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INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

Miscellaneous Plastics Products

JUNE 1964

Bulletin No. 1439

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner



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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a survey of wages and supplementary benefits in the miscellaneous plastics products industry in June 1964.

Separate releases were issued earlier, usually within a few months of the payroll period studied, for: Chicago; Cleveland; Detroit; Leominster (Mass.); Los Angeles—Long Beach; Minneapolis—St. Paul; New York; and Newark and Jersey City. Copies of these releases are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or any of its regional offices.

This study was conducted in the Bureau's Division of Occupational Pay, Toivo P. Kanninen, Chief, under the general direction of L. R. Linsenmayer, Assistant Commissioner for Wages and Industrial Relations. The analysis was prepared by George L. Stelluto, under the immediate supervision of L. Earl Lewis. Field work for the survey was directed by the Assistant Regional Directors for Wages and Industrial Relations.

Other reports available from the Bureau's program of industry wage studies, as well as the addresses of the Bureau's six regional offices, are listed at the end of this bulletin.

Contents

Page

Summary	1
Industry characteristics	1
Average hourly earnings	3
Occupational earnings	5
Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions	6
Scheduled weekly hours and overtime pay	6
Shift provisions and practices	7
Paid holidays	7
Paid vacations	7
Health, insurance, and pension plans	7
Nonproduction bonuses	8
Paid funeral and jury duty leave	8

Tables:

Average hourly earnings:	
1. By selected characteristics	9
Earnings distribution:	
2. All production workers	10
Occupational averages:	
3. All establishments	11
4. By size of establishment	13
5. By size of community	15
6. By labor-management contract coverage	16
7. By method of wage payment	18
Occupational earnings:	
8. Chicago, Ill	19
9. Cleveland, Ohio	21
10. Detroit, Mich	22
11. Leominster, Mass	23
12. Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	24
13. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	26
14. New York, N.Y.	27
15. Newark and Jersey City, N.J	28
Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions:	
16. Method of wage payment	30
17. Scheduled weekly hours	30
18. Shift differential provisions	31
19. Shift differential practices	32
20. Paid holidays	34
21. Paid vacations	35
22. Health, insurance, and pension plans	37
23. Nonproduction bonuses	38
24. Paid funeral and jury duty leave	38

Appendixes:

A. Scope and method of survey	39
B. Occupational descriptions	43

Industry Wage Survey—

Miscellaneous Plastics Products, June 1964

Summary

Straight-time earnings of production workers in the miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing industry averaged \$1.95 an hour in June 1964. Men, comprising three-fifths of the 109,482 production workers covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics study,¹ averaged \$2.15 an hour, compared with \$1.65 for women. Production workers in the Great Lakes region, accounting for nearly two-fifths of the industry's total, averaged \$2.03 an hour; averages in the other regions ranged from \$2.10 in the Pacific region to \$1.73 in the Border States.

In each region,² earnings varied by location, establishment size, community size, labor-management contract status, and occupation.

In the earnings array, the middle half of the workers earned between \$1.56 and \$2.27 an hour. Four percent earned less than \$1.30 and a similar proportion earned \$3 or more.

Information was also obtained on scheduled hours of work, shift provisions and practices, and a number of supplementary wage benefits including paid holidays and vacations, and health, insurance, and pension plans.

Industry Characteristics

The survey covered establishments classified in the miscellaneous plastics products industry (3079), as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget. Two distinct types of plants were, thus, included. Plants primarily engaged in molding primary plastics for the trade employed approximately nine-tenths of the 109,482 production and related workers within scope of the study. The products of these plants are usually made on a jobbing basis and sold to a large number of industries. Consequently, they are quite varied. The smaller group of plants were engaged in fabricating miscellaneous finished plastics products from purchased materials. These establishments, which usually do not have molding operations, make a variety of plastics products not covered by other specific industries defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. They do not, therefore, include manufacturers of such products as buttons (industry 3963) or toys (3941).

The industry uses a number of different molding processes to form products from primary plastics. Approximately two-fifths of the workers were in establishments engaged primarily in injection molding by which granules or pellets of thermoplastic material are heated to a liquid in an injection cylinder and forced into a mold where, under pressure, the material hardens as it cools. Plants employing an additional eighth of the workers reported this type of molding as their second most important process. Compression molding was the principal forming process in plants employing nearly a fifth of the workers. Under this method, thermosetting materials (powder, granules, or pellets) are placed in the heated mold cavity and heat and pressure are applied until the material hardens or cures, assuming the shape of the mold. Lamination was the major

¹ See appendix A for scope and method of survey. Earnings data contained in this bulletin exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² See table in appendix A and individual area tables for definitions of regions and areas used in this survey.

forming process in plants employing nearly a tenth of the workers. A similar proportion of workers were in plants that formed products with extrusion presses. About 5 percent of the workers were in plants using the blow molding process to form hollow objects such as bottles.

The Great Lakes region accounted for nearly two-fifths of the production workers within scope of the survey; the Middle Atlantic region, about one-fourth; and New England, one-sixth. None of the other regions accounted for as much as a tenth of the industry's employment. A third of the workers were in the eight areas selected for separate study. Employment among these areas ranged from 11,600 in Chicago to 900 in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Establishments with 20-99 workers accounted for nearly two-fifths of the production workers, compared with about three-tenths in each of the other two establishment-size groups (100-249 workers and 250 workers or more). The distribution of production workers among the three establishment-size categories varied by region. For example, seven-tenths of the workers in the Border States were in the largest establishment-size group, contrasted with the Pacific region where two-thirds of the workers were in the smallest size group.

Establishments in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas³ accounted for three-fourths of the industry's production workers. The proportions of workers in metropolitan areas ranged from three-fifths in New England to over nine-tenths in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions.

Establishments with collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their production workers employed nearly three-fifths of the industry's production work force. Regionally, proportions of workers in plants having such agreement coverage were slightly more than a fourth in the Pacific region, about half in New England, nearly three-fifths in the Great Lakes region, two-thirds in the Border States, and nearly three-fourths in the Middle Atlantic region. There were a number of different unions having collective bargaining agreements with establishments in the industry.

Nationally, union plants accounted for nearly three-fourths of the employment in establishments with 250 workers or more, almost two-thirds in establishments with 100-249 workers, and slightly less than two-fifths in those with fewer than 100. As the following tabulation indicates, this general relationship held in both of the major regions. The extent of collective bargaining agreements was greater in metropolitan areas than in the smaller communities in the Middle Atlantic region, but not in the Great Lakes region.

Regions	Percent of production workers in plants with collective bargaining agreements				
	Plants with—			Metro- politan areas	Nonmetro- politan areas
	20-99 workers	100-249 workers	250 workers or more		
United States ¹ -----	35-39	60-64	70-74	55-59	55-59
Middle Atlantic -----	65-69	70-74	85-89	75-79	25-29
Great Lakes -----	30-34	65-69	70-74	50-54	60-64

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ As defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

Among the eight selected areas, proportions of workers in union plants amounted to nearly a fourth in Los Angeles-Long Beach, between one-half to three-fifths in Chicago, Detroit, and Leominster (Mass.), two-thirds in Minneapolis-St. Paul, seven-tenths in Newark and Jersey City, three-fourths in Cleveland, and four-fifths in the New York area.

Women, accounting for two-fifths of the production workers, were most commonly employed as finishers of molded plastics products and operators of injection-molding machines. Men, on the other hand, constituted a majority of the workers in nearly all of the other occupations selected for separate study. Jobs in which men accounted for all or nearly all of the employment included molding-machine setup men, material handling laborers, and all of the selected maintenance jobs. Men accounted for between one-half and three-fourths of the production workers in each of the selected regions and areas, except in Chicago and Detroit where most workers were women.

Seven-eighths of the industry's production workers were paid time rates, most commonly under formal plans providing a range of rates for a specific occupation (table 16). Formal plans providing a single rate for a given job applied to a fifth of the workers, and rates for a fourth of the workers were determined on an individual basis. Rate-range systems were the most common method of wage payment in most of the selected regions and areas.

The proportions of workers paid under incentive wage systems—usually individual piece rates or individual bonuses—amounted to a fifth in New England and slightly more than an eighth in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions; incentive systems were virtually nonexistent in the Border States and Pacific region. Between an eighth and a sixth of the production workers in Chicago, Leominster, and Newark and Jersey City were paid under incentive wage systems, whereas such systems were rarely found in the other selected areas. Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only) was the only selected occupation in which a majority of the workers were paid under incentive systems.

Average Hourly Earnings

Compared with the nationwide average of \$1.95 in June 1964, average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the industry ranged from \$1.73 in the Border States to \$2.10 in the Pacific region (table 1). Production workers averaged \$1.80 an hour in New England, \$2.01 in the Middle Atlantic region, and \$2.03 in the Great Lakes region. Average hourly earnings for production workers in the eight areas of industry concentration surveyed separately ranged from \$1.72 in the New York area and \$1.73 in Leominster to \$2.28 in Minneapolis-St. Paul (tables 8-15, inclusive).

The June 1964 average (\$1.95) was 11 percent above the average recorded in January-February 1960 (\$1.76), when the Bureau conducted a similar study of the industry.⁴ Increases in average earnings among the regions for the same period amounted to 6 percent in New England, 8 percent in the Pacific region, 11 and 12 percent in the Great Lakes and the Border States, respectively, and 15 percent in the Middle Atlantic region.

⁴ For an account of the Bureau's earlier study, see Wage Structure: Miscellaneous Plastics Products, January-February 1960 (BLS Report 168, 1960).

Men, as a group, averaged \$2.15 an hour in June 1964—50 cents more than women. The wage advantage in average earnings for men ranged from 37 cents an hour in New England to 74 cents in the Pacific region. Differences in average pay levels for men and women may have been due to several factors, including variation in the distribution of the sexes among establishments and, as suggested in the discussion of industry characteristics, among jobs with disparate pay levels. Differences noted in averages for men and women in the same job and area may reflect possible minor differences in duties. Job descriptions used in classifying workers in wage surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments because allowance must be made for possible minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed. Also, to the extent that individual pay rates are adjusted on the basis of length of service, longer average service for one sex can result in higher average pay when both sexes are employed within the same rate range. As pointed out previously, the industry's production workers were most commonly employed under formal time-rated systems providing a range of rates for a specific occupation.

Production workers in establishments with 250 workers or more averaged \$2.14 an hour, compared with \$1.91 in plants with 100-249 workers, and \$1.83 in establishments having 20-99 workers. This general relationship held in the three regions where this comparison was possible.

Production workers in metropolitan areas averaged \$1.96 an hour—4 cents more than workers in smaller communities. Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area averages in the Great Lakes region were about the same—\$2.04 and \$2.02 an hour, respectively. However, in New England, the only other region permitting a comparison of earnings levels by community size, workers in nonmetropolitan areas held a 9-cent-an-hour average wage advantage over their counterparts in larger communities. In this region, large establishments were more heavily concentrated in the smaller communities than in metropolitan areas; establishments with 250 workers or more accounted for nearly half the workers in the smaller communities compared with a fourth in metropolitan areas. Furthermore, plants with labor-management contracts in New England employed a greater proportion of workers in nonmetropolitan areas than in the larger areas.

Earnings of production workers in union plants averaged \$2.05 an hour compared with \$1.82 for workers in plants not having collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their production workers. Differences in average earnings for these two groups of plants ranged from 4 cents an hour in the Middle Atlantic region to 35 cents in the Pacific region.

The foregoing comparisons of production-worker averages do not, of course, isolate the influence of each factor as a determinant of wages. An interrelationship of some of the variables has been suggested in the discussion of industry characteristics.

Individual earnings of production workers in the industry ranged from \$1.25 an hour to \$3.50 or more (table 2). In the earnings array, the middle half of the workers' earnings fell between \$1.56 and \$2.27 an hour. Four percent of the workers earned \$1.25 but less than \$1.30 an hour; a fifth earned less than \$1.50; three-fifths earned less than \$2; and nearly seven-eighths earned less than \$2.50. Contributing to this dispersion were such factors as differences in plant pay levels among and within regions and areas, and the wide range of skill requirements in the industry.

Occupational Earnings

Earnings information was obtained separately for occupational classifications accounting for approximately two-thirds of the industry's production work force (table 3). Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only) and finishers of molded plastics products, together accounting for a third of the industry's production workers and both among the lowest paid of the jobs studied separately, averaged \$1.71 and \$1.68 an hour, respectively; both jobs were staffed mostly by women. Tool and die makers, virtually all of whom were men and who were the highest paid among the selected occupational groups, averaged \$3.20 an hour. Other jobs for which averages of more than \$2.50 an hour were recorded were staffed almost exclusively by men; such jobs included maintenance machinists (\$2.85), electricians (\$2.80), and mechanics (\$2.74). Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only), another job staffed largely by men, averaged \$2.18 an hour.

