above. Include auxiliary units such as warehouses, offices, repair shops, and research laboratories, etc. Do not report data for any establishment located outside of the designated county.

1. TYPE OF BUSINESS: _____

Indicate your major business activity (e.g., eating and drinking places, contract construction, mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade, etc.) and your principal product or service based on value of sales or receipts (e.g., crude petroleum, seamless hosiery, groceries, etc.). Typical examples of proper entries are: Mining—coal; manufacturing—textile machinery; banking; automobile repair shops; restaurants, etc.

2. PAYROLL PERIOD:

The employment, wage, and salary data reported should correspond to your payroll period (for example, weekly, biweekly, or monthly) ending nearest June 15, 1962.

Indicate the dates for the payroll period used. If the length of the payroll period varies among employees, enter the dates affecting the greatest number.

From _____, 1962, to _____, 1962.

3. EMPLOYMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS AND AUXILIARY UNITS COVERED BY REPORT:

A. Total _____

Enter total number of employees (full-time and part-time) who received pay for any part of the payroll period. Do not include proprietors, members of unincorporated firms, unpaid family workers, or pensioners.

B. Nonsupervisory employees (except outside salesmen) _____

Enter total number of wage and salary employees (full-time and part-time) below the supervisory level who received pay for any part of the payroll period. Working supervisors who spend less than 20 percent of their time at supervisory duties should be classified as nonsupervisory. Include such workers as miners, production workers, office and clerical workers, salespersons, routemen, repairmen, maintenance workers, installation men, cafeteria employees, waiters, custodial workers, truckdrivers, etc. Do not include outside salesmen, force-account construction workers, and executive, administrative, professional, and supervisory employees.

4. Do you want a copy of the Bureau's report on this survey? ----- Yes No

Name and title of person furnishing data _____

(Please type or print)

BLS USE ONLY

Schedule number	Area	Reg.	State	City size	SIC code	Est. size	Weight	Special charac.

5. WAGES AND SALARIES OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES:

Wage data are requested for the payroll period ending nearest June 15, 1962. The total number of employees for whom data are reported should correspond with the number of nonsupervisory employees entered in item 3-B on page 1. Earnings data should be reported for each of these workers. If hourly rates or earnings and hours are identical for two or more workers of the same sex, you may make a combined entry. Do not, however, report aggregate earnings and hours for several workers. Instructions for entering data for different methods of wage payment are listed below.

Method of Wage Payment

Hourly rate	—	Use columns 1, 2, and 3. Enter each straight-time hourly rate in the establishment in column 3; the number of employees of the same sex at each rate in column 2; and indicate whether the employee is male (M) or female (F) in column 1.
Salary rate	—	Use columns 1, 2, 4, and 5. Enter each straight-time salary rate in the establishment in column 4; the number of hours worked during the salary period in column 5; the number of employees of the same sex for each salary rate and hours entry in column 2; and indicate whether the employee is male (M) or female (F) in column 1.
Straight incentive (piecework, bonus, or commissions)	—	Use columns 1, 2, 4, and 5. Enter for each employee total straight-time incentive earnings in column 4; the number of hours worked during the incentive pay period in column 5; the number of employees of the same sex for each earnings and hours entry in column 2; and indicate whether the employee is male (M) or female (F) in column 1. If average hourly earnings excluding overtime and shift premium pay are readily available, enter such averages for each incentive worker in column 3 and leave columns 4 and 5 blank.
Incentive (piecework, bonus, or commission) plus salary (or hourly rate)	—	Use columns 1, 2, 4, and 5. Enter for each employee total straight-time salary (or hourly rate) and incentive earnings in column 4; the number of hours worked during the salary and incentive payroll period in column 5; the number of employees of the same sex for each earnings and hours entry in column 2; and indicate whether the employee is male (M) or female (F) in column 1. If the incentive earnings cover a period longer than the salary payroll period reported, add only the prorated amount of the incentive earnings that correspond with the hours reported in column 5.

NOTE: EXCLUDE PREMIUM PAY FOR OVERTIME AND FOR WORK ON WEEKENDS, HOLIDAYS, AND LATE SHIFTS FROM ALL WAGE AND SALARY DATA REPORTED.

Examples of how to report for different methods of pay are shown on enclosed example sheet.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES

