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Occupational Wage Survey

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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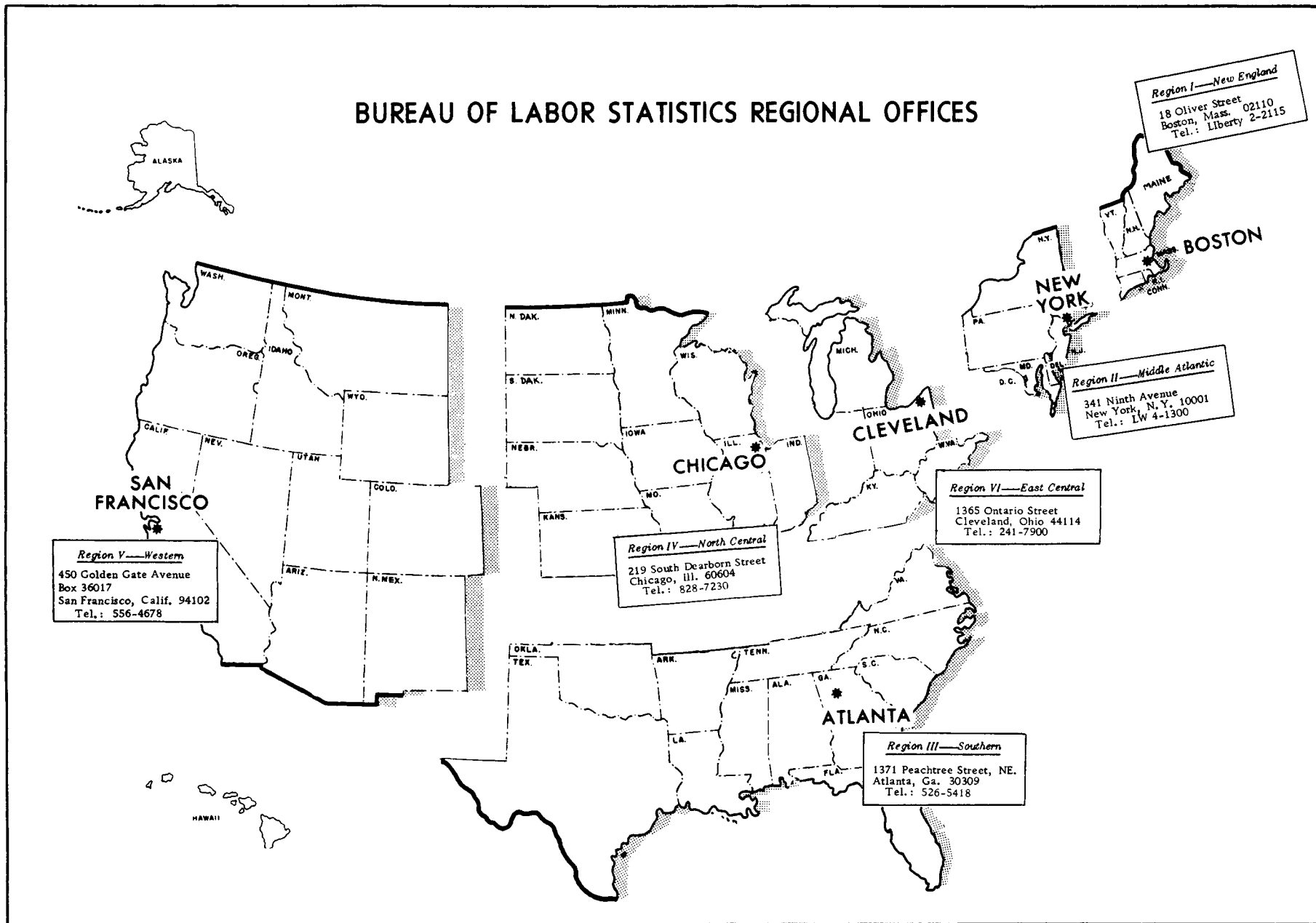


Bulletin No. 1430-80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES



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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program of annual occupational wage surveys in metropolitan areas is designed to provide data on occupational earnings, and establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. It yields detailed data by selected industry divisions for each of the areas studied, for economic regions, and for the United States. A major consideration in the program is the need for greater insight into (1) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level, and (2) the structure and level of wages among areas and industry divisions.

At the end of each survey, an individual area bulletin presents survey results for each area studied. After completion of all of the individual area bulletins for a round of surveys, a two-part summary bulletin is issued. The first part brings data for each of the metro-

politan areas studied into one bulletin. The second part presents information which has been projected from individual metropolitan area data to relate to economic regions and the United States.

Eighty-two areas currently are included in the program. Information on occupational earnings is collected annually in each area. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is obtained biennially in most of the areas.

This bulletin presents results of the survey in New York, N.Y., in April 1965. It was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in New York, N.Y., by Jesse Benjamin, under the direction of Harold A. Barletta. The study was under the general direction of Frederick W. Mueller, Assistant Regional Director for Wages and Industrial Relations.

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*NOTE: Similar tabulations are available for other areas. (See inside back cover.)

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the New York area are also available for auto dealer repair shops (September 1964); banking (December 1964); corrugated and solid fiber boxes (November 1964); fluid milk (September 1964); folding paperboard boxes (November 1964); the machinery industries (May 1965); men's and boys' shirts (November 1964); miscellaneous plastics products (June 1964); sanitary food containers (November 1964); and set-up paperboard boxes (November 1964). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers and helpers.

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Occupational Wage Survey—New York, N.Y.

Introduction

This area is 1 of 82 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists¹ to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted because they tend to furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

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

Occupations and Earnings

The occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance and powerplant; and (4) custodial and material movement. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. The occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are

reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

The averages presented reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing and, thus, contribute differently to the estimates for each job. The pay relationship obtainable from the averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage spread or differential maintained among jobs in individual establishments. Similarly, differences in average pay levels for men and women in any of the selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay treatment of the sexes within individual establishments. Other possible factors which may contribute to differences in pay for men and women include: Differences in progression within established rate ranges, since only the actual rates paid incumbents are collected; and differences in specific duties performed, although the workers are appropriately classified within the same survey job description. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in the specific duties performed.

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

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions as they relate to office and plant workers. Administrative, executive, and professional employees, and force-account construction workers who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. "Office workers" include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers performing clerical or related functions. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but included in nonmanufacturing industries.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented in terms of establishments with formal minimum entrance salary policies.

¹ Data were obtained by mail from some of the smaller establishments for which visits by Bureau field economists in the last previous survey indicated employment in relatively few of the occupations studied. Unusual changes reported by mail were verified with employers.

Shift differential data (table B-2) are limited to plant workers in manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (1) establishment policy,² presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (2) effective practice, presented in terms of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used. In establishments in which some late-shift hours are paid at normal rates, a differential was recorded only if it applied to a majority of the shift hours.

The scheduled weekly hours (table B-3) of a majority of the first-shift workers in an establishment are tabulated as applying to all of the plant or office workers of that establishment. Paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and profit-sharing plans (tables B-4 through B-7) are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed. Sums of individual items in tables B-2 through B-7 may not equal totals because of rounding.

Data on paid holidays (table B-4) are limited to data on holidays granted annually on a formal basis; i. e., (1) are provided for in written form, or (2) have been established by custom. Holidays ordinarily granted are included even though they may fall on a non-workday, even if the worker is not granted another day off. The first part of the paid holidays table presents the number of whole and half holidays actually granted. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time.

The summary of vacation plans (table B-5) is limited to formal policies, excluding informal arrangements whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer. Separate estimates are provided according to employer practice in computing vacation payments, such as time payments, percent of annual earnings, or flat-sum amounts. However, in the tabulations of vacation pay, payments not on a time basis were converted to a time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6) for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excepting only legal requirements such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance

² An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts. An establishment was considered as having formal provisions if it (1) had operated late shifts during the 12 months prior to the survey, or (2) had provisions in written form for operating late shifts.

company and those provided through a union fund or paid directly by the employer out of current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose. Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance.

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,³ plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁴ which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are presented according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans which provide either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

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

Profit-sharing plans (table B-7) are limited to formal plans with definite formulas for computing profit shares to be distributed among employees and whose formulas were communicated to employees in advance of the determination of profits. Data are presented according to provisions for distributing profit shares to employees: (1) Current or cash distribution of profit shares within a short period after determination of profits; (2) deferred distribution of profit shares after a specified number of years or at retirement; (3) combination current and deferred plans; and (4) elective distribution plans, under which each participant is required to select whether to take his share of the current year's profit in cash, have it deferred, or part in cash and part deferred.

³ The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

⁴ An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in New York, N. Y., ¹ by major industry division, ² April 1965

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ⁴	Office	Plant	
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area¹							
All divisions.....	-	5,211	738	1,639,800	465,000	766,500	793,900
Manufacturing.....	100	1,642	247	516,700	104,100	295,200	208,750
Nassau-Suffolk Counties.....	100	183	36	83,000	15,900	44,100	54,360
Westchester-Rockland Counties.....	100	131	34	58,000	13,300	32,300	31,790
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	3,569	491	1,123,100	360,900	471,300	585,150
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵	100	252	79	248,900	52,400	116,800	206,680
Wholesale trade.....	50	951	92	134,700	49,200	52,500	26,850
Retail trade.....	100	391	106	220,400	27,000	167,200	138,230
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	840	89	291,900	189,300	⁶ 14,500	146,130
Services ⁷	50	1,135	125	227,200	43,000	120,300	67,260
New York City¹							
All divisions.....	-	4,483	599	1,365,400	411,000	608,000	637,910
Manufacturing.....	100	1,328	177	375,700	75,000	218,800	122,600
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	3,155	422	989,700	336,000	389,200	515,310
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵	100	218	66	217,900	46,700	99,000	179,730
Wholesale trade.....	50	876	85	124,800	46,000	47,100	25,140
Retail trade.....	100	303	84	168,700	25,100	121,600	111,770
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	752	80	271,500	177,200	⁶ 14,400	140,170
Services ⁷	50	1,006	107	206,800	41,000	107,100	58,500

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

² The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate office and plant categories.

⁵ Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. The governmentally operated portion of New York's transit system is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Estimate relates to real estate establishments only. Workers from the entire industry division are represented in the Series A tables, but from the real estate portion only in "all industry" estimates in the Series B tables.

⁷ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are indexes and percentages of change in average salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and in average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the percentages of change relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The percentages are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. The office clerical data are based on men and women in the following 19 jobs: Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B; clerks, accounting, class A and B; clerks, file, class A, B, and C; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; Comptometer operators; keypunch operators, class A and B; office boys and girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; stenographers, senior; switchboard operators; tabulating-machine operators, class B; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on men and women industrial nurses. Men in the following 8 skilled maintenance jobs and 2 unskilled jobs are included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; painters; pipefitters; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; and laborers, material handling.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average salaries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by employment in each of the jobs during the period surveyed in 1961. These weighted earnings

for individual occupations were then totaled to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the group aggregate for the one year to the aggregate for the other year was computed and the difference between the result and 100 is the percentage of change from the one period to the other. The indexes were computed by multiplying the ratios for each group aggregate for each period after the base year (1961).

The indexes and percentages of change measure, principally, the effects of (1) general salary and wage changes; (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job; and (3) changes in average wages due to changes in the labor force resulting from labor turnover, force expansions, force reductions, and changes in the proportions of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. Changes in the labor force can cause increases or decreases in the occupational averages without actual wage changes. For example, a force expansion might increase the proportion of lower paid workers in a specific occupation and lower the average, whereas a reduction in the proportion of lower paid workers would have the opposite effect. Similarly, the movement of a high-paying establishment out of an area could cause the average earnings to drop, even though no change in rates occurred in other establishments in the area.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effect of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the data. The percentages of change reflect only changes in average pay for straight-time hours. They are not influenced by changes in standard work schedules, as such, or by premium pay for overtime.

Table 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in New York, N. Y., April 1965 and April 1964, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (April 1961=100)		Percents of increase				
	April 1965	April 1964	April 1964 to April 1965	April 1963 to April 1964	April 1962 to April 1963	April 1961 to April 1962	April 1960 to April 1961
All industries:							
Office clerical (men and women) -----	113.7	110.4	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.6
Industrial (men and women)-----	113.9	110.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	4.5	4.7
Skilled maintenance (men)-----	116.1	112.2	3.5	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
Unskilled plant (men) -----	117.7	112.0	5.1	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.4
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical (men and women) -----	112.4	109.9	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.6
Industrial nurses (men and women)-----	113.3	111.4	1.7	2.7	4.5	3.8	5.0
Skilled maintenance (men)-----	114.5	110.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	4.8	4.5
Unskilled plant (men) -----	114.5	109.9	4.2	2.7	2.7	4.2	5.3

A. Occupational Earnings

Table A-1. Office Occupations—SMSA—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 55	\$ 55 and under	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	
						140	150	160	over																		
MEN																											
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	204	36.5	\$ 95.50	\$ 102.00	\$ 87.50-107.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	28	15	24	6	32	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING—MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	218	38.0	102.50	105.50	100.50-113.50	-	-	-	2	11	15	4	1	3	11	59	26	48	22	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	196	38.0	103.00	107.50	101.00-114.00	-	-	-	2	11	15	3	1	2	7	47	22	48	22	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING—MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	163	36.5	85.00	83.50	76.50- 97.00	-	-	3	11	20	22	38	8	11	28	2	4	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	36.5	85.00	83.00	76.50- 96.50	-	-	3	11	20	22	38	7	11	28	2	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	2,872	36.0	111.50	109.50	98.50-125.00	-	-	1	13	24	36	98	129	168	372	376	233	234	255	222	201	124	138	149	46	53	
MANUFACTURING -----	779	36.5	111.00	110.50	98.00-123.00	-	-	-	-	7	11	22	45	65	72	94	68	77	74	87	42	25	34	43	10	3	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,093	36.0	112.00	109.50	98.50-126.00	-	-	1	13	17	25	76	84	103	300	282	165	157	181	135	159	99	104	106	36	50	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	469	36.5	112.00	113.00	100.50-125.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	25	11	10	60	55	44	28	87	19	37	18	32	17	4	8	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	538	36.0	119.50	115.50	100.00-136.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	27	32	73	45	35	42	30	36	28	43	38	54	12	36	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	605	36.0	108.00	109.00	96.00-123.50	-	-	-	12	15	19	31	28	34	51	77	44	53	51	55	79	12	17	26	1	-	
SERVICES -----	420	36.0	109.50	104.00	98.50-119.00	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	8	17	101	92	41	34	11	19	12	26	14	8	17	6	
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	2,500	36.0	85.50	85.00	75.50- 95.00	-	24	82	179	308	262	390	383	238	220	146	92	85	38	17	21	8	6	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	456	36.0	90.00	87.50	81.00- 99.00	-	-	5	24	21	39	109	58	63	31	32	21	16	9	5	13	6	3	1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,044	36.0	84.50	84.50	74.50- 94.50	-	24	77	155	287	223	281	325	175	189	114	71	69	29	12	8	2	3	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	341	37.0	90.00	89.00	78.50-102.50	-	-	14	8	28	51	40	38	34	25	34	34	8	15	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	347	36.0	88.50	88.00	82.00- 96.50	-	-	2	28	11	25	60	84	42	30	25	11	5	12	1	8	-	3	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	996	35.5	81.00	79.50	71.50- 92.00	-	23	55	106	209	120	116	99	45	112	30	25	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	317	37.0	85.50	87.00	81.50- 92.00	-	-	-	6	34	24	60	95	53	22	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	174	37.5	97.50	97.00	83.00-110.50	-	-	-	6	5	30	5	22	2	45	7	8	13	11	17	-	-	-	3	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	37.5	90.00	89.50	78.50- 98.00	-	-	-	6	5	30	5	19	2	45	6	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	266	36.5	79.50	78.00	70.00- 91.50	-	20	21	26	45	38	29	10	43	13	10	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	36.5	76.00	75.50	67.00- 84.50	-	20	19	25	32	30	25	8	33	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	189	36.0	67.50	65.50	61.50- 70.00	2	24	66	52	15	1	7	7	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	159	36.0	63.50	54.00	61.00- 67.50	2	24	66	51	11	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ORDER -----	993	36.5	95.50	94.00	83.50-105.50	-	-	-	10	57	78	144	89	141	164	58	48	62	27	15	30	22	36	12	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	210	36.0	92.00	90.00	79.50- 96.00	-	-	-	-	20	37	30	18	53	-	7	8	7	4	1	7	6	12	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	783	36.5	96.50	96.00	84.50-106.50	-	-	-	10	37	41	114	71	88	164	51	40	55	23	14	23	16	24	12	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	661	36.0	97.50	97.00	86.00-108.50	-	-	-	-	32	23	99	70	48	158	45	32	53	22	12	15	16	24	12	-	-	
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	537	37.0	101.00	100.00	88.00-112.00	-	-	3	1	24	7	46	90	58	41	59	55	47	17	28	9	13	15	22	2	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	239	37.5	106.00	103.50	91.00-121.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	45	27	9	44	3	37	2	22	7	4	7	22	1	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	298	36.5	96.50	95.00	85.50-108.00	-	-	3	1	18	7	43	45	31	32	15	52	10	15	6	2	9	8	-	1	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	101	37.5	100.00	102.50	93.50-117.00	-	-	1	1	9	2	17	10	5	4	4	12	6	14	5	-	9	1	-	1	-	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	101	35.5	97.00	96.50	85.50-107.00	-	-	-	-	7	3	14	16	5	21	1	25	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	
DUPLICATING—MACHINE OPERATORS (MIMEDGRAPH OR DITTO) -----	343	36.0	74.50	73.00	68.50- 81.00	5	1	26	80	98	40	41	10	23	11	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	282	36.0	75.00	73.50	69.00- 81.50	-	1	18	68	81	34	35	7	20	11	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—SMSA—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 55	\$ 55 and under	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	
						60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	150	160	over		
WOMEN - CONTINUED																											
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	7,408	36.5	\$ 85.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 76.00-92.00	-	18	103	470	914	1441	1258	1072	737	516	312	140	105	84	136	66	19	3	4	2	8	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,634	37.0	89.00	88.00	81.00-96.50	-	15	26	32	72	193	355	200	297	130	128	62	46	27	11	14	12	-	4	2	8	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,774	36.0	83.50	81.50	75.50-89.50	-	3	77	438	842	1248	903	872	440	386	184	78	59	57	125	52	7	3	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	605	37.5	92.00	89.00	77.00-109.50	-	-	-	66	62	58	48	83	77	44	13	4	39	8	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	394	35.5	89.00	87.00	78.50-96.50	-	-	3	1	15	108	38	87	23	63	10	22	8	4	4	1	4	3	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	195	35.5	80.00	80.00	75.00-84.50	-	-	-	4	44	50	52	19	18	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	3,653	36.5	79.50	79.00	74.00-86.00	-	1	73	326	678	890	650	561	219	200	32	16	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES ⁵ -----	927	35.5	91.50	90.00	80.00-102.00	-	2	1	41	43	142	115	122	103	76	129	31	8	45	18	48	3	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	13,871	36.5	73.00	73.00	67.00-79.00	124	403	1783	2958	2953	2648	1466	815	328	152	130	77	10	11	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	2,444	37.5	75.50	75.00	68.50-83.50	46	43	251	389	510	419	256	261	105	82	62	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,427	36.0	72.50	72.50	66.50-78.50	78	360	1532	2569	2443	2229	1210	554	223	70	68	60	7	11	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	1,125	37.0	80.00	78.50	73.00-85.00	-	-	32	138	181	300	203	112	49	20	45	34	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,164	36.0	78.00	78.50	74.00-84.00	-	4	33	99	197	381	211	123	47	25	6	20	3	3	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	679	36.5	69.50	69.00	63.50-74.50	12	47	163	154	145	62	56	18	11	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	7,108	36.0	70.00	70.00	65.50-76.00	58	283	1181	1973	1623	1210	514	219	34	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES ⁵ -----	1,351	36.5	75.00	75.50	69.50-81.50	6	26	123	205	297	276	226	82	82	12	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the employees surveyed receive more than the rate shown; half receive less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by 2 rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn more than the higher rate.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 11 at \$160 to \$170; 7 at \$170 to \$180; and 7 at \$180 and over.⁶ Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$45 to \$50; and 51 at \$50 to \$55.⁷ All workers were at \$50 to \$55.⁸ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-1a. Office Occupations—5 Boroughs—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 55	\$ 55 and under	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160		
						60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	150	160	over			
MEN																												
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	200	36.5	\$ 96.00	\$ 102.50	\$ 88.50-107.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	24	15	24	6	32	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	213	38.0	103.00	106.00	101.00-113.50	-	-	-	-	11	14	3	1	2	11	59	26	48	22	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	193	38.0	103.50	107.50	101.00-114.00	-	-	-	-	11	14	3	1	2	7	47	22	48	22	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1b. Office Occupations—Manufacturing—Nassau—Suffolk Counties—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Nassau—Suffolk Counties), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																	
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 145	\$ 150													
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and over								
MEN																																							
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	91	39.0	\$ 114.00	\$ 113.00	\$ 97.50-128.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	15	11	10	2	8	8	7	8	5	1	4	1	8													
OFFICE BOYS -----	62	38.0	65.50	64.00	58.50- 70.50	-	22	12	13	4	2	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	58	38.0	113.50	109.00	94.00-140.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	1	3	6	7	1	5	1	-	5	1	5	-	9													
WOMEN																																							
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	50	37.5	66.50	64.00	61.50- 76.00	-	3	29	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	127	39.5	103.00	105.00	89.00-115.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	16	8	7	13	17	15	10	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	230	38.5	74.50	74.50	68.00- 83.50	-	33	11	23	54	24	39	25	12	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	97	38.0	72.50	63.00	57.00- 93.50	9	35	9	5	4	-	-	1	15	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, ORDER -----	98	37.0	63.50	63.00	58.50- 68.50	1	33	25	21	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	85	37.0	84.50	84.50	79.00- 90.50	-	1	-	1	7	15	22	18	7	8	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	154	39.0	89.00	90.50	82.50- 96.50	-	-	1	12	6	-	37	19	30	34	7	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	182	38.5	71.00	72.50	63.00- 80.50	16	14	25	20	34	25	31	10	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES -----	1,175	39.5	104.50	106.50	89.50-119.50	-	1	1	2	42	45	136	77	123	43	98	77	104	143	98	74	57	16	26	9	3													
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	258	40.0	97.00	103.00	84.00-109.50	-	-	2	2	21	13	35	14	11	9	38	57	47	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	143	38.5	79.50	80.00	73.50- 86.50	-	-	-	13	31	28	32	14	10	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	63	37.5	73.00	68.50	64.50- 86.00	-	8	9	23	2	-	5	6	5	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	342	39.5	86.50	85.00	81.00- 93.50	-	15	14	10	10	10	115	29	77	8	12	30	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	809	39.5	71.00	71.50	64.50- 76.50	46	33	132	139	206	171	14	4	1	43	6	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
³ All workers were at \$150 to \$155.

Table A-1c. Office Occupations—Manufacturing—Westchester—Rockland Counties—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Westchester—Rockland Counties), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 145	\$ 150		
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEN																												
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	73	38.0	\$ 112.00	\$ 113.50	\$ 101.00-123.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	11	1	13	6	13	4	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE BOYS -----	79	36.5	64.00	66.00	58.50-69.50	12	11	9	32	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	72	37.0	106.00	104.50	98.50-110.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	11	17	15	7	2	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN																												
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	64	38.0	87.00	88.50	83.50-93.50	-	-	-	-	-	24	13	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	94	37.5	80.00	79.00	75.50-87.50	-	-	-	11	11	32	7	21	6	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	86	36.5	112.50	113.00	104.50-122.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	4	12	10	18	7	17	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	92	36.5	88.50	90.00	85.00-94.00	-	-	-	3	2	6	12	22	31	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	85	37.0	78.50	78.50	75.50-83.00	-	-	4	7	8	36	17	9	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	115	36.0	64.00	63.00	58.50-72.00	-	40	29	7	26	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	73	38.0	97.50	93.50	84.50-116.00	-	-	-	-	6	14	12	7	3	5	3	3	15	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-		
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	121	37.5	94.50	90.00	81.50-107.00	-	-	-	-	8	20	8	26	4	11	12	7	10	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-		
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	480	36.0	76.50	74.00	69.50-82.50	-	-	-	141	124	77	35	39	20	19	20	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SECRETARIES -----	1,307	36.5	113.00	113.00	99.50-127.00	-	-	-	-	28	42	56	92	123	120	114	135	112	112	111	76	55	48	36	47	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	686	36.0	88.50	87.50	82.00-96.00	-	-	-	4	22	82	155	161	79	78	48	24	16	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	-		
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	461	36.5	98.50	100.50	90.00-107.00	-	-	-	1	11	19	24	59	50	53	108	61	36	30	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	99	37.0	79.00	79.00	74.00-86.50	-	-	-	6	23	26	16	13	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	51	37.0	81.50	79.00	75.50-86.50	-	-	-	2	9	19	8	3	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	266	37.5	86.50	83.00	76.50-96.00	-	-	12	18	20	62	34	19	32	13	26	7	10	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-		
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	177	37.0	77.50	77.00	70.50-85.00	-	-	7	34	37	31	24	21	13	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

Table A-1d. Office Occupations—Central Offices—5 Boroughs—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in central offices, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 145	\$ 150
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEN																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	480	35.5	\$ 108.00	\$ 105.50	\$ 95.50-117.50	-	-	-	-	5	4	19	35	51	51	72	47	56	41	23	13	14	10	22	12	5
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	197	35.5	86.00	85.00	78.00- 93.00	-	-	-	24	9	27	39	38	20	17	11	2	4	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-
OFFICE BOYS -----	869	35.5	68.00	66.50	60.50- 74.50	56	133	200	181	90	70	44	34	36	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	128	36.5	113.00	113.00	104.00-126.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	7	9	17	21	12	10	9	13	7	5	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	168	35.5	99.00	98.50	89.00-106.50	-	-	-	6	2	4	4	35	19	21	32	13	11	3	4	2	6	-	6	-	-
WOMEN																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	376	35.5	105.00	104.50	92.00-118.00	-	2	-	-	5	3	26	42	43	30	42	28	36	40	36	8	18	7	4	6	-
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	481	35.5	88.00	85.00	76.50-100.00	-	2	23	25	41	86	63	56	41	23	31	18	19	41	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	166	35.5	99.50	102.50	88.00-112.00	-	-	-	4	2	10	15	19	14	14	11	30	14	28	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	633	35.5	77.00	75.50	65.00- 87.00	-	86	70	54	102	54	84	57	52	34	23	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	328	35.5	72.50	69.50	64.00- 81.50	1	17	85	68	50	10	51	35	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	159	36.0	103.50	104.00	88.00-119.00	-	-	2	3	5	11	8	17	5	15	17	16	10	13	12	8	8	3	3	3	-
COMPTMETER OPERATORS -----	628	35.5	90.00	91.00	80.00- 99.50	-	8	30	19	51	51	56	86	84	92	67	31	14	22	12	3	2	-	-	-	-
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	452	36.0	89.00	89.00	81.50- 97.00	-	-	-	14	32	43	85	66	78	52	36	32	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	615	36.0	82.00	82.50	75.00- 89.50	-	6	20	52	80	101	108	101	87	38	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES -----	7,961	35.5	115.50	112.50	100.00-129.00	-	-	-	-	41	90	199	438	548	669	840	789	726	645	600	457	459	297	331	221	611
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	2,451	35.0	85.50	84.00	78.00- 92.50	-	3	36	149	179	429	529	363	305	122	117	83	59	40	10	15	-	12	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,181	35.0	103.00	101.50	94.50-109.00	-	-	-	-	4	4	47	87	165	195	320	82	77	47	56	32	34	19	9	3	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A ³ -----	228	36.0	95.50	96.50	89.00-103.50	-	-	-	-	4	21	14	22	40	49	32	26	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B ³ -----	163	35.5	87.00	88.00	82.00- 93.00	-	-	-	-	9	20	27	47	35	14	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	306	35.0	89.50	90.00	81.50- 97.00	-	-	-	12	8	39	59	34	65	32	37	5	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	704	35.5	89.50	88.50	81.00- 97.00	-	-	1	1	64	92	103	127	113	79	64	15	7	21	2	5	10	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	837	35.5	74.50	73.00	68.00- 79.50	-	-	110	161	228	139	79	58	28	13	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

³ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Central (or district administrative) offices are establishments primarily engaged in general administrative, supervisory, purchasing, accounting, and other management functions performed centrally for the other establishments of the same company. They are classified on the basis of the most appropriate major industry group representing the primary activity of the establishments served.

The majority of central offices are classified in manufacturing; all are appropriately represented in the other tables presented in this bulletin.

Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations—SMSA—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																															
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190											
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and						
60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	over																	
MEN																																					
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A ³ -----	723	38.5	\$ 154.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 140.50-171.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	15	53	74	111	121	111	109	68	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	435	38.5	162.00	163.50	148.00-175.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	21	90	72	61	103	56	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	288	38.5	142.50	141.00	127.00-160.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	45	53	21	49	50	6	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ³ -----	1,691	39.0	138.50	139.50	127.00-152.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	25	45	89	62	288	352	329	228	159	101	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,217	39.0	138.50	140.50	129.00-150.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	12	50	37	212	276	303	212	73	27	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	474	39.0	139.00	136.00	120.00-164.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	33	39	25	76	76	26	16	86	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	65	36.0	126.50	125.50	113.00-137.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	1	26	4	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	362	39.5	141.50	138.00	121.50-167.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	27	29	19	45	66	8	3	83	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C ³ -----	1,362	39.0	113.50	112.50	98.50-131.50	-	-	-	1	17	78	68	122	74	144	127	111	76	181	127	110	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	479	39.0	106.00	108.00	99.00-116.50	-	-	-	-	14	6	38	39	27	81	60	81	52	75	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	883	39.0	117.50	121.50	98.50-141.50	-	-	-	1	3	72	30	83	47	63	67	30	24	106	123	108	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	78	36.0	105.00	102.50	91.50-118.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	8	6	16	9	-	5	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS ³ -----	282	39.0	81.50	83.00	68.00- 91.50	6	51	23	5	19	65	36	24	13	6	13	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	139	39.0	79.00	81.00	64.00- 92.50	6	36	15	-	8	20	9	24	4	6	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																																					
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	665	37.5	113.50	113.00	102.50-124.50	-	-	-	-	1	8	10	42	50	115	55	93	78	108	75	22	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	338	38.0	116.50	114.50	103.00-129.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	19	18	71	18	47	31	50	55	18	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	327	37.0	110.50	111.50	101.00-120.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	23	32	44	37	46	47	58	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	84	37.5	112.50	111.00	103.00-125.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	10	15	10	6	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	98	37.5	104.00	104.50	93.00-117.00	-	-	-	-	7	8	16	5	15	4	13	14	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ⁵ -----	117	36.0	111.00	111.50	102.50-118.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	15	18	15	21	23	14	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁵ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2a. Professional and Technical Occupations—5 Boroughs—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190		
						and under	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	over	
MEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A ³ -----	514	38.0	\$ 149.50	\$ 152.00	\$ 136.50-165.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	17	36	62	70	100	96	39	35	14	-	-
MANUFACTURING-----	248	37.5	159.00	159.00	147.50-172.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	13	51	56	49	33	31	7	-
NONMANUFACTURING-----	266	38.5	141.00	139.00	126.00-159.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	49	19	44	47	6	4	7	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ³ -----	888	38.5	137.50	137.50	124.50-150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	33	61	45	66	110	164	167	37	96	80	6	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING-----	455	38.0	136.50	139.00	127.50-144.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	20	39	64	97	154	26	21	6	5	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING-----	433	38.5	138.00	134.50	118.00-165.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	33	39	25	27	46	67	13	11	75	74	1	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	51	35.5	122.00	123.00	110.50-128.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	1	8	16	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C ³ -----	1,146	39.0	115.50	115.50	99.00-134.50	-	-	-	3	77	56	102	61	103	93	72	51	119	46	127	110	126	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING-----	320	38.5	107.50	109.50	100.50-119.00	-	-	-	-	5	33	22	15	56	33	50	35	47	18	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING-----	826	39.0	118.50	123.00	98.00-142.50	-	-	-	3	72	23	80	46	47	60	22	16	72	28	123	108	126	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	78	36.0	105.00	102.50	91.50-118.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	8	6	16	9	-	5	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS ³ -----	216	39.0	86.00	84.50	80.50-95.00	15	8	5	19	65	36	15	13	6	13	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																												
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	482	37.0	115.00	115.00	104.00-125.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	25	35	73	36	71	68	45	49	50	18	2	1	2	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING-----	205	37.0	120.00	118.50	109.50-130.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	36	4	35	24	21	20	31	14	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING-----	277	36.5	112.00	112.50	102.50-121.50	-	-	-	1	3	18	30	37	32	36	44	24	29	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	79	37.5	112.00	110.50	103.00-124.00	-	-	-	-	3	11	10	15	10	6	6	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE-----	65	37.0	108.50	113.50	98.00-120.50	-	-	-	1	2	11	4	8	2	7	14	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ⁵ -----	110	36.0	111.00	111.50	102.00-118.50	-	-	-	-	1	4	15	18	13	17	22	6	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁵ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2b. Professional and Technical Occupations—Manufacturing—Nassau—Suffolk Counties—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Nassau—Suffolk Counties), N. Y., April 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185							
						and under 90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	over							
MEN																																	
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A ³ -----	162	39.5	\$ 168.00	\$ 173.00	\$ 156.50-179.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	2	10	-	9	43	27	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ³ -----	663	40.0	142.00	144.00	132.50-153.50	1	-	-	-	12	16	11	52	30	89	60	76	60	131	55	32	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C ³ -----	115	40.0	106.50	108.50	101.00-114.50	12	3	12	12	27	23	16	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																																	
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	86	39.5	109.00	103.50	98.50-123.00	3	12	10	25	5	6	3	2	2	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-2c. Professional and Technical Occupations—Manufacturing—Westchester—Rockland Counties—Men

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Westchester—Rockland Counties), N. Y., April 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																										
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170										
						and under 90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175									
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ³ -----	99	39.0	\$ 127.00	\$ 128.00	\$ 119.00-138.50	1	-	7	-	12	6	19	8	4	26	9	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—SMSA—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (Standard Metropolitan Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	1,488	36.5	\$ 83.50	CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	5,065	36.5	\$ 72.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	5,529	36.5	\$ 76.00
MANUFACTURING -----	324	36.5	81.50	MANUFACTURING -----	972	36.5	81.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,401	36.5	77.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,164	36.5	84.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,093	36.5	71.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,128	36.5	76.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	429	36.0	86.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	310	38.5	85.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	742	37.0	79.00
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	908	36.0	84.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	365	36.5	75.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	475	36.5	76.50
MANUFACTURING -----	141	36.5	85.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	328	37.0	64.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	514	36.5	73.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	767	36.0	84.00	FINANCE ² -----	2,548	36.0	69.50	FINANCE ² -----	2,040	36.0	75.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	222	37.5	79.50	SERVICES -----	542	36.5	69.50	SERVICES -----	357	36.5	78.00
SERVICES -----	126	36.5	83.00	CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	5,696	36.0	64.00	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS -----	7,175	36.0	65.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,691	37.0	93.50	MANUFACTURING -----	694	36.5	70.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,776	36.0	66.50
MANUFACTURING -----	369	36.5	94.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,002	36.0	63.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,399	36.0	65.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,322	37.0	93.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	255	36.5	71.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	759	36.5	68.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	336	37.0	99.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	473	36.0	67.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	693	36.5	66.00
FINANCE ² -----	777	37.5	90.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	349	37.0	60.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	281	36.0	62.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,993	36.5	81.00	FINANCE ² -----	3,485	36.0	63.00	FINANCE ² -----	2,552	36.0	64.50
MANUFACTURING -----	598	36.5	81.50	SERVICES -----	440	37.0	61.00	SERVICES -----	1,114	36.5	63.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,395	36.5	80.50	CLERKS, ORDER -----	2,733	36.5	84.00	SECRETARIES -----	41,900	36.0	108.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	130	36.0	92.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,035	36.5	80.50	MANUFACTURING -----	13,417	36.0	112.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	536	36.0	86.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,698	36.5	86.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	28,483	36.0	107.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	148	37.5	78.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,164	36.0	90.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	4,330	37.0	112.50
FINANCE ² -----	1,404	36.5	76.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	494	38.0	77.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	5,554	36.0	108.50
SERVICES -----	177	36.5	90.00	CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	2,380	36.5	95.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,440	36.0	105.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	5,837	36.0	107.50	MANUFACTURING -----	832	36.5	98.00	FINANCE ² -----	9,803	36.0	105.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,669	36.5	108.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,548	36.5	93.00	SERVICES -----	7,356	35.5	104.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,168	36.0	107.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	265	37.5	100.50	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	11,961	36.0	85.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	696	36.5	112.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	205	36.0	96.00	MANUFACTURING -----	3,879	35.5	89.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,030	36.0	111.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	254	36.5	80.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,082	36.0	83.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	285	36.5	101.00	FINANCE ² -----	481	35.5	95.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	1,373	36.5	90.00
FINANCE ² -----	1,255	36.0	101.50	SERVICES -----	343	36.0	93.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,275	36.0	91.00
SERVICES -----	902	36.0	108.00	COMPTOMETER OPERATORS -----	2,949	36.0	87.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	584	35.5	76.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	7,895	36.0	82.00	MANUFACTURING -----	727	36.5	96.00	FINANCE ² -----	4,173	36.0	78.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,549	36.5	85.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,222	36.0	84.50	SERVICES -----	677	36.0	86.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,346	36.0	81.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	210	36.0	93.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	5,035	36.0	98.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	1,148	36.0	88.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	352	37.0	89.50	MANUFACTURING -----	2,005	36.0	102.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,274	36.0	83.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,043	36.5	80.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,030	36.0	94.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	777	37.0	74.50	FINANCE ² -----	373	35.0	83.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	480	36.5	98.00
FINANCE ² -----	2,098	35.5	78.00	SERVICES -----	244	36.5	87.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	491	35.5	103.50
SERVICES -----	1,049	36.5	81.50	DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO) -----	468	36.0	74.00	FINANCE ² -----	1,510	36.5	92.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	1,782	36.0	88.50	MANUFACTURING -----	117	35.5	71.50	SERVICES -----	505	36.0	91.50
MANUFACTURING -----	345	37.0	99.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	351	36.0	75.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A ⁴ -----	1,305	36.5	94.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,437	36.0	85.50	SERVICES -----	126	36.0	72.50	MANUFACTURING -----	408	36.5	97.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	165	36.5	92.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	3,352	36.5	88.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	897	36.5	93.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	187	35.5	88.00	MANUFACTURING -----	871	37.0	91.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	266	37.5	99.00
FINANCE ² -----	885	36.0	83.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,481	36.5	87.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	112	35.5	96.00
SERVICES -----	147	37.0	92.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	477	38.0	97.00	FINANCE ² -----	301	36.5	89.50
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	237	37.0	92.00	SERVICES -----	191	35.5	87.50
				RETAIL TRADE -----	169	35.5	85.50				
				FINANCE ² -----	1,424	35.5	83.50				
				SERVICES -----	174	37.0	89.00				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—SMSA—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B ⁴ -----	4,357	36.0	\$ 83.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	1,271	36.0	\$ 79.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A ⁴ -----	723	38.5	\$ 154.00
MANUFACTURING-----	389	36.0	89.50	MANUFACTURING-----	171	37.5	84.00	MANUFACTURING-----	435	38.5	162.00
NONMANUFACTURING-----	3,968	36.0	83.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	1,100	36.0	79.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	288	38.5	142.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	475	37.5	92.00	RETAIL TRADE-----	111	36.5	76.00				
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	476	36.5	88.00	FINANCE ² -----	754	36.0	78.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ⁴ -----	1,723	39.0	138.50
RETAIL TRADE-----	434	37.5	75.00					MANUFACTURING-----	1,230	39.0	138.50
FINANCE ² -----	1,399	36.0	84.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL-----	2,783	36.0	84.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	493	38.5	138.50
SERVICES-----	1,184	35.5	78.50	MANUFACTURING-----	598	36.0	85.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	66	36.0	126.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	2,491	36.5	84.50	NONMANUFACTURING-----	2,185	36.0	83.50	SERVICES-----	362	39.5	141.50
MANUFACTURING-----	1,042	37.0	84.00	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	715	36.5	87.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C ⁴ -----	1,380	39.0	113.50
NONMANUFACTURING-----	1,449	36.5	85.00	FINANCE ² -----	1,232	35.5	82.00	MANUFACTURING-----	493	39.0	106.00
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	645	36.5	87.50				NONMANUFACTURING-----	887	39.0	117.50	
RETAIL TRADE-----	105	37.0	80.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	7,592	36.5	85.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	78	36.0	105.00
FINANCE ² -----	211	36.0	85.50	MANUFACTURING-----	1,637	37.0	89.00				
SERVICES-----	424	36.5	82.50	NONMANUFACTURING-----	5,955	36.0	84.00	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS ⁴ -----	308	39.0	81.50
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	1,163	36.5	113.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	644	37.0	92.00	MANUFACTURING-----	143	39.0	79.00
MANUFACTURING-----	303	36.5	115.50	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	394	35.5	89.00				
NONMANUFACTURING-----	860	36.5	113.00	RETAIL TRADE-----	195	35.5	80.00	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)-----	679	37.5	114.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	170	39.0	130.00	FINANCE ² -----	3,682	36.5	80.00	MANUFACTURING-----	348	38.0	117.00
FINANCE ² -----	531	36.0	105.50	SERVICES-----	1,040	35.5	93.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	331	37.0	110.50
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	2,932	36.0	94.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	14,176	36.5	73.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	88	37.5	113.50
MANUFACTURING-----	501	36.5	101.50	MANUFACTURING-----	2,472	37.5	75.50	RETAIL TRADE-----	98	37.5	104.00
NONMANUFACTURING-----	2,431	35.5	92.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	11,704	36.0	72.50	FINANCE ² -----	117	36.0	111.00
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	179	35.5	94.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	1,283	37.0	80.50				
RETAIL TRADE-----	108	37.0	90.50	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	1,182	36.0	78.00				
FINANCE ² -----	1,181	36.0	93.50	RETAIL TRADE-----	691	37.0	69.50				
SERVICES-----	198	36.0	95.00	FINANCE ² -----	7,144	36.0	70.00				
				SERVICES-----	1,404	36.5	75.00				