Where comparisons were possible, occupational averages in New England and the Border States were usually below nationwide occupational earnings levels, whereas job averages in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions were generally above national levels. Occupational pay levels in the Middle Atlantic region were above nationwide levels for about half of the jobs permitting comparisons. The following tabulation expresses regional and area averages for six selected jobs as a percent of their respective nationwide averages.

	Relative pay levels						
	(Nationwide average hourly earnings =100)						
	Compression- molding-machine operators (operate only)	Finishers, molded plastics products	Injection- molding-machine operators (operate only)		Inspectors, product	Janitors	Tool and die makers
	(men)	(women)	(men)	(women)	(women)	(men)	(men)
<u>Region</u>							
New England-----	99	97	91	100	104	90	90
Middle Atlantic-----	104	108	101	106	97	98	97
Border States-----	-	81	77	88	84	91	87
Great Lakes-----	101	101	106	99	104	108	107
Pacific-----	96	104	114	115	109	106	115
<u>Area</u>							
Chicago-----	111	99	97	100	102	102	113
Cleveland-----	-	95	-	99	-	106	90
Detroit-----	-	109	-	98	95	101	106
Leominster (Mass.)-----	-	100	89	91	-	93	94
Los Angeles-Long Beach-----	95	104	95	99	107	101	111
Minneapolis-St. Paul-----	-	110	119	-	-	106	107
New York-----	76	87	82	88	89	85	104
Newark and Jersey City-----	99	99	97	102	97	99	95

It may be noted that there was considerable variation in job relatives within regions and areas. For example, compression-molding-machine operators in the Pacific region averaged 4 percent less than the national average, whereas pay relatives for the other five jobs were above national levels. Conversely, the average for tool and die makers in the New York area was 4 percent above the national average for the job, but relatives for the other jobs ranged from 76 to 89 percent.

Where comparisons were possible nationally, occupational averages were generally higher in establishments with 250 workers or more than they were in smaller establishments (table 4), higher in metropolitan areas than in smaller communities (table 5), and higher in union than in nonunion plants (table 6). A major exception to these general relationships was found in New England, where nonmetropolitan area averages were higher than those in the larger areas for nearly all jobs permitting comparisons. Another noteworthy exception was found in the Middle Atlantic region where occupational averages in nonunion plants were usually higher than those in union establishments.

Within the same occupational classifications, incentive-paid workers typically averaged more than workers paid time rates (table 7). The amount of the difference varied, however, by occupation and region. To illustrate, men compression-molding-machine operators (operate only) paid under incentive systems in the Middle Atlantic region averaged 63 cents an hour more than their time-rated counterparts; the difference amounted to 43 cents for women molded plastics products finishers in the region. In the Great Lakes region the differences were 38 cents for men compression-molding-machine operators and 28 cents for women finishers.

Earnings of individual workers varied considerably within the same job and area (tables 8-15, inclusive). In many instances, hourly earnings of the highest paid workers exceeded those of the lowest in the same job and area by \$1 or more. Thus, some workers in a relatively low-paid job (as compared with the average for all workers) earned as much as or more than some workers in jobs for which higher averages were recorded. This is illustrated in the following tabulation for men molded plastics products finishers and women injection-molding-machine operators (operate only) in Los Angeles-Long Beach.

	Number of workers	
	Finishers, molded plastics products (men)	Injection-molding- machine operators (operate only) (women)
Less than \$1.40-----	-	39
\$1.40 and under \$1.60-----	7	211
\$1.60 and under \$1.80-----	30	101
\$1.80 and under \$2.00-----	14	72
\$2.00 and over-----	113	27
Total-----	164	450
Average hourly earnings-----	\$2.09	\$1.60

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Data were also obtained for production workers on work schedules and supplementary benefits, including paid holidays and vacations, retirement pension plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Overtime Pay. A work schedule of 40 hours a week was predominant in establishments employing four-fifths of the production workers (table 17). This was the typical weekly schedule in each of the selected regions and areas; however, slightly more than a fifth of the workers in Cleveland were scheduled to work 37½ hours a week and weekly work schedules of more than 40 hours applied to a fifth or more of the workers in the Great Lakes region and in Chicago, Detroit, Leominster, and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Pay of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate for work in excess of 40 hours a week was provided almost universally for production workers in the industry. Establishments with provisions for daily overtime pay ($1\frac{1}{2}$ the regular rate for work in excess of 8 hours) accounted for seven-tenths of the industry's production workers. Such provisions applied to a majority of the workers in each of the selected regions and areas except Leominster, where nearly three-fifths of the workers were in establishments with no formal policy relating to daily overtime pay.

Shift Provisions and Practices. Approximately four-fifths of the production workers were in establishments having formal provisions for the payment of shift differentials for work on second and third or other late shifts (table 18). About 20 percent of all production workers were employed on second shifts and 15 percent on third or other late shifts at the time of the study (table 19). Although differentials paid to these workers varied greatly, the most common payments were 5 cents an hour above day-shift rates for second-shift work and 10 cents for third-shift work.

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided by establishments accounting for virtually all of the industry's production workers (table 20). The most common provisions were 6 or 7 holidays annually with 1 or 2 additional half holidays in some instances, although 8 or more paid holidays annually were frequently found in each of the selected regions and areas, except Cleveland and Detroit.

Paid Vacations. Paid vacations, after qualifying periods of service, were provided by plants employing virtually all of the production workers (table 21). Fully four-fifths of the workers received 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service; a majority were eligible for at least 2 weeks paid vacation after 3 years, and 3 weeks after 15 years; and about an eighth were eligible for 4 weeks after 25 years of service. While these proportions were generally applicable in the selected regions, vacation provisions varied considerably among the selected areas. To illustrate, the proportions of workers eligible for at least 3 weeks of vacation pay after 15 years' service ranged from a fourth in the New York area to nearly nine-tenths in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Life insurance, hospitalization, and surgical insurance, for which employers paid part or all of the cost, were provided by plants accounting for over four-fifths of the production workers (table 22). Seven-tenths of the workers were provided medical insurance; nearly two-thirds, accidental death and dismemberment insurance and sickness and accident insurance; and about a third, catastrophe (major medical) insurance. Although proportions of workers provided these types of insurance in the selected regions and areas were generally similar to those industrywide, substantial variations can be noted for a few benefits. For example, the proportions of workers provided sickness and accident insurance ranged from an eighth to three-fourths among the five regions, and from slightly more than an eighth to nine-tenths among the selected areas.

Retirement pension benefits (other than those available under Federal social security) were provided by establishments employing a third of the production workers. The proportions of workers in plants providing such pension benefits were higher in the Middle Atlantic (two-fifths) than in the other regions, and higher in Cleveland (nearly two-thirds) than in the other areas.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses, typically Christmas or yearend bonuses but in some instances profit-sharing plans, were provided by plants accounting for nearly a third of the industry's production workers (table 23). The proportion of workers in establishments providing such bonuses ranged from slightly more than a fourth in the Border States to nearly two-fifths in the Middle Atlantic region. The proportions among the eight selected areas varied from nearly a fifth in Cleveland to slightly over half in Detroit and two-thirds in Leominster.

Paid Funeral and Jury Duty Leave. Slightly more than two-fifths of the industry's production workers were in establishments having formal provisions for jury duty pay and a similar proportion were in plants providing pay during absences to attend funerals of relatives (table 24). These provisions were more prevalent in the Middle Atlantic than in the other regions. Among the selected areas, proportions of workers in plants with paid funeral leave ranged from less than a tenth in Detroit to four-fifths in Cleveland; the range for paid jury duty leave was from less than a tenth in Detroit and the New York area to nearly all in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Table 1. Average Hourly Earnings: By Selected Characteristics

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings ¹ of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by selected characteristics, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Item	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers-----	109,482	\$ 1.95	17,737	\$ 1.80	27,094	\$ 2.01	4,566	\$ 1.73	42,323	\$ 2.03	7,056	\$ 2.10
Men-----	65,939	2.15	10,198	1.96	18,539	2.17	2,874	1.90	23,357	2.30	3,754	2.45
Women-----	43,543	1.65	7,539	1.59	8,555	1.66	1,692	1.45	18,966	1.70	3,302	1.71
Size of establishment:												
20-99 workers-----	41,046	1.83	7,019	1.72	11,601	1.90	-	-	13,270	1.80	4,559	2.13
100-249 workers-----	35,048	1.91	4,916	1.77	7,971	1.96	981	1.61	15,719	1.98	1,270	2.11
250 workers or more-----	33,388	2.14	5,802	1.94	7,522	2.23	3,175	1.80	13,334	2.31	-	-
Size of community:												
Metropolitan areas ³ -----	81,335	1.96	10,660	1.77	24,933	2.01	3,800	1.73	27,669	2.04	6,748	2.11
Nonmetropolitan areas-----	28,147	1.92	7,077	1.86	-	-	-	-	14,654	2.02	-	-
Labor-management contracts:												
Establishments with--												
Majority covered-----	62,481	2.05	8,799	1.91	19,914	2.02	2,947	1.83	24,437	2.15	1,868	2.36
None or minority covered-----	47,001	1.82	8,938	1.70	7,180	1.98	-	-	17,886	1.86	5,188	2.01

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ The term "metropolitan area" as used in this study refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Earnings Distribution: All Production Workers

(Percent distribution of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²			New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific
	Total	Men	Women					
\$ 1.25 and under \$ 1.30	4.0	2.1	6.8	4.8	2.7	19.7	1.5	3.0
\$ 1.30 and under \$ 1.35	2.9	1.0	5.9	3.2	3.0	4.0	2.5	.8
\$ 1.35 and under \$ 1.40	4.4	2.5	7.3	7.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.6
\$ 1.40 and under \$ 1.45	4.9	1.9	9.4	5.1	4.8	3.1	5.2	3.7
\$ 1.45 and under \$ 1.50	3.7	1.7	6.6	5.6	3.3	5.6	3.0	2.4
\$ 1.50 and under \$ 1.60	8.2	5.2	12.7	9.7	5.7	11.4	8.2	10.1
\$ 1.60 and under \$ 1.70	7.9	6.0	10.8	8.7	7.0	4.2	6.7	9.0
\$ 1.70 and under \$ 1.80	10.7	7.6	15.3	10.5	10.2	6.2	11.2	7.3
\$ 1.80 and under \$ 1.90	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.9	6.4	5.3
\$ 1.90 and under \$ 2.00	6.6	6.4	6.9	10.7	5.3	8.4	5.6	8.1
\$ 2.00 and under \$ 2.10	5.8	7.4	3.4	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.4	7.5
\$ 2.10 and under \$ 2.20	5.3	6.9	2.7	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.7	3.9
\$ 2.20 and under \$ 2.30	5.5	8.1	1.6	2.9	5.7	6.1	7.5	3.8
\$ 2.30 and under \$ 2.40	4.5	6.4	1.7	3.3	6.1	2.7	4.9	4.0
\$ 2.40 and under \$ 2.50	3.7	5.8	.7	2.0	6.2	1.7	3.8	3.0
\$ 2.50 and under \$ 2.60	3.3	5.2	.5	2.0	4.1	1.9	3.8	4.9
\$ 2.60 and under \$ 2.70	2.3	3.6	.3	1.9	2.7	1.1	2.9	.9
\$ 2.70 and under \$ 2.80	2.4	3.8	.3	1.3	2.3	.9	3.0	4.4
\$ 2.80 and under \$ 2.90	1.8	2.8	.3	1.1	1.3	.8	2.5	3.3
\$ 2.90 and under \$ 3.00	1.1	1.7	.1	.2	1.2	.4	1.4	1.9
\$ 3.00 and under \$ 3.10	1.2	1.9	.1	.5	1.4	.2	1.6	2.1
\$ 3.10 and under \$ 3.20	.8	1.4	(³)	.3	.8	.1	1.2	1.4
\$ 3.20 and under \$ 3.30	.6	1.1	(³)	(³)	1.1	.2	.8	.9
\$ 3.30 and under \$ 3.40	.4	.6	(³)	.1	.4	.1	.5	.7
\$ 3.40 and under \$ 3.50	.2	.4	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	.3	.5
\$ 3.50 and over	1.1	1.9	(³)	.2	.9	.1	1.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	109,482	65,939	43,543	17,737	27,094	4,566	42,323	7,056
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.73	\$ 2.03	\$ 2.10

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 3. Occupational Averages: All Establishments