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-3a. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—5 Boroughs—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	1,321	36.5	\$ 85.00	CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	4,768	36.0	\$ 72.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	4,587	36.5	\$ 76.50
MANUFACTURING -----	285	36.5	82.50	MANUFACTURING -----	737	36.0	77.50	MANUFACTURING -----	739	36.5	78.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,036	36.5	85.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,031	36.5	71.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,848	36.5	76.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	309	36.5	92.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	309	38.5	85.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	683	37.0	79.50
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	836	36.0	84.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	362	36.5	75.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	404	36.5	75.50
MANUFACTURING -----	137	36.5	85.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	326	37.0	64.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	514	36.5	73.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	699	36.0	83.50	FINANCE ² -----	2,493	36.0	69.50	FINANCE ² -----	1,920	36.0	75.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	218	37.5	79.50	SERVICES -----	541	36.5	69.50	SERVICES -----	327	36.0	79.00
SERVICES -----	126	36.5	83.00	CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	5,073	36.0	64.50	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS -----	6,860	36.0	65.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,425	37.0	96.00	MANUFACTURING -----	472	36.0	70.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,550	35.5	66.50
MANUFACTURING -----	269	36.0	97.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,601	36.0	63.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,310	36.0	65.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,156	37.0	96.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	218	36.5	72.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	740	36.5	68.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	331	37.0	99.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	401	36.0	66.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	667	36.5	66.00
FINANCE ² -----	619	37.0	94.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	344	37.0	60.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	281	36.0	62.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,617	36.0	82.50	FINANCE ² -----	3,198	35.5	63.50	FINANCE ² -----	2,515	36.0	65.00
MANUFACTURING -----	454	36.0	83.50	SERVICES -----	140	37.0	61.00	SERVICES -----	1,107	36.5	63.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,163	36.0	82.00	CLERKS, ORDER -----	2,450	36.5	85.50	SECRETARIES -----	38,466	36.0	108.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	130	36.0	92.50	MANUFACTURING -----	853	36.5	82.50	MANUFACTURING -----	10,934	35.5	112.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	532	36.0	86.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,597	36.5	87.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	27,532	36.0	107.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	137	37.5	77.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,113	36.0	90.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	4,247	37.0	112.00
FINANCE ² -----	1,195	36.0	78.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	444	38.0	77.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	5,348	36.0	109.00
SERVICES -----	169	36.5	90.50	CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	2,104	36.5	95.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,403	36.0	105.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	5,240	36.0	107.50	MANUFACTURING -----	666	36.5	100.00	FINANCE ² -----	9,345	36.0	106.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,292	36.0	107.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,438	36.0	93.50	SERVICES -----	7,189	35.5	104.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,948	36.0	108.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	234	37.0	101.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	10,722	36.0	84.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	677	36.5	113.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	175	36.0	96.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,934	35.5	88.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	974	36.0	112.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	234	36.5	81.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	7,788	36.0	82.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	278	36.5	101.00	FINANCE ² -----	460	35.5	94.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	1,228	36.5	88.50
FINANCE ² -----	1,134	36.0	102.50	SERVICES -----	335	36.0	93.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,250	36.0	90.50
SERVICES -----	885	35.5	108.00	COMPTOMETER OPERATORS -----	2,803	36.0	86.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	573	35.5	76.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	7,075	36.0	82.00	MANUFACTURING -----	668	36.0	95.00	FINANCE ² -----	4,095	36.0	78.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,151	36.5	87.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,135	36.0	84.00	SERVICES -----	642	36.0	87.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,924	36.0	81.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	210	36.0	93.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	4,254	36.0	97.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	977	36.0	88.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	331	36.5	89.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,365	35.5	102.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,180	36.0	84.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	982	36.5	80.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,889	36.0	95.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	743	37.0	74.50	FINANCE ² -----	369	35.0	83.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	458	36.5	97.50
FINANCE ² -----	2,034	35.5	78.50	SERVICES -----	243	36.5	87.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	491	35.5	103.50
SERVICES -----	990	36.0	81.50	DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATORS (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO) -----	436	36.0	74.00	FINANCE ² -----	1,477	36.5	92.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	1,656	36.0	87.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	342	36.0	75.00	SERVICES -----	419	35.5	91.50
MANUFACTURING -----	243	36.0	95.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	2,925	36.0	88.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A ⁴ -----	1,174	36.0	94.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,413	36.0	86.00	MANUFACTURING -----	596	36.0	91.50	MANUFACTURING -----	338	36.0	96.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	146	36.5	94.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,329	36.0	87.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	836	36.5	93.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	187	35.5	88.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	442	38.0	96.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	263	37.5	99.00
FINANCE ² -----	881	36.0	83.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	216	36.5	92.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	108	35.5	96.00
SERVICES -----	147	37.0	92.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	169	35.5	85.50	FINANCE ² -----	266	36.0	89.50
				FINANCE ² -----	1,371	35.5	83.50	SERVICES -----	177	35.5	87.00
				SERVICES -----	131	36.5	92.50				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3a. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—5 Boroughs—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			\$	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			\$	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			\$
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B ⁴ -----	4,075	36.0	84.00	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C-----	1,153	36.0	79.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A ⁴ -----	514	38.0	149.50
MANUFACTURING-----	326	36.0	90.00	MANUFACTURING-----	131	37.0	84.50	MANUFACTURING-----	248	37.5	159.00
NONMANUFACTURING-----	3,749	36.0	83.50	NONMANUFACTURING-----	1,022	36.0	79.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	266	38.5	141.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	420	37.0	92.50	RETAIL TRADE-----	111	36.5	76.00				
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	476	36.5	88.00	FINANCE ² -----	712	35.5	79.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ⁴ -----	907	38.5	137.00
RETAIL TRADE-----	341	37.5	76.00					MANUFACTURING-----	455	38.0	136.50
FINANCE ² -----	1,336	36.0	85.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL-----	2,608	36.0	84.50	NONMANUFACTURING-----	452	38.5	137.50
SERVICES-----	1,176	35.5	78.50	MANUFACTURING-----	483	35.5	87.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	52	35.5	121.50
				NONMANUFACTURING-----	2,125	36.0	83.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C ⁴ -----	1,150	39.0	115.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	2,114	36.5	85.50	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	695	36.5	87.50	MANUFACTURING-----	320	38.5	107.50
MANUFACTURING-----	800	37.0	85.50	FINANCE ² -----	1,194	35.5	82.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	830	39.0	118.50
NONMANUFACTURING-----	1,314	36.5	85.50					PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	78	36.0	105.00
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	573	36.0	87.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A-----	6,831	36.0	85.00	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS ⁴ -----	217	39.0	86.00
FINANCE ² -----	200	36.0	85.00	MANUFACTURING-----	1,026	35.5	91.00				
SERVICES-----	397	36.5	83.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	5,805	36.0	84.00	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)---	491	37.0	115.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	560	37.0	93.00	MANUFACTURING-----	210	37.0	120.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A-----	996	36.5	113.50	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	389	35.5	89.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	281	37.0	112.00
MANUFACTURING-----	190	36.0	116.50	RETAIL TRADE-----	195	35.5	80.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	83	37.5	113.50
NONMANUFACTURING-----	806	36.5	112.50	FINANCE ² -----	3,646	36.5	80.00	RETAIL TRADE-----	65	37.0	108.50
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	164	39.0	129.00	SERVICES-----	1,015	35.5	93.00	FINANCE ² -----	110	36.0	111.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	164	39.0	129.00								
FINANCE ² -----	494	36.0	105.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B-----	12,750	36.0	73.50				
				MANUFACTURING-----	1,483	36.5	77.50				
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B-----	2,605	35.5	94.00	NONMANUFACTURING-----	11,267	36.0	73.00				
MANUFACTURING-----	371	36.0	101.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	1,232	37.0	80.50				
NONMANUFACTURING-----	2,234	35.5	92.50	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	1,148	36.0	78.00				
WHOLESALE TRADE-----	149	35.0	95.00	RETAIL TRADE-----	677	36.5	69.50				
RETAIL TRADE-----	108	37.0	90.50	FINANCE ² -----	6,850	36.0	70.50				
FINANCE ² -----	1,151	35.5	93.50	SERVICES-----	1,360	36.5	75.50				
SERVICES-----	176	35.5	97.00								

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-3b. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Manufacturing—Nassau—Suffolk Counties—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Nassau—Suffolk Counties), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average		Occupation	Number of workers	Average		Occupation	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	50	37.5	\$ 66.50	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS-----	103	38.5	\$ 66.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	343	39.5	\$ 86.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	218	39.5	107.50	SECRETARIES -----	1,175	39.5	104.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	809	39.5	71.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	271	38.5	76.50	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	259	40.0	97.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	107	38.0	74.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	143	38.5	79.50				
CLERKS, ORDER -----	115	37.0	65.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	70	37.5	109.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A ² -----	162	39.5	168.00
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	89	37.0	85.00	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	50	39.5	96.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ² -----	675	40.0	142.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	154	39.0	89.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	63	37.5	73.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C ² -----	122	40.0	107.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	182	38.5	71.00					NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	88	39.5	110.00

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-3c. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Manufacturing—Westchester—Rockland Counties—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Westchester—Rockland Counties), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average		Occupation	Number of workers	Average		Occupation	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	64	38.0	\$ 87.00	CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	77	38.0	\$ 97.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	80	37.0	\$ 106.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	94	37.5	80.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	121	37.5	94.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	52	37.0	82.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	159	38.0	112.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	480	36.0	76.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	268	37.5	86.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	127	37.0	91.00	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS-----	123	37.0	66.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	180	37.0	78.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	90	37.0	79.00	SECRETARIES -----	1,308	36.5	113.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	115	36.0	64.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	686	36.0	88.50				
CLERKS, ORDER -----	67	36.0	86.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	462	36.5	98.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B ² -----	100	39.0	126.50
				SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	99	37.0	79.00	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	50	38.5	115.50

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Description for this occupation has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-4b. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Manufacturing—Nassau—Suffolk Counties

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Nassau—Suffolk Counties), N. Y., April 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																		
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90
CARPENTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	106	\$ 3.12	\$ 3.23	\$ 2.96- 3.29	-	-	1	-	4	8	5	4	8	5	5	44	8	5	8	-	1	-	
ELECTRICIANS, MAINTENANCE -----	258	3.36	3.26	3.03- 3.82	-	-	-	5	8	8	9	17	12	21	26	38	6	12	9	-	11	67	9
ENGINEERS, STATIONARY -----	58	3.59	3.48	3.37- 3.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	8	16	2	-	13	5	5
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS, TOOLROOM --	65	3.18	3.24	3.14- 3.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	5	7	32	2	4	6	-	-	-	-
MACHINISTS, MAINTENANCE -----	80	3.28	3.24	2.96- 3.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	-	5	18	-	-	11	5	12	-	-
MECHANICS, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE) -----	72	3.12	3.15	3.02- 3.28	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	8	4	8	21	11	8	4	1	-	2	-	-
MECHANICS, MAINTENANCE -----	344	3.15	3.13	2.92- 3.41	-	-	1	-	5	6	39	15	82	13	43	25	23	71	12	-	-	-	9
PAINTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	70	2.87	2.87	2.69- 3.22	2	-	1	3	8	4	9	13	3	3	5	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	811	3.32	3.35	3.14- 3.56	-	2	17	6	7	6	9	14	48	68	74	87	134	59	124	43	72	31	10