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Processing jobs</u>												
Blow-molding-machine operators (set up and operate) (all men)	121	\$2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow-molding-machine operators (operate only)	1,346	1.72	205	\$1.72	472	\$1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	528	1.91	137	1.83	214	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	818	1.59	-	-	258	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casters (62 men and 8 women)	70	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compression-molding-machine operators (set up and operate)	456	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	\$2.35	31	\$2.60
Men	413	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	2.40	24	2.70
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	5,905	2.18	729	2.19	1,891	2.39	-	-	2,599	2.14	213	2.08
Men	4,354	2.29	646	2.26	1,781	2.39	-	-	1,532	2.31	106	2.20
Women	1,551	1.90	83	1.63	110	2.30	-	-	1,067	1.91	107	1.95
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate) (all men)	1,856	2.34	188	2.16	496	2.43	-	-	689	2.60	123	2.25
Extrusion-press operators (operate only)	1,757	1.97	229	1.91	703	1.94	-	-	503	2.04	-	-
Men	1,643	1.98	229	1.91	703	1.94	-	-	392	2.09	-	-
Finishers, molded plastics products	18,277	1.68	3,411	1.61	4,019	1.80	1,060	\$1.36	6,850	1.71	1,224	1.75
Men	2,905	1.91	260	1.84	1,002	1.92	118	1.57	945	2.03	172	2.07
Women	15,372	1.64	3,151	1.59	3,017	1.77	942	1.33	5,905	1.66	1,052	1.70
Injection-molding-machine operators (set up and operate) (671 men and 20 women)	691	2.08	-	-	54	2.41	-	-	438	2.11	33	2.33
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	19,544	1.71	3,782	1.65	4,115	1.83	430	1.43	9,142	1.69	1,096	1.96
Men	8,487	1.85	1,982	1.68	3,190	1.87	1,169	1.43	2,348	1.97	447	2.10
Women	11,057	1.61	1,800	1.61	925	1.71	261	1.42	6,794	1.59	649	1.85
Laminating-press operators	696	2.23	52	2.28	95	1.98	-	-	325	2.57	18	2.51
Men	662	2.25	52	2.28	75	2.10	-	-	311	2.58	18	2.51
Mandrel men (245 men and 10 women)	255	2.05	-	-	-	-	45	1.90	-	-	-	-
Plastics cutters, machine	943	1.90	103	1.84	230	1.73	70	1.72	315	2.22	55	2.23
Men	740	2.01	99	1.84	83	2.19	50	1.88	315	2.22	43	2.28
Powdermen (all men)	933	1.91	186	1.62	122	1.99	-	-	425	1.95	37	2.34
Preform-machine operators (382 men and 12 women)	394	1.98	32	2.08	144	2.06	-	-	150	2.01	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators (380 men and 5 women)	385	1.90	78	1.96	100	1.89	7	1.85	76	1.98	43	2.15
Setup men, plastics-molding machines (1,559 men and 2 women)	1,561	2.35	273	2.19	467	2.36	-	-	564	2.34	163	2.83
Blow-molding machines (all men)	135	2.49	23	2.39	-	-	-	-	23	2.79	-	-
Compression-molding machines (all men)	227	2.44	45	2.22	89	2.34	-	-	68	2.66	12	3.21
Extrusion presses (94 men and 1 woman)	95	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding machines (all men)	969	2.30	191	2.18	216	2.37	-	-	396	2.24	120	2.76
Tumbler operators (221 men and 8 women)	229	1.90	32	1.97	102	1.94	-	-	89	1.85	-	-
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>												
Electricians, maintenance (all men)	387	2.80	58	2.53	127	2.83	21	2.58	148	2.97	7	3.14
Helpers, maintenance trades (all men)	287	2.06	23	1.96	46	2.15	8	1.88	110	2.32	18	2.04
Machine-tool operators, toolroom (582 men and 2 women)	584	2.69	153	2.42	101	2.83	-	-	168	3.05	38	3.05
Machinists, maintenance (all men)	476	2.85	107	2.67	131	2.93	21	2.48	140	3.06	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Occupational Averages: All Establishments—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings ¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Maintenance jobs—Continued</u>												
Maintenance men, general utility (all men)-----	1,447	\$2.41	140	\$2.20	306	\$2.44	53	\$2.04	704	\$2.49	85	\$2.69
Mechanics, maintenance (all men)-----	726	2.74	123	2.52	127	2.73	38	2.53	288	2.94	37	2.97
Pipefitters, maintenance (all men)-----	107	2.73	19	2.25	39	2.81	6	2.40	33	3.00	-	-
Tool and die makers (2,211 men and 10 women)-----	2,221	3.20	298	2.89	643	3.09	64	2.77	824	3.41	170	3.67
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>												
Guards (all men)-----	121	1.92	11	1.70	48	1.86	8	1.96	39	2.18	-	-
Inspectors, product-----	3,037	1.90	319	1.94	1,197	1.76	75	1.75	942	2.03	223	2.20
Men-----	1,055	2.18	115	2.15	225	2.09	54	1.86	428	2.28	87	2.65
Women-----	1,982	1.75	204	1.82	972	1.69	21	1.47	514	1.82	136	1.91
Janitors-----	1,353	1.78	200	1.60	265	1.76	51	1.61	601	1.92	65	1.90
Men-----	1,270	1.78	182	1.61	261	1.75	46	1.62	557	1.92	60	1.88
Women-----	83	1.75	18	1.47	-	-	-	-	44	1.93	-	-
Laborers, material handling (2,583 men and 3 women)-----	2,586	1.88	398	1.76	571	1.80	69	1.71	1,031	2.02	173	2.03
Packers, shipping-----	2,870	1.71	432	1.69	754	1.67	75	1.83	1,016	1.77	167	1.75
Men-----	1,042	1.85	137	1.89	266	1.84	72	1.84	280	2.01	48	1.75
Women-----	1,828	1.63	295	1.60	488	1.58	-	-	736	1.68	119	1.76
Receiving clerks (166 men and 1 woman)-----	167	2.06	60	1.90	24	2.02	11	2.08	39	2.42	17	2.21
Shipping clerks-----	396	2.19	91	2.06	78	2.22	12	1.94	131	2.32	53	2.17
Men-----	382	2.19	91	2.06	78	2.22	12	1.94	124	2.34	46	2.18
Shipping and receiving clerks (683 men and 9 women)-----	692	2.24	76	2.14	215	2.33	-	-	247	2.22	70	2.44
Truckers, power (forklift) (all men)-----	437	2.19	21	2.03	146	2.15	23	1.90	181	2.31	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift) (all men)-----	28	2.28	-	-	14	2.24	-	-	12	2.43	-	-
Watchmen (all men)-----	121	1.84	33	1.73	21	1.75	12	1.81	42	2.00	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 4. Occupational Averages: By Size of Establishment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	United States ²						New England						Middle Atlantic					
							Establishments with—											
	20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more		20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more		20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more	
	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings
<u>Men</u>																		
<u>Processing jobs</u>																		
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	1,411	\$2.31	2,125	\$2.28	818	\$2.28	248	\$2.27	-	-	-	-	614	\$2.31	786	\$2.47	381	\$2.38
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate)	683	2.22	262	2.23	911	2.46	122	1.96	12	\$2.09	-	-	132	2.41	-	-	313	2.51
Finishers, molded plastics products	1,018	1.91	935	1.82	952	2.00	109	1.63	117	1.85	-	-	438	1.90	144	1.66	420	2.03
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	4,438	1.74	2,865	1.84	1,184	2.26	1,059	1.56	786	1.77	137	\$2.09	1,722	1.72	1,014	1.93	454	2.27
Plastics cutters, machine	245	1.83	354	2.11	141	2.08	81	1.80	-	-	-	-	37	1.99	33	2.34	-	-
Powdermen	275	1.92	380	1.90	278	1.90	53	1.65	32	1.84	-	-	66	2.03	29	1.86	27	2.02
Preform-machine operators	96	1.99	187	1.95	99	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2.06	65	2.12	58	2.00
Scrap-preparing operators	110	1.86	137	1.77	133	2.09	-	-	-	-	31	1.98	43	1.87	22	1.50	35	2.16
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	546	2.35	535	2.31	478	2.39	53	2.10	91	2.09	129	2.31	197	2.36	108	2.38	161	2.35
Compression-molding machines	71	2.43	104	2.51	52	2.29	-	-	-	-	16	2.39	29	2.19	42	2.44	18	2.37
Injection-molding machines	333	2.33	327	2.20	309	2.39	36	2.04	64	2.12	91	2.27	88	2.46	58	2.38	70	2.26
Tumbler operators	75	1.72	87	1.98	59	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1.68	27	2.11	37	2.06
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																		
Electricians, maintenance	47	2.73	118	2.79	222	2.82	-	-	17	2.36	36	2.64	-	-	38	2.97	71	2.75
Helpers, maintenance trades	73	1.77	109	2.12	105	2.21	-	-	-	-	8	1.94	-	-	13	2.19	25	2.03
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	218	2.80	247	2.67	117	2.57	44	2.43	91	2.38	18	2.59	53	2.92	11	2.78	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	137	2.73	109	2.98	230	2.85	30	2.71	-	-	66	2.69	31	2.81	38	3.03	62	2.93
Maintenance men, general utility	458	2.33	688	2.41	301	2.55	63	2.05	52	2.25	25	2.48	137	2.39	132	2.51	37	2.36
Mechanics, maintenance	54	2.82	210	2.69	462	2.76	12	2.55	-	-	92	2.51	15	2.89	28	2.68	84	2.72
Tool and die makers	817	3.26	803	3.17	591	3.18	113	2.89	97	2.80	88	3.00	244	3.12	205	3.08	194	3.07
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																		
Inspectors, product	251	2.02	347	2.21	457	2.23	39	2.13	30	2.19	46	2.16	84	1.88	51	2.17	90	2.25
Janitors	437	1.61	418	1.77	415	1.97	72	1.48	45	1.63	65	1.74	95	1.62	77	1.65	89	1.99
Laborers, material handling	638	1.69	799	1.85	1,146	2.00	82	1.72	101	1.63	215	1.83	196	1.58	155	1.86	220	1.95
Packers, shipping	320	1.66	400	1.74	322	2.16	58	1.62	34	1.59	-	-	161	1.72	48	1.91	57	2.14
Receiving clerks	49	1.97	72	1.96	45	2.32	29	1.92	25	1.87	6	1.97	-	-	-	-	9	2.26
Shipping clerks	162	2.12	140	2.24	80	2.28	36	2.04	34	1.95	21	2.29	45	2.15	-	-	28	2.27
Shipping and receiving clerks	440	2.18	190	2.35	53	2.38	65	2.17	-	-	-	-	159	2.25	49	2.59	7	2.35
Truckers, power (forklift)	9	1.92	97	2.12	331	2.22	-	-	-	-	14	2.11	-	-	20	1.89	126	2.20
Watchmen	-	-	52	1.66	63	2.03	-	-	19	1.74	12	1.79	-	-	12	1.68	-	-
<u>Women</u>																		
<u>Processing jobs</u>																		
Finishers, molded plastics products	5,041	1.55	5,676	1.62	4,655	1.75	1,309	1.52	1,214	1.51	628	1.88	1,310	1.63	835	1.82	872	1.92
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	5,915	1.58	3,408	1.60	1,734	1.72	642	1.63	369	1.51	-	-	401	1.68	261	1.64	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																		
Inspectors, product	494	1.55	712	1.77	776	1.86	51	1.48	-	-	144	1.95	278	1.49	412	1.73	282	1.82
Packers, shipping	711	1.49	682	1.68	435	1.78	134	1.43	15	1.57	-	-	136	1.52	271	1.56	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4 Occupational Averages: By Size of Establishment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Border States		Great Lakes						Pacific			
	Establishments with—											
	250 workers or more		20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more		20-99 workers		100-249 workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Men</u>												
<u>Processing jobs</u>												
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	457	\$2.40	967	\$2.25	108	\$2.46	42	\$2.40	-	-
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate)	-	-	-	-	158	2.35	345	2.76	-	-	-	-
Finishers, molded plastics products	-	-	259	2.08	396	1.96	290	2.07	74	2.00	52	\$2.13
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	1,044	1.84	721	1.91	583	2.29	367	2.16	-	-
Plastics cutters, machine	50	\$1.88	-	-	-	-	46	2.35	42	2.27	-	-
Powdermen	-	-	117	1.90	234	1.91	74	2.20	28	2.38	6	2.24
Preform-machine operators	-	-	46	1.82	77	2.12	15	2.36	-	-	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators	-	-	-	-	39	1.93	30	2.10	-	-	-	-
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	-	-	158	2.02	241	2.41	165	2.54	114	3.00	44	2.42
Compression-molding machines	-	-	-	-	46	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding machines	-	-	125	1.95	131	2.20	140	2.54	80	2.91	36	2.46
Tumbler operators	-	-	25	1.81	50	1.89	6	2.01	-	-	-	-
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>												
Electricians, maintenance	21	2.58	21	2.62	44	2.99	83	3.06	-	-	-	-
Helpers, maintenance trades	8	1.88	9	1.89	37	2.34	64	2.36	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	-	-	64	3.13	81	3.07	23	2.75	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	13	2.93	25	2.96	33	3.26	82	3.02	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	27	1.99	168	2.35	381	2.47	155	2.69	34	2.59	9	2.68
Mechanics, maintenance	35	2.61	18	2.90	74	2.81	196	3.00	7	2.95	24	2.94
Tool and die makers	-	-	269	3.37	357	3.40	188	3.53	122	3.80	19	3.42
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>												
Inspectors, product	-	-	71	1.94	119	2.27	238	2.39	32	2.53	52	2.76
Janitors	37	1.63	147	1.69	212	1.88	198	2.13	44	1.85	11	1.99
Laborers, material handling	-	-	146	1.74	377	1.92	508	2.17	76	2.02	45	2.07
Packers, shipping	33	1.86	34	1.60	97	1.82	149	2.23	40	1.70	8	1.98
Receiving clerks	8	2.16	-	-	17	2.31	22	2.51	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	8	2.10	47	2.17	55	2.49	22	2.33	34	2.06	11	2.50
Shipping and receiving clerks	-	-	123	2.06	95	2.34	29	2.47	43	2.51	16	2.61
Truckers, power (forklift)	22	1.93	-	-	40	2.25	141	2.32	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	10	1.91	-	-	9	1.47	29	2.26	-	-	-	-
<u>Women</u>												
<u>Processing jobs</u>												
Finishers, molded plastics products	-	-	1,285	1.53	2,825	1.63	1,795	1.81	444	1.65	137	1.62
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	3,991	1.53	2,199	1.64	604	1.82	547	1.88	102	1.72
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>												
Inspectors, product	-	-	108	1.66	202	1.88	204	1.85	30	1.87	7	1.91
Packers, shipping	-	-	347	1.49	223	1.87	166	1.83	44	1.69	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 5. Occupational Averages: By Size of Community