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

Table A-4c. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Manufacturing—Westchester—Rockland Counties

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Westchester—Rockland Counties), N. Y., April 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																			
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00
ELECTRICIANS, MAINTENANCE -----	162	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.42	\$ 3.24- 3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	-	-	57	-	41	2	3	12	-	-	
HELPERS, MAINTENANCE TRADES -----	53	2.54	2.72	2.16- 2.78	10	6	3	-	-	-	2	26	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINISTS, MAINTENANCE -----	129	3.23	3.21	3.12- 3.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	39	34	3	14	-	16	-	-	-	
MECHANICS, MAINTENANCE -----	159	3.25	3.18	3.06- 3.39	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	7	31	36	27	6	12	-	-	-	27	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	79	3.34	3.51	3.21- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	14	-	3	44	-	-	-	-	
OILERS -----	71	2.74	2.69	2.64- 2.79	-	3	3	-	-	-	30	18	2	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
PIPEFITTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	69	3.28	3.27	3.22- 3.53	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	38	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	287	3.37	3.42	3.24- 3.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	32	46	12	138	4	-	2	24	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—SMSA—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	and under	and over	
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	2,305	2.92	2.87	2.61- 3.04	-	-	-	-	7	9	28	37	273	215	334	781	187	82	28	68	-	256	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,596	2.92	2.80	2.47- 3.04	-	-	-	-	7	9	28	37	255	212	262	375	33	26	28	68	-	256	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	709	2.93	2.94	2.85- 3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	72	406	154	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	381	2.95	2.92	2.85- 3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	269	44	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TRUCKERS, POWER (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	488	2.75	2.65	2.51- 3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	147	155	23	47	62	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	302	2.74	2.67	2.45- 3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	106	52	23	31	36	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁶ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.⁷ Workers were distributed as follows: 22 at \$5 to \$5.20; 22 at \$5.20 to \$5.40; 22 at \$5.40 to \$5.60; 55 at \$5.60 to \$5.80; 55 at \$5.80 to \$6; and 110 at \$6 and over.⁸ Workers were distributed as follows: 80 at \$5 to \$5.20; 56 at \$5.20 to \$5.40; and 35 at \$5.40 and over.

Table A-5a. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—5 Boroughs

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
					1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	and under	and over	
ELEVATOR OPERATORS, PASSENGER -----	2,709	2.15	2.09	2.03- 2.34	4	19	17	72	40	67	55	1344	851	176	53	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	167	2.21	2.34	2.15- 2.43	-	17	-	-	-	8	14	5	70	49	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,542	2.15	2.08	2.03- 2.34	4	2	17	72	40	59	41	1339	781	127	50	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
RETAIL TRADE -----	223	1.87	1.76	1.61- 2.25	4	2	17	30	29	51	19	15	26	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
FINANCE ⁴ -----	1,528	2.20	2.10	2.05- 2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	788	663	49	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SERVICES -----	668	2.05	2.06	2.02- 2.09	-	-	-	42	11	8	17	495	92	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
ELEVATOR OPERATORS, PASSENGER (WOMEN) -----	550	2.03	2.07	2.02- 2.12	15	12	7	5	16	6	9	429	41	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	548	2.03	2.06	2.02- 2.12	15	12	7	5	16	6	9	427	41	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
RETAIL TRADE -----	84	1.67	1.62	1.35- 1.98	15	12	7	5	16	2	8	5	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5a. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—5 Boroughs—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²						Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																				
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					1.20 and under	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00 and over	
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	885	2.67	2.65	2.29- 3.13	-	-	-	4	2	-	19	164	95	126	141	61	110	112	40	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	450	2.81	2.79	2.41- 3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	41	68	37	86	40	59	71	39	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	435	2.53	2.52	2.08- 2.92	-	-	-	4	2	-	18	123	27	89	55	21	51	41	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	310	2.61	2.57	2.34- 2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	5	89	55	13	36	33	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	117	2.27	2.13	2.02- 2.37	-	-	-	4	2	-	18	47	22	-	-	8	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	527	2.67	2.60	2.43- 3.06	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	42	51	150	92	7	102	39	16	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	222	2.70	2.63	2.29- 3.13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	42	25	41	15	1	62	17	13	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	2.65	2.60	2.52- 2.79	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	26	109	77	6	40	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	226	2.68	2.60	2.54- 2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	97	74	-	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS ⁶ -----	15,297	3.25	3.14	3.01- 3.35	-	-	1	14	11	1	55	50	266	570	840	1670	5278	3811	1091	67	64	178	566	113	93	101	457	
MANUFACTURING -----	4,224	3.64	3.29	2.91- 4.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	41	163	114	225	676	765	360	253	54	42	178	566	113	93	101	457	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,073	3.10	3.12	3.02- 3.31	-	-	-	1	14	11	1	32	9	103	456	615	994	4513	3451	838	13	22	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	5,528	3.14	3.14	3.05- 3.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	50	89	143	361	2834	1931	107	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	4,531	3.13	3.11	3.02- 3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	212	42	564	1615	1343	723	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	351	2.85	2.85	2.63- 3.33	-	-	1	14	11	1	11	1	12	2	114	17	13	146	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	549	2.64	2.65	2.53- 2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	34	130	254	38	44	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT (UNDER 1-1/2 TONS) -----	827	2.64	2.66	2.49- 2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	36	94	98	331	136	29	26	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	221	2.64	2.61	2.23- 2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27	35	24	45	26	2	6	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	606	2.63	2.67	2.58- 2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	59	74	286	110	27	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS) -----	8,647	3.19	3.08	3.01- 3.24	-	-	1	14	-	1	2	14	137	328	308	1153	4250	1809	-	11	7	98	95	75	36	22	286	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,989	3.60	3.06	2.84- 4.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	125	47	147	550	258	216	-	11	7	98	95	75	36	22	286	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,658	3.07	3.08	3.02- 3.19	-	-	-	1	14	-	1	-	-	12	281	161	603	3992	1593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	3,501	3.13	3.10	3.04- 3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	6	231	2670	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,842	3.04	3.07	3.01- 3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	212	16	365	1273	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	170	2.64	2.65	2.61- 2.69	-	-	1	14	-	1	-	-	12	-	110	1	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, TRAILER TYPE) -----	1,297	3.29	3.35	3.30- 3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	13	187	776	269	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	231	3.17	3.19	3.12- 3.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	12	106	92	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,066	3.32	3.36	3.32- 3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	1	81	684	265	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	759	3.31	3.35	3.32- 3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	577	107	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE) -----	3,248	3.60	3.37	3.16- 4.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	57	217	704	713	573	15	48	80	471	38	57	79	171	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,393	4.06	4.32	3.18- 4.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	383	46	-	2	35	80	471	38	57	79	171		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,855	3.25	3.28	3.10- 3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	30	213	321	667	573	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	314	3.15	3.25	3.22- 3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,419	3.28	3.34	3.07- 3.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	183	306	305	573	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	1,838	2.98	2.90	2.71- 3.08	-	-	-	-	7	9	18	13	210	124	293	623	122	70	27	66	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,202	3.02	2.82	2.47- 3.63	-	-	-	-	7	9	18	13	193	123	227	217	26	20	27	66	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	636	2.91	2.93	2.84- 2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	66	406	96	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	353	2.93	2.91	2.85- 2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	23	269	16	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKERS, POWER (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	349	2.72	2.63	2.49- 2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	121	123	7	20	36	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.
⁵ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁶ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.
⁷ Workers were distributed as follows: 22 at \$5 to \$5.20; 22 at \$5.20 to \$5.40; 22 at \$5.40 to \$5.60; 55 at \$5.60 to \$5.80; 55 at \$5.80 to \$6; and 110 at \$6 and over.
⁸ Workers were distributed as follows: 80 at \$5 to \$5.20; 56 at \$5.20 to \$5.40; and 35 at \$5.40 and over.

Table A-5b. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Manufacturing—Nassau—Suffolk Counties

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Nassau—Suffolk Counties), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation ¹	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	and under	and over
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	335	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.25- 2.85	-	20	-	7	3	6	-	4	9	-	70	9	23	4	6	21	148	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	600	2.26	2.28	2.02- 2.63	1	13	2	28	17	7	12	62	49	50	76	22	30	35	146	29	9	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
LABORERS, MATERIAL HANDLING -----	296	2.42	2.32	2.13- 2.88	-	-	-	30	9	3	3	-	17	40	42	24	9	14	4	2	31	12	17	15	8	7	9	-	
PACKERS, SHIPPING -----	109	2.21	2.29	2.10- 2.48	-	-	9	2	-	14	-	-	2	11	18	2	30	16	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	113	2.59	2.53	2.34- 2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	33	5	10	12	4	3	10	6	7	4	3	-	-	
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	59	2.89	2.88	2.81- 3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	-	1	5	-	11	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS ⁵ -----	332	2.86	3.10	2.57- 3.18	-	-	-	-	13	-	6	5	6	15	7	13	-	27	6	8	6	19	36	98	29	24	14	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS) -----	59	2.35	2.19	2.07- 2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	15	6	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE) -----	102	3.06	3.11	3.03- 3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	5	3	-	33	17	22	12	1	-	
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	182	2.56	2.54	2.40- 2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	2	20	12	75	-	-	5	28	6	1	3	3	3	-	

¹ Data limited to men workers.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$3.60 to \$3.70; and 5 at \$3.70 to \$3.80.⁵ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.⁶ All workers were at \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Table A-5c. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Manufacturing—Westchester—Rockland Counties

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in manufacturing, New York (Westchester—Rockland Counties), N.Y., April 1965)

Occupation ¹	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	and under
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	160	2.66	2.77	2.53- 3.03	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	-	1	16	2	40	2	7	54	2	2	-	-	-	-	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	743	2.23	2.33	2.01- 2.48	16	21	17	6	5	69	43	86	39	14	215	35	48	125	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LABORERS, MATERIAL HANDLING -----	416	2.54	2.58	2.42- 2.74	-	-	-	-	3	12	3	9	20	39	9	38	100	20	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	348	1.95	1.78	1.59- 2.22	-	16	80	-	96	16	-	22	28	17	-	5	35	27	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
PACKERS, SHIPPING -----	148	2.26	2.17	2.12- 2.39	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	12	74	-	19	9	-	22	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVING CLERKS -----	53	2.75	2.65	2.55- 2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	77	2.98	2.49	2.29- 2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	9	-	22	-	10	6	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS ----	65	2.42	2.45	2.00- 2.82	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	9	-	7	2	-	14	-	9	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS ⁴ -----	110	2.75	2.82	2.65- 2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	-	25	9	39	12	1	6	-	1	2	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE) -----	59	2.85	2.85	2.82- 2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	39	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	212	2.68	2.82	2.61- 2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	25	15	-	2	23	12	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Data limited to men workers.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.⁴ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

B. Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1. Minimum Entrance Salaries for Women Office Workers—SMSA

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ¹	Inexperienced typists										Other inexperienced clerical workers ²											
	All industries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing					All industries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing				
		Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—											Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—									
		All sched-ules	35	37½	40	All sched-ules	35	36¼	37½	40	All sched-ules		35	37½	40	All sched-ules	35	36¼	37½	40		
Establishments studied.....	738	247	xxx	xxx	xxx	491	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	738	247	xxx	xxx	xxx	491	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments having a specified minimum.....	315	104	53	16	22	211	100	22	53	28	361	123	58	17	30	238	102	24	67	34		
\$ 45.00 and under \$ 47.50.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-		
\$ 47.50 and under \$ 50.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
\$ 50.00 and under \$ 52.50.....	19	10	2	3	3	9	2	-	2	5	41	12	2	3	4	29	11	3	7	7		
\$ 52.50 and under \$ 55.00.....	5	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	2	-	12	2	1	-	1	10	6	-	4	-		
\$ 55.00 and under \$ 57.50.....	35	9	5	2	1	26	8	3	13	-	55	14	8	3	1	41	12	7	18	2		
\$ 57.50 and under \$ 60.00.....	15	1	-	-	1	14	5	5	4	-	22	4	2	-	2	18	6	5	5	1		
\$ 60.00 and under \$ 62.50.....	70	23	13	5	4	47	26	8	8	4	80	30	12	6	9	50	28	5	11	5		
\$ 62.50 and under \$ 65.00.....	29	7	3	-	1	22	17	2	2	-	21	9	6	1	-	12	10	1	1	-		
\$ 65.00 and under \$ 67.50.....	48	14	5	5	2	34	16	1	11	3	40	17	6	4	3	23	10	-	8	2		
\$ 67.50 and under \$ 70.00.....	33	15	8	1	3	18	10	-	4	4	29	12	6	-	3	17	9	-	4	4		
\$ 70.00 and under \$ 72.50.....	22	5	4	-	1	17	8	-	4	5	20	4	3	-	1	16	6	1	6	2		
\$ 72.50 and under \$ 75.00.....	3	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-		
\$ 75.00 and under \$ 77.50.....	15	7	7	-	-	8	2	3	2	1	9	5	5	-	-	4	1	2	1	-		
\$ 77.50 and under \$ 80.00.....	4	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	1		
\$ 80.00 and under \$ 82.50.....	4	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	5	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
\$ 82.50 and under \$ 85.00.....	7	3	2	-	1	4	2	-	-	2	7	3	2	-	1	4	1	-	-	3		
\$ 85.00 and under \$ 87.50.....	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1		
\$ 87.50 and under \$ 90.00.....	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
\$ 90.00 and under \$ 92.50.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$ 92.50 and under \$ 95.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3		
\$ 95.00 and under \$ 97.50.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Establishments having no specified minimum.....	167	53	xxx	xxx	xxx	114	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	207	65	xxx	xxx	xxx	142	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category.....	256	90	xxx	xxx	xxx	166	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	170	59	xxx	xxx	xxx	111	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

¹ These salaries relate to formally established minimum starting (hiring) regular straight-time salaries that are paid for standard workweeks.

² Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger or office girl.

³ Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

Table B-1a. Minimum Entrance Salaries for Women Office Workers—5 Boroughs

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ¹	Inexperienced typists										Other inexperienced clerical workers ²											
	All industries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing					All industries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing				
		Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—											Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—									
		All schedules	35	37½	40	All schedules	35	36¼	37½	40	All schedules		35	37½	40	All schedules	35	36¼	37½	40		
Establishments studied.....	599	177	xxx	xxx	xxx	422	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	599	177	xxx	xxx	xxx	422	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments having a specified minimum...	256	67	45	10	5	189	94	20	46	21	285	77	49	10	7	208	95	22	56	25		
\$47.50 and under \$50.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-		
\$50.00 and under \$52.50.....	8	3	1	1	-	5	1	-	2	2	25	5	2	1	1	20	8	2	6	3		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00.....	5	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	2	-	10	2	1	-	1	8	4	-	4	-		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50.....	28	7	4	2	1	21	6	2	11	-	48	9	6	3	-	39	12	7	16	2		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00.....	12	-	-	-	-	12	4	5	3	-	17	2	1	-	1	15	6	4	3	1		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50.....	56	11	9	1	-	45	26	7	7	4	62	15	8	2	2	47	28	5	9	4		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00.....	25	6	2	-	1	19	15	2	1	-	19	9	6	1	-	10	8	1	1	-		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50.....	43	11	5	5	-	32	16	1	10	2	33	13	5	4	1	20	10	-	6	1		
\$67.50 and under \$70.00.....	26	9	8	1	-	17	10	-	4	3	22	6	6	-	-	16	9	-	4	3		
\$70.00 and under \$72.50.....	18	4	3	-	1	14	8	-	3	3	17	3	3	-	-	14	6	1	5	1		
\$72.50 and under \$75.00.....	3	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		
\$75.00 and under \$77.50.....	15	7	7	-	-	8	2	3	2	1	9	5	5	-	-	4	1	2	1	-		
\$77.50 and under \$80.00.....	4	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	1		
\$80.00 and under \$82.50.....	4	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
\$82.50 and under \$85.00.....	6	2	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	6	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	3		
\$85.00 and under \$87.50.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1		
\$87.50 and under \$90.00.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$90.00 and under \$92.50.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$92.50 and under \$95.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
\$95.00 and under \$97.50.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Establishments having no specified minimum...	141	40	xxx	xxx	xxx	101	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	169	48	xxx	xxx	xxx	121	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category.....	202	70	xxx	xxx	xxx	132	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	145	52	xxx	xxx	xxx	93	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

¹ These salaries relate to formally established minimum starting (hiring) regular straight-time salaries that are paid for standard workweeks.² Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger or office girl.³ Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

Table B-2. Shift Differentials—SMSA

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential,
New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions ¹ for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total.....	70.7	58.2	11.8	3.4
With shift pay differential.....	68.0	56.7	11.5	3.3
Uniform cents (per hour).....	30.4	21.8	6.8	2.2
2½ cents.....	.4	.8	.1	.3
5 cents.....	3.6	-	.4	-
6 cents.....	.2	-	.1	-
7 cents.....	.7	-	.2	-
7½ or 8 cents.....	1.8	-	.4	-
10 cents.....	9.0	8.7	1.6	1.0
11 cents.....	.6	.5	.1	.1
12 or 12½ cents.....	.4	2.1	.1	.2
13½ or 13⅞ cents.....	.8	-	.2	-
14 cents.....	-	.2	-	(²)
15 or 15⅓ cents.....	4.3	1.9	.6	(²)
16, 17, or 17½ cents.....	1.0	2.3	.1	.3
18 cents.....	-	.4	-	.1
19⅓ cents.....	.1	-	(²)	-
20 cents.....	4.7	2.2	2.4	(²)
25, 28, 28⅓, or 28⅞ cents.....	2.8	1.5	.7	.1
34 or 35 cents.....	-	1.1	-	.1
Uniform percentage.....	35.7	25.0	4.3	.3
5 percent.....	4.9	5.2	.8	.1
7 percent.....	.5	.5	.2	-
7½ percent.....	.8	-	.2	-
10 percent.....	22.6	10.5	2.2	.1
12 or 12½ percent.....	1.1	.5	.1	-
14⅓ percent.....	.2	-	-	-
15 percent.....	5.5	7.9	.8	.1
18 percent.....	-	.4	-	-
Other formal pay differential.....	1.9	³ 9.9	.4	.9
With no shift pay differential.....	2.7	1.5	.4	.1

¹ Includes establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments with formal provisions covering late shifts even though they were not currently operating late shifts.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Primarily plans providing for a combination of reduced hours plus flat-sum payments per week. Also includes plans providing for a combination of 2 or more of the following: (1) full day's pay for reduced hours, (2) uniform cents-per-hour, or (3) uniform percent of first shift pay.

Table B-2a. Shift Differentials—5 Boroughs

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions ¹ for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total.....	63.0	51.1	10.9	3.4
With shift pay differential.....	59.7	49.0	10.6	3.4
Uniform cents (per hour).....	31.4	21.2	7.5	2.2
2½ cents.....	.5	.8	.2	.3
5 cents.....	4.1	-	.4	-
7 cents.....	.9	-	.3	-
7½ or 8 cents.....	2.4	-	.5	-
10 cents.....	9.1	10.4	1.6	1.1
11 cents.....	-	.6	-	.1
12 or 12½ cents.....	-	2.5	-	.3
13½ cents.....	1.1	-	.2	-
14 cents.....	-	.3	-	(²)
15 or 15⅓ cents.....	4.2	1.8	.5	(²)
16, 17 or 17½ cents.....	.9	2.3	(²)	.4
20 cents.....	6.0	1.4	3.2	-
28 cents.....	1.1	-	.4	-
28⅓ cents.....	1.0	-	.2	-
34 cents.....	-	1.1	-	-
Uniform percentage.....	26.2	15.9	2.6	.1
5 percent.....	3.2	1.0	.8	(²)
7 percent.....	.7	.7	.2	-
7½ percent.....	.6	-	(²)	-
10 percent.....	17.0	7.3	.9	(²)
14⅓ percent.....	.3	-	-	-
15 percent.....	4.3	6.8	.6	(²)
Other formal pay differential.....	2.2	³ 11.9	.5	1.1
With no shift pay differential.....	3.3	2.1	.3	.1

¹ Includes establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments with formal provisions covering late shifts even though they were not currently operating late shifts.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Primarily plans providing for a combination of reduced hours plus flat-sum payments per week. Also includes plans providing for a combination of 2 or more of the following: (1) full day's pay for reduced hours, (2) uniform cents-per-hour, or (3) uniform percent of first shift pay.

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours—SMSA

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours.....	(⁴)	1	-	-	1	(⁴)	-	1	(⁴)	-	-	-	5
35 hours.....	53	55	48	51	38	52	65	13	18	1	5	5	25
Over 35 and under 36 ³ / ₄ hours.....	4	(⁴)	-	2	-	9	-	(⁴)	1	-	2	-	-
36 ³ / ₄ hours.....	9	7	5	8	8	12	3	1	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	1
Over 36 ³ / ₄ and under 37 ¹ / ₂ hours.....	2	1	2	2	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 ¹ / ₂ hours.....	16	14	15	33	42	8	26	11	5	4	9	31	5
Over 37 ¹ / ₂ and under 40 hours.....	2	2	1	-	2	3	1	(⁴)	-	-	-	2	(⁴)
40 hours.....	14	20	30	5	9	11	5	69	72	94	82	51	58
Over 40 and under 48 hours.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	(⁴)	1	7	1
48 hours.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(⁴)	1	-	3	5
Over 48 hours.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	(⁴)

¹ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-3a. Scheduled Weekly Hours—5 Boroughs

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours.....	(⁴)	1	-	-	1	(⁴)	-	1	(⁴)	-	-	-	6
35 hours.....	56	67	47	52	38	55	68	15	23	1	6	2	28
Over 35 and under 36 ³ / ₄ hours.....	5	(⁴)	-	2	-	10	-	(⁴)	1	-	2	-	-
36 ³ / ₄ hours.....	9	6	6	9	9	12	3	2	3	(⁴)	1	1	1
Over 36 ³ / ₄ and under 37 ¹ / ₂ hours.....	3	1	2	2	-	4	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 ¹ / ₂ hours.....	16	17	13	31	42	7	25	10	6	4	9	30	5
Over 37 ¹ / ₂ and under 40 hours.....	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	(⁴)
40 hours.....	10	6	31	4	9	9	3	68	67	95	81	54	56
Over 40 and under 48 hours.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	1
48 hours and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4

¹ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-4. Paid Holidays—SMSA

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	98	99	99	100	99	91
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays.....	(⁴)	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	2	1	1	-	1	9
<u>Number of days</u>													
Less than 6 holidays.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
6 holidays.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	1	-	1	4	2	3	3	7	7
6 holidays plus 1, 2, or 6 half days.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	1	-	-	2	3	(⁴)	-	2	-
7 holidays.....	9	6	11	6	56	1	25	25	13	11	6	54	38
7 holidays plus 1 half day.....	1	1	2	5	4	(⁴)	2	1	(⁴)	-	1	2	(⁴)
7 holidays plus 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 half days.....	2	2	1	10	1	1	5	3	1	-	1	11	(⁴)
8 holidays.....	8	16	11	13	2	2	15	15	22	15	10	9	10
8 holidays plus 1 half day.....	1	5	(⁴)	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	(⁴)	2	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days.....	1	3	1	-	1	(⁴)	5	2	4	-	-	-	(⁴)
8 holidays plus 3, 4, or 6 half days.....	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	1	2	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-
9 holidays.....	14	21	7	14	3	14	16	11	17	5	16	2	12
9 holidays plus 1 half day.....	4	7	2	4	5	3	1	2	2	-	4	2	3
9 holidays plus 2, 3, or 4 half days.....	2	7	(⁴)	5	-	-	1	2	4	-	3	-	-
10 holidays.....	5	11	2	8	11	(⁴)	8	7	10	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	11
10 holidays plus 1 half day.....	2	2	-	6	3	1	-	1	2	-	(⁴)	1	-
10 holidays plus 2 half days.....	2	2	-	2	4	1	4	1	2	-	1	(⁴)	(⁴)
10 holidays plus 3 half days.....	(⁴)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays.....	29	11	52	5	5	47	12	15	8	54	21	5	7
11 holidays plus 1 half day.....	3	2	-	5	-	5	1	(⁴)	1	-	2	-	(⁴)
11 holidays plus 2 half days.....	2	1	4	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	3	-	(⁴)
11 holidays plus 3 half days.....	(⁴)	-	4	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-
12 holidays.....	8	(⁴)	4	4	-	18	(⁴)	3	2	4	10	-	1
12 holidays plus 1 or 2 half days.....	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	3	3	(⁴)	-	1	-	-	-
13 holidays or more.....	1	2	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	1	-	2	(⁴)	4	14	-	-
<u>Total holiday time⁵</u>													
15 days or more.....	(⁴)	2	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	1	-	-
14½ days or more.....	1	2	-	-	(⁴)	1	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	1	-	-
14 days or more.....	1	2	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	1	-	-
13 days or more.....	2	2	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	3	-	2	(⁴)	4	14	-	-
12½ days or more.....	3	2	4	4	(⁴)	4	3	2	(⁴)	4	15	-	-
12 days or more.....	13	4	10	11	(⁴)	24	4	5	3	9	28	-	1
11½ days or more.....	17	7	10	18	(⁴)	29	5	5	4	9	29	-	1
11 days or more.....	48	19	62	27	9	77	21	21	14	64	53	5	9
10½ days or more.....	50	21	63	33	12	79	22	22	15	64	53	6	9
10 days or more.....	57	40	65	44	24	79	30	31	30	64	59	6	20
9½ days or more.....	62	47	67	50	29	83	31	33	31	64	62	8	23
9 days or more.....	77	71	75	64	33	97	53	45	52	69	79	11	35
8½ days or more.....	79	76	75	66	36	97	53	46	54	69	79	13	35
8 days or more.....	89	93	87	89	38	99	72	65	78	84	89	33	46
7½ days or more.....	91	94	88	93	42	99	74	65	78	84	90	35	46
7 days or more.....	99	100	100	99	98	100	99	92	92	96	97	92	83
6½ days or more.....	99	100	100	99	98	100	99	92	94	96	97	92	83
6 days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	97	96	98	100	99	91
5½ days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	97	97	98	100	99	91
5 days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	98	99	98	100	99	91
3 days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	98	99	99	100	99	91

¹ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.⁵ All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions were then cumulated.