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by size of community, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes				Pacific	
	Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men																		
Processing jobs																		
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	3,383	\$2.34	971	\$2.10	458	\$2.23	-	-	1,769	\$2.39	-	-	957	\$2.37	575	\$2.21	106	\$2.20
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate).....	969	2.38	887	2.30	66	2.01	122	\$2.25	200	2.29	-	-	397	2.70	292	2.47	123	2.25
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	2,270	1.92	635	1.87	170	1.82	90	1.90	1,002	1.92	-	-	560	2.03	385	2.03	164	2.09
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	6,642	1.81	1,845	1.96	1,272	1.62	710	1.80	3,130	1.86	159	\$1.41	1,335	1.92	1,013	2.04	395	2.12
Plastics cutters, machine.....	331	1.99	409	2.03	-	-	48	1.72	83	2.19	-	-	46	2.36	-	-	43	2.28
Powdermen.....	738	1.88	195	2.02	-	-	38	1.84	115	1.93	-	-	298	1.94	127	1.99	25	2.26
Preform-machine operators.....	270	2.09	112	1.73	16	1.89	-	-	144	2.06	-	-	87	2.14	51	1.88	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators.....	294	1.92	86	1.89	66	1.91	-	-	86	1.83	-	-	32	2.14	41	1.89	43	2.15
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	1,287	2.37	272	2.23	173	2.07	100	2.42	460	2.36	-	-	429	2.43	135	2.20	150	2.83
Compression-molding machines.....	189	2.46	38	2.32	29	2.13	-	-	89	2.36	-	-	58	2.66	-	-	12	3.21
Injection-molding machines.....	771	2.33	198	2.19	120	2.03	71	2.42	210	2.37	-	-	287	2.35	109	1.96	108	2.76
Tumbler operators.....	178	1.92	43	1.87	20	1.92	-	-	93	1.91	-	-	60	1.94	21	1.67	-	-
Maintenance jobs																		
Electricians, maintenance.....	272	2.86	115	2.65	30	2.49	28	2.58	109	2.84	13	2.50	98	3.09	50	2.74	7	3.14
Helpers, maintenance trades.....	207	2.11	80	1.95	21	1.98	-	-	39	2.18	8	1.88	71	2.34	39	2.28	18	2.04
Machine-tool operators, toolroom.....	404	2.79	178	2.50	48	2.61	105	2.33	98	2.83	-	-	117	3.15	51	2.83	38	3.05
Machinists, maintenance.....	348	2.87	128	2.78	55	2.64	52	2.69	110	2.91	18	2.58	91	3.18	49	2.85	25	3.10
Maintenance men, general utility.....	893	2.42	554	2.40	66	2.08	74	2.31	295	2.42	39	2.18	304	2.48	400	2.50	81	2.70
Mechanics, maintenance.....	516	2.79	210	2.62	62	2.44	61	2.59	100	2.73	22	2.31	207	3.04	81	2.71	37	2.97
Pipefitters, maintenance.....	82	2.76	25	2.65	12	2.33	-	-	39	2.81	6	2.40	19	3.00	14	2.99	-	-
Tool and die makers.....	1,937	3.24	274	2.94	215	2.85	83	3.01	604	3.11	58	2.78	709	3.48	105	3.01	158	3.68
Miscellaneous jobs																		
Inspectors, product.....	683	2.26	372	2.01	51	2.13	64	2.17	185	2.05	33	1.94	272	2.38	156	2.11	87	2.65
Janitors.....	907	1.77	363	1.80	102	1.58	80	1.64	240	1.75	32	1.66	357	1.89	200	1.96	56	1.89
Laborers, material handling.....	1,913	1.90	670	1.82	241	1.68	157	1.88	489	1.85	60	1.73	703	2.04	328	1.98	170	2.04
Packers, shipping.....	712	1.81	330	1.93	66	1.57	71	2.19	260	1.84	56	1.88	172	1.94	108	2.13	24	1.66
Receiving clerks.....	122	2.10	44	1.96	41	2.00	19	1.70	21	1.99	9	2.09	21	2.60	18	2.22	17	2.21
Shipping clerks.....	278	2.16	104	2.29	59	2.00	32	2.19	65	2.21	10	1.90	69	2.32	55	2.37	46	2.18
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	492	2.31	191	2.08	50	2.19	26	2.03	207	2.34	-	-	119	2.32	128	2.12	49	2.65
Truckers, power (forklift).....	303	2.17	134	2.23	-	-	-	-	116	2.17	17	1.87	107	2.23	74	2.42	-	-
Watchmen.....	90	1.85	31	1.80	19	1.86	-	-	21	1.75	12	1.81	25	2.00	17	2.00	-	-
Women																		
Processing jobs																		
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	1,071	1.99	480	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	709	2.01	358	1.70	107	1.95
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	11,435	1.64	3,937	1.63	1,801	1.57	1,350	1.62	2,725	1.76	942	1.33	3,898	1.68	2,007	1.62	904	1.72
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	8,832	1.61	2,225	1.62	1,019	1.58	781	1.65	904	1.69	229	1.42	5,457	1.59	1,337	1.59	641	1.85
Miscellaneous jobs																		
Inspectors, product.....	1,473	1.78	509	1.66	94	1.65	110	1.97	806	1.74	21	1.47	295	1.91	219	1.71	136	1.91
Packers, shipping.....	1,443	1.65	385	1.56	125	1.47	170	1.70	488	1.58	-	-	562	1.74	174	1.50	119	1.76

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 6. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by labor-management contract coverage, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic			
	Establishments with—											
	Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Men</u>												
<u>Processing jobs</u>												
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	3,181	\$2.34	1,173	\$2.15	586	\$2.26	-	-	1,505	\$2.46	276	\$2.04
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate)	1,121	2.38	735	2.28	-	-	81	\$2.14	131	2.19	365	2.51
Extrusion-press operators (operate only)	674	2.17	969	1.84	-	-	-	-	281	2.00	422	1.91
Finishers, molded plastics products	1,819	1.98	1,086	1.80	141	2.04	119	1.61	884	1.93	118	1.80
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	4,856	1.95	3,631	1.70	941	1.89	1,041	1.49	2,330	1.84	860	1.93
Mandrel men	205	2.11	40	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics cutters, machine	443	2.20	297	1.73	-	-	81	1.80	61	2.17	22	2.27
Powdermen	564	2.00	369	1.76	39	1.93	-	-	98	1.91	24	2.32
Preform-machine operators	230	2.10	152	1.82	28	2.04	-	-	131	2.06	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators	184	2.04	196	1.79	17	1.95	59	1.97	71	1.72	29	2.31
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	995	2.45	564	2.17	167	2.29	106	2.04	378	2.38	88	2.27
Compression-molding machines	165	2.47	62	2.35	40	2.19	-	-	58	2.43	31	2.18
Injection-molding machines	558	2.42	411	2.14	106	2.35	85	1.96	187	2.36	29	2.45
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>												
Electricians, maintenance	292	2.78	95	2.87	49	2.52	9	2.60	86	2.74	41	3.04
Helpers, maintenance trades	159	2.22	128	1.88	11	1.95	12	1.97	31	2.15	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	341	2.65	241	2.76	115	2.42	38	2.40	85	2.75	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	296	2.87	180	2.80	70	2.64	37	2.72	85	2.87	46	3.04
Maintenance men, general utility	901	2.47	546	2.32	83	2.28	57	2.08	262	2.42	44	2.55
Mechanics, maintenance	457	2.72	269	2.78	53	2.47	70	2.55	85	2.66	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	81	2.62	26	3.07	15	2.25	-	-	26	2.61	13	3.22
Tool and die makers	1,206	3.20	1,005	3.21	136	2.92	162	2.87	515	3.07	128	3.18
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>												
Inspectors, product	646	2.24	409	2.08	76	2.17	39	2.13	175	2.07	50	2.17
Janitors	739	1.87	531	1.65	104	1.69	78	1.50	196	1.76	65	1.73
Laborers, material handling	1,681	1.98	902	1.69	236	1.81	162	1.68	416	1.87	155	1.62
Packers, shipping	644	2.00	398	1.61	62	2.16	75	1.67	213	1.86	-	-
Receiving clerks	93	2.12	73	1.99	31	1.92	29	1.88	21	1.99	-	-
Shipping clerks	210	2.25	172	2.12	37	2.04	54	2.08	63	2.24	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	342	2.35	341	2.14	28	2.10	48	2.15	123	2.37	92	2.28
Truckers, power (forklift)	288	2.17	149	2.22	21	2.03	-	-	81	2.07	65	2.26
<u>Women</u>												
<u>Processing jobs</u>												
Finishers, molded plastics products	8,733	1.72	6,639	1.53	1,913	1.64	1,238	1.51	2,358	1.82	659	1.57
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	5,131	1.71	5,926	1.53	849	1.70	951	1.53	803	1.73	122	1.59
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>												
Inspectors, product	1,186	1.87	796	1.57	131	1.78	73	1.89	624	1.82	348	1.45
Packers, shipping	1,078	1.72	750	1.50	-	-	189	1.44	464	1.58	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by labor-management contract coverage, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Border States		Great Lakes				Pacific			
	Establishments with—									
	Majority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men										
Processing jobs										
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	901	\$2. 28	631	\$2. 35	-	-	72	\$2. 23
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate)	-	-	620	2. 62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extrusion-press operators (operate only)	-	-	213	2. 30	179	1. 84	-	-	13	2. 19
Finishers, molded plastics products	-	-	607	2. 06	338	1. 98	-	-	140	2. 05
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	1,435	2. 12	913	1. 73	-	-	359	1. 99
Mandrel men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics cutters, machine	42	\$1. 94	291	2. 27	-	-	-	-	38	2. 28
Powdermen	-	-	302	2. 03	123	1. 78	-	-	35	2. 33
Preform-machine operators	-	-	61	2. 28	77	1. 86	-	-	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators	-	-	39	2. 18	34	1. 79	-	-	-	-
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	-	-	324	2. 48	240	2. 16	92	\$2. 98	70	2. 63
Compression-molding machines	-	-	47	2. 73	21	2. 49	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding machines	-	-	206	2. 38	190	2. 09	55	2. 93	65	2. 62
Maintenance jobs										
Electricians, maintenance	18	2. 63	123	2. 97	25	2. 98	-	-	-	-
Helpers, maintenance trades	7	1. 87	71	2. 38	39	2. 21	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	-	-	94	2. 92	74	3. 23	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	-	-	115	3. 01	25	3. 30	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	31	2. 00	426	2. 57	278	2. 38	-	-	45	2. 63
Mechanics, maintenance	35	2. 61	175	2. 85	113	3. 09	23	3. 05	14	2. 82
Pipefitters, maintenance	6	2. 40	28	2. 91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	28	2. 94	383	3. 43	431	3. 