Table B-4a. Paid Holidays—5 Boroughs

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	97	99	99	100	98	91
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays.....	(⁴)	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	3	1	1	-	2	9
Number of days													
Less than 6 holidays.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
6 holidays.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	1	-	(⁴)	4	3	3	4	6	4
6 holidays plus 1, 2, or 6 half days.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
7 holidays.....	10	7	12	6	56	1	25	27	16	12	7	56	41
7 holidays plus 1 half day.....	1	1	2	5	4	(⁴)	2	(⁴)	-	-	1	1	(⁴)
7 holidays plus 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 half days.....	2	2	2	11	1	-	5	2	1	-	1	8	(⁴)
8 holidays.....	7	13	12	9	3	2	15	14	19	17	8	13	9
8 holidays plus 1 half day.....	1	6	-	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days.....	1	2	1	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	5	2	4	-	-	-	(⁴)
8 holidays plus 3, 4, or 6 half days.....	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	1	2	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-
9 holidays.....	15	22	8	14	3	15	16	10	16	5	10	3	12
9 holidays plus 1 half day.....	3	6	2	4	6	3	(⁴)	2	2	-	4	3	2
9 holidays plus 2, 3, or 4 half days.....	1	2	(⁴)	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	-
10 holidays.....	5	14	2	8	12	(⁴)	7	7	11	1	4	(⁴)	12
10 holidays plus 1 half day.....	2	2	-	6	3	1	-	1	1	-	(⁴)	1	-
10 holidays plus 2 half days.....	2	1	-	2	4	1	4	1	1	-	1	(⁴)	(⁴)
10 holidays plus 3 half days.....	(⁴)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-
11 holidays.....	29	12	48	6	4	44	12	16	10	50	24	5	8
11 holidays plus 1 half day.....	4	2	-	6	-	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	(⁴)
11 holidays plus 2 half days.....	2	2	2	4	-	2	1	1	1	1	4	-	(⁴)
11 holidays plus 3 half days.....	(⁴)	-	4	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-
12 holidays.....	9	1	5	4	-	19	(⁴)	3	3	4	11	-	1
12 holidays plus 1 or 2 half days.....	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	3	3	(⁴)	-	1	-	-	-
13 holidays or more.....	2	3	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	2	-	2	(⁴)	4	16	-	-
Total holiday time ⁵													
15 days or more.....	1	3	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	1	(⁴)	2	2	-	-
14½ days or more.....	1	3	-	-	(⁴)	1	-	1	(⁴)	2	2	-	-
14 days or more.....	1	3	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	-	1	(⁴)	2	2	-	-
13 days or more.....	3	3	1	4	(⁴)	4	-	2	(⁴)	5	16	-	-
12½ days or more.....	4	3	5	4	(⁴)	5	3	2	(⁴)	5	16	-	-
12 days or more.....	15	6	11	12	(⁴)	25	4	6	4	10	31	-	1
11½ days or more.....	19	9	11	19	(⁴)	30	6	7	5	10	32	-	1
11 days or more.....	50	23	59	29	8	76	22	23	16	60	58	5	9
10½ days or more.....	52	25	60	35	12	78	23	24	17	60	59	6	9
10 days or more.....	58	41	63	47	24	78	30	32	29	61	65	6	21
9½ days or more.....	62	47	65	53	30	82	31	34	31	61	69	9	24
9 days or more.....	78	71	74	67	34	97	52	46	51	65	79	13	36
8½ days or more.....	79	77	74	68	36	97	52	47	53	65	80	15	36
8 days or more.....	89	92	86	88	39	99	72	63	73	82	88	35	45
7½ days or more.....	90	92	88	93	43	99	74	63	73	82	89	36	45
7 days or more.....	99	100	100	99	99	100	99	91	90	95	96	92	87
6½ days or more.....	99	100	100	99	99	100	99	92	93	95	96	92	87
6 days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	96	96	98	100	98	91
5½ days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	96	97	98	100	98	91
5 days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	97	99	98	100	98	91
3 days or more.....	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	97	99	99	100	98	91

¹ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.⁵ All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions were then cumulated.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—SMSA

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations.....	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	98	99	94
Length-of-time payment.....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	94	89	100	95	99	94
Percentage payment.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	2	-	2	-	-
Flat-sum payment.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	2	1	6
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶</u>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	5	9	6	2	18	2	8	24	38	3	7	23	18
1 week.....	56	59	53	67	54	51	59	31	20	50	40	43	19
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	13	18	7	9	9	13	18	8	12	2	10	7	1
2 weeks.....	16	3	18	-	-	31	5	3	2	13	8	-	(⁵)
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	-
1 week.....	6	6	5	4	32	1	12	42	48	20	19	42	61
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	5	-	-	5	7	-	(⁵)	3	11
2 weeks.....	93	93	95	94	63	99	88	43	33	72	62	51	22
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	-
3 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	1	-	(⁵)	-	5	9	6	8	1	-
4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Over 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	1	1	1	1	(⁵)	-	2	12	18	12	2	2	18
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	-	-	-	(⁵)	9	14	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	17
2 weeks.....	96	92	95	98	95	98	95	66	51	77	79	88	58
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	1	-	(⁵)	4	1	3	3	2	-	2	8	1
3 weeks.....	2	6	-	1	-	1	-	7	13	6	8	1	-
4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Over 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	3	3	-	2	-	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	3	8	-	-	-	1
2 weeks.....	93	91	96	94	84	94	90	79	69	92	76	81	85
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	1	(⁵)	2	11	1	5	4	3	-	2	14	1
3 weeks.....	5	6	4	4	5	5	5	8	15	6	10	4	1
4 weeks.....	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Over 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—SMSA—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 4 years of service</u>													
1 week	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	3	8	-	-	-	1
2 weeks	93	91	96	94	84	94	90	78	69	92	76	81	81
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	1	(⁵)	2	11	1	5	7	3	-	2	14	11
3 weeks	4	6	4	1	3	5	5	8	15	6	9	5	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-
4 weeks	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Over 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	2	-	-	-	1
2 weeks	68	71	72	70	52	68	63	67	67	76	52	60	75
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	3	2	10	7	15	5	7	6	1	3	9	13
3 weeks	22	24	26	18	39	17	31	20	19	19	36	31	3
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-
4 weeks	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	7	-	1
Over 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	1	-	-	-	1
2 weeks	15	15	11	20	12	11	36	28	30	19	16	17	53
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	(⁵)	4	-	1	-	3	5	-	2	-	2
3 weeks	78	71	83	68	85	87	59	61	56	77	68	79	36
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-
4 weeks	5	13	6	5	4	1	5	4	5	4	10	2	1
Over 4 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>													
1 week	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	1	-	-	-	1
2 weeks	14	13	11	20	12	11	27	26	25	19	16	17	47
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	(⁵)	4	-	1	(⁵)	4	7	-	2	-	3
3 weeks	78	71	81	66	85	87	67	61	55	75	60	79	40
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	-
4 weeks	6	14	6	9	4	1	5	5	6	5	20	2	1
Over 4 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	1	-	-	-	1
2 weeks	5	8	1	14	6	2	9	13	22	2	12	12	7
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	1
3 weeks	82	71	81	69	89	90	83	73	61	85	64	81	78
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	1	-	6	-	3	-	1	2	-	(⁵)	2	1
4 weeks	11	20	17	11	5	5	7	9	10	12	21	5	6
Over 4 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—SMSA—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁵—Continued</u>													
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	1	-	-	-	1
2 weeks.....	5	8	1	14	6	1	9	13	20	2	12	12	7
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	1
3 weeks.....	61	41	47	49	60	76	72	55	49	42	49	58	77
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	33	48	52	30	34	23	19	27	23	55	28	28	8
Over 4 weeks.....	1	2	-	7	-	(⁵)	-	3	4	1	8	2	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	1	-	-	-	1
2 weeks.....	5	8	1	14	6	1	9	13	20	2	12	10	7
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	1
3 weeks.....	25	21	14	40	30	18	59	40	40	8	37	32	76
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	2	-	-
4 weeks.....	66	64	84	39	64	77	31	42	32	87	38	55	9
Over 4 weeks.....	4	6	1	7	-	5	-	3	4	3	8	2	-
<u>After 30 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	1	-	-	-	1
2 weeks.....	5	8	1	14	6	1	9	13	20	2	12	10	7
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	1
3 weeks.....	25	21	14	40	30	17	59	40	40	8	37	32	76
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	2	-	-
4 weeks.....	66	64	84	39	64	77	31	42	32	87	38	55	9
Over 4 weeks.....	4	6	1	7	-	5	-	3	4	3	8	2	-

¹ Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation-savings and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion receiving 3 weeks' pay or more after 5 years includes those who receive 3 weeks' pay or more after fewer years of service.

Table B-5a. Paid Vacations¹—5 Boroughs

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	97	99	94
Length-of-time payment.....	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	94	88	100	95	99	94
Percentage payment.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	2	-	2	-	-
Flat-sum payment.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	6
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶</u>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	4	4	3	3	17	2	6	22	35	1	7	23	19
1 week.....	58	67	53	68	55	52	59	31	22	49	41	42	20
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	13	13	8	10	9	14	19	7	12	2	11	6	1
2 weeks.....	16	3	20	-	-	29	5	3	2	14	1	-	(⁵)
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	1	-
1 week.....	6	7	5	3	31	1	11	44	51	21	21	43	61
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	5	-	-	6	6	-	(⁵)	4	12
2 weeks.....	94	92	95	96	64	99	89	41	28	70	65	48	21
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
3 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	1	-	(⁵)	-	6	11	6	9	1	-
4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	12	20	12	2	1	17
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	-	-	-	-	10	17	3	(⁵)	1	18
2 weeks.....	96	92	95	98	96	98	95	64	44	76	83	87	59
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	1	-	(⁵)	4	1	3	2	1	-	2	9	-
3 weeks.....	2	6	-	1	-	1	-	8	17	6	9	1	-
4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	3	5	-	2	-	5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	92	91	96	94	84	94	89	78	64	91	81	79	88
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	1	-	2	11	1	5	4	1	-	2	15	-
3 weeks.....	5	8	4	4	6	5	5	10	19	6	11	5	1
4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5a. Paid Vacations¹—5 Boroughs—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 4 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	92	91	95	94	84	94	89	76	65	91	81	79	82
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	1	-	2	11	1	5	6	1	-	2	15	11
3 weeks.....	5	8	5	2	4	5	5	10	19	6	10	5	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-
4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	65	65	69	69	52	66	63	65	63	73	54	57	76
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	9	2	2	10	7	15	5	7	5	1	3	9	14
3 weeks.....	25	32	30	19	39	18	32	22	24	21	39	32	2
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-
4 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	1
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	15	17	11	17	11	10	36	32	34	21	17	18	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	1	(⁵)	4	-	1	-	2	3	-	2	-	2
3 weeks.....	79	68	82	70	85	88	59	59	53	74	73	77	34
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	4	-	-	-	1	(⁵)	-	1	2	-
4 weeks.....	5	15	6	4	4	1	5	4	6	5	3	1	2
Over 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	13	15	11	17	11	10	27	29	31	21	17	18	50
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	-	1	(⁵)	3	5	-	2	-	3
3 weeks.....	79	68	81	68	85	88	67	59	52	73	63	77	39
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	-
4 weeks.....	6	16	7	9	4	1	5	5	7	5	14	1	2
Over 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	5	10	1	11	5	2	9	15	27	2	13	11	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	82	66	80	72	90	90	84	71	55	83	68	81	79
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	2	1	-	6	-	3	-	1	1	-	(⁵)	2	1
4 weeks.....	11	23	19	11	5	5	7	9	10	14	16	4	7
Over 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5a. Paid Vacations¹—5 Boroughs—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, New York (5 Boroughs), N.Y., April 1965)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	5	9	1	11	5	1	9	14	25	2	13	11	6
3 weeks.....	63	45	45	50	63	77	72	56	48	39	52	63	78
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	31	42	54	32	32	22	19	24	18	57	24	23	9
Over 4 weeks.....	1	3	-	6	-	1	-	2	3	1	9	2	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	5	9	1	11	5	1	9	14	25	2	13	11	6
3 weeks.....	25	20	15	42	31	16	59	41	40	9	39	33	78
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	2	-	-
4 weeks.....	66	61	83	40	64	79	32	38	27	86	35	52	9
Over 4 weeks.....	5	9	1	6	-	5	-	3	4	3	9	3	-
<u>After 30 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	5	9	1	11	5	1	9	14	25	2	13	11	6
3 weeks.....	25	20	15	42	31	15	59	41	40	9	39	33	78
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	2	-	-
4 weeks.....	66	61	83	40	64	79	32	38	27	86	35	52	9
Over 4 weeks.....	5	9	1	6	-	5	-	3	4	3	9	3	-

¹ Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation-savings and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion receiving 3 weeks' pay or more after 5 years includes those who receive 3 weeks' pay or more after fewer years of service.

Table B-6. Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans—SMSA

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits,¹ New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N.Y., April 1965)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance.....	96	95	99	94	88	98	92	93	95	99	96	91	86
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	50	50	75	59	49	43	36	54	49	72	66	47	53
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁵	75	85	79	82	91	65	75	80	77	84	81	81	81
Sickness and accident insurance.....	37	43	42	43	39	32	31	60	65	41	57	60	65
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period).....	55	70	65	62	61	42	56	36	35	34	47	36	33
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	6	4	9	-	8	7	3	9	4	35	-	4	5
Hospitalization insurance.....	86	93	95	79	91	85	70	95	97	100	92	94	87
Surgical insurance.....	84	91	95	78	90	81	70	93	96	100	89	91	84
Medical insurance.....	72	73	84	63	66	76	51	75	76	96	63	71	66
Catastrophe insurance.....	69	65	75	58	29	82	49	26	16	75	47	14	10
Retirement pension.....	85	81	93	78	80	90	73	83	81	85	86	84	80
No health, insurance, or pension plan.....	1	2	(⁶)	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	(⁶)	6

¹ Includes those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, except those legally required, such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

⁶ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-6a. Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans—5 Boroughs

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits,¹ New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y., April 1965)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance.....	96	94	99	96	88	99	92	93	95	99	96	91	86
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	48	49	76	60	48	41	35	51	42	71	65	41	56
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁵	75	82	78	83	92	66	75	82	76	84	86	85	85
Sickness and accident insurance.....	36	41	41	44	39	30	31	64	69	43	62	65	69
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period).....	55	66	65	62	63	44	57	34	31	36	49	36	33
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	6	5	8	-	7	8	2	9	4	33	-	3	5
Hospitalization insurance.....	86	92	95	80	91	86	71	95	97	100	91	92	89
Surgical insurance.....	84	92	95	78	89	82	70	93	96	100	88	89	85
Medical insurance.....	72	71	83	65	67	77	52	76	73	97	66	74	68
Catastrophe insurance.....	68	60	73	60	30	82	49	24	10	75	50	13	9
Retirement pension.....	84	77	93	81	80	89	72	84	82	84	87	85	82
No health, insurance, or pension plan.....	1	2	(⁶)	-	(⁶)	1	1	2	2	-	3	(⁶)	6

¹ Includes those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, except those legally required, such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.⁶ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-7. Profit-Sharing Plans—SMSA

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing profit-sharing plans, ¹ by type of plan, New York (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), N. Y., April 1965)

Type of plan	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing profit-sharing plans.....	28	17	1	20	35	44	24	6	2	3	9	16	3
Plans providing for current distribution.....	1	-	-	(⁵)	3	1	2	(⁵)	-	-	3	(⁵)	-
Plans providing for deferred distribution.....	19	16	1	19	32	24	18	6	2	3	7	16	2
Plans providing for both current and deferred distribution.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plans providing for employee's choice of method of distribution.....	8	-	-	-	-	18	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)
Workers in establishments providing no profit-sharing plans.....	72	83	99	80	65	56	76	94	98	97	91	84	97

¹ The study was limited to formal plans (1) having established formulas for the allocation of profit shares among employees; (2) whose formulas were communicated to the employees in advance of the determination of profits; (3) that represent a commitment by the company to make periodic contributions based on profits; and (4) in which eligibility extends to a majority of the office or plant workers.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-7a. Profit-Sharing Plans—5 Boroughs

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing profit-sharing plans,¹ by type of plan, New York (5 Boroughs), N. Y. , April 1965)

Type of plan	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services	All industries ⁴	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing profit-sharing plans.....	29	21	1	20	37	42	24	6	3	3	11	17	2
Plans providing for current distribution.....	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	4	-	2	(⁵)	-	-	3	(⁵)	-
Plans providing for deferred distribution.....	20	20	1	20	33	24	18	6	3	3	8	17	2
Plans providing for both current and deferred distribution.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plans providing for employee's choice of method of distribution.....	8	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no profit-sharing plans.....	71	79	99	80	63	58	76	94	97	97	89	83	98

¹ The study was limited to formal plans (1) having established formulas for the allocation of profit shares among employees; (2) whose formulas were communicated to the employees in advance of the determination of profits; (3) that represent a commitment by the company to make periodic contributions based on profits; and (4) in which eligibility extends to a majority of the office or plant workers.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix A. Changes in Occupational Descriptions

Since the Bureau's last survey, occupational descriptions for draftsman and switchboard operator were revised in order to obtain salary information for more specific categories.

Switchboard operator. The revised description for switchboard operator arranges these workers into two defined classes (A and B) instead of a single category, clarifying the criteria of types of calls handled and types of information provided. The combination of class A and class B data, where both are published, is comparable to the single designation, if previously published.

Draftsman. The revised descriptions for draftsman (class A, B, and C; and draftsman-tracer) replace the previous designations for draftsman (leader, senior, and junior; and tracer) and emphasize the distinction between drafting and design skills. Therefore, if data are presented for any of these occupations, such data are not comparable to data previously published. In areas where current employment and earnings information was collected largely by mail this year and will be collected by a personal visit by Bureau field economists next year, data for these occupations will be presented next year.

The revised occupational descriptions are included in appendix B.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

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

OFFICE

BILLER, MACHINE

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

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

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

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

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

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

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A. Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary

CLERK, ACCOUNTING—Continued

ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; and requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; and may direct class B accounting clerks.

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

CLERK, FILE

Class A. In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer sub-headings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e. g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. Performs simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

CLERK, ORDER

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve any combination of the following: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items

CLERK, ORDER—Continued

to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; and distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, followup orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

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

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

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

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

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

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to transcribe data from various source documents to keypunch tabulating cards. Performs same tasks as lower level keypunch operator but, in addition, work requires application

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR—Continued

of coding skills and the making of some determinations, for example, locates on the source document the items to be punched; extracts information from several documents; and searches for and interprets information on the document to determine information to be punched. May train inexperienced operators.

Class B. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, transcribes data from source documents to punched cards. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to keypunch tabulating cards. May verify cards. Working from various standardized source documents, follows specified sequences which have been coded or prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be punched. Problems arising from erroneous items or codes, missing information, etc., are referred to supervisor.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work.

SECRETARY

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

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. May operate from a stenographic pool. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See transcribing-machine operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, SENIOR

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May also setup and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographers, general as evidenced by the following: Work requires high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; and a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as, maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, letters, etc.; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. Performs full telephone information service or handles complex calls, such as conference, collect, overseas, or similar calls, either in addition to doing routine work as described for switchboard operator, class B, or as a full-time assignment. ("Full" telephone information service occurs when the establishment has varied functions that are not readily understandable for telephone information purposes, e.g., because of overlapping or interrelated functions, and consequently present frequent problems as to which extensions are appropriate for calls.)

Class B. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. May handle routine long distance calls and record tolls. May perform limited telephone information service. ("Limited" telephone information service occurs if the functions of the establishment serviced are readily understandable for telephone information purposes, or if the requests are routine, e.g., giving extension numbers when specific names are furnished, or if complex calls are referred to another operator.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

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

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a variety of tabulating or electrical accounting machines, typically including such machines as the tabulator, calculator, interpreter, collator, and others. Performs complete reporting assignments without close supervision, and performs difficult wiring as required. The complete reporting and tabulating assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are of irregular or nonrecurring type requiring some planning and sequencing of steps to be taken. As a more experienced operator, is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations, or partially trained operators in wiring from diagrams and operating sequences of long and complex reports. Does not include working supervisors performing tabulating-machine operations and day-to-day supervision of the work and production of a group of tabulating-machine operators.

Class B. Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the sorter, reproducer, and collator. This work is performed under specific instructions and may include the performance of some wiring from diagrams. The work typically involves, for example, tabulations involving a repetitive accounting exercise, a complete but small tabulating study, or parts of a longer and more complex report. Such reports and studies are usually of a recurring nature where the procedures are well established. May also include the training of new employees in the basic operation of the machine.

Class C. Operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, reproducing punch, collator, etc., with

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

specific instructions. May include simple wiring from diagrams and some filing work. The work typically involves portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs or repetitive operations.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; and planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters varying details to suit circumstances.

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

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

DRAFTSMAN

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

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

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required.

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools,

DRAFTSMAN—Continued

Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTSMAN-TRACER

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

and/or

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

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

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

MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

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

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

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

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

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

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES—Continued

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

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

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

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

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

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

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

OILER

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

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

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

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching, and other metal-forming work. Work in-

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

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

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

CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER

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

GUARD

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER—Continued

or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

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

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

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

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

PACKER, SHIPPING

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

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

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

Truckdriver (combination of sizes listed separately)
Truckdriver, light (under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons)
Truckdriver, medium (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to and including 4 tons)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

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

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

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

WATCHMAN

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

Available On Request—

The fifth annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, attorneys, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, draftsmen, tracers, job analysts, directors of personnel, managers of office services, and clerical employees.

Order as BLS Bulletin 1422, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, February–March 1964. 40 cents a copy.

Occupational Wage Surveys

A list of the latest available bulletins is presented below. A directory indicating dates of earlier studies, and the prices of the bulletins is available on request. Bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the inside front cover.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Bulletin number and price</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Bulletin number and price</u>
Akron, Ohio, June 1965.....	1430-78, 25 cents	Miami, Fla., Dec. 1964.....	1430-29, 25 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Apr. 1965.....	1430-52, 25 cents	Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1965 ¹	1430-58, 25 cents
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Apr. 1965.....	1430-62, 20 cents	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1965 ¹	1430-39, 30 cents
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J., Feb. 1965....	1430-48, 20 cents	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., May 1965.....	1430-68, 20 cents
Atlanta, Ga., May 1965.....	1430-74, 25 cents	Newark and Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 1965.....	1430-45, 25 cents
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1964 ¹	1430-27, 30 cents	New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1965.....	1430-34, 25 cents
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex., May 1965.....	1430-66, 20 cents	New Orleans, La., Feb. 1965 ¹	1430-53, 30 cents
Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 1965 ¹	1430-60, 25 cents	New York, N.Y., Apr. 1965 ¹	1430-80, 40 cents
Boise City, Idaho, July 1964 ¹	1430-1, 25 cents	Norfolk-Portsmouth and Newport News- Hampton, Va., June 1965 ¹	1430-77, 25 cents
Boston, Mass., Oct. 1964 ¹	1430-16, 30 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1964 ¹	1430-5, 25 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 1964 ¹	1430-36, 30 cents	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1964.....	1430-17, 25 cents
Burlington, Vt., Mar. 1965 ¹	1430-51, 25 cents	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., May 1965.....	1430-71, 25 cents
Canton, Ohio, Apr. 1965.....	1430-59, 20 cents	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1964 ¹	1430-28, 35 cents
Charleston, W. Va., Apr. 1965.....	1430-65, 20 cents	Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 1965.....	1430-56, 20 cents
Charlotte, N.C., Apr. 1965.....	1430-61, 25 cents	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1965 ¹	1430-41, 30 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1964 ¹	1430-10, 25 cents	Portland, Maine, Nov. 1964.....	1430-21, 25 cents
Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1965 ¹	1430-72, 30 cents	Portland, Ore.-Wash., May 1965.....	1430-70, 25 cents
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky., Mar. 1965.....	1430-55, 25 cents	Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., May 1965 ¹	1430-67, 30 cents
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1964 ¹	1430-13, 30 cents	Raleigh, N.C., Sept. 1964.....	1430-6, 20 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1964 ¹	1430-18, 30 cents	Richmond, Va., Nov. 1964.....	1430-19, 25 cents
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1964 ¹	1430-25, 30 cents	Rockford, Ill., May 1965.....	1430-63, 20 cents
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa- Ill., Oct. 1964 ¹	1430-20, 25 cents	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Oct. 1964 ¹	1430-22, 30 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 1965.....	1430-31, 25 cents	Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1964 ¹	1430-33, 25 cents
Denver, Colo., Dec. 1964.....	1430-32, 25 cents	San Antonio, Tex., June 1964.....	1385-74, 20 cents
Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1965.....	1430-47, 20 cents	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., Sept. 1964.....	1430-8, 20 cents
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1965 ¹	1430-43, 30 cents	San Diego, Calif., Sept. 1964 ¹	1430-12, 25 cents
Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 1964 ¹	1430-24, 30 cents	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Jan. 1965 ¹	1430-37, 25 cents
Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 1964 ¹	1430-3, 25 cents	Savannah, Ga., May 1965.....	1430-64, 20 cents
Greenville, S.C., May 1965.....	1430-69, 20 cents	Scranton, Pa., Aug. 1964.....	1430-2, 20 cents
Houston, Tex., June 1964 ¹	1385-81, 25 cents	Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1964.....	1430-9, 25 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1964.....	1430-30, 25 cents	Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Oct. 1964.....	1430-15, 20 cents
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1965.....	1430-44, 20 cents	South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1965.....	1430-54, 20 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1965 ¹	1430-38, 25 cents	Spokane, Wash., June 1965 ¹	1430-79, 25 cents
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Nov. 1964.....	1430-26, 25 cents	Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 1965 ¹	1430-50, 25 cents
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H., June 1965.....	1430-75, 30 cents	Trenton, N.J., Dec. 1964 ¹	1430-35, 25 cents
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 1964 ¹	1430-7, 25 cents	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Oct. 1964 ¹	1430-14, 30 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Mar. 1965 ¹	1430-57, 30 cents	Waterbury, Conn., Mar. 1965.....	1430-49, 20 cents
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Feb. 1965 ¹	1430-42, 25 cents	Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 1964 ¹	1430-23, 25 cents
Lubbock, Tex., June 1965.....	1430-73, 20 cents	Wichita, Kans., Sept. 1964 ¹	1430-11, 25 cents
Manchester, N.H., Aug. 1964 ¹	1430-4, 25 cents	Worcester, Mass., June 1965.....	1430-76, 25 cents
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1965.....	1430-40, 25 cents	York, Pa., Feb. 1965.....	1430-46, 20 cents

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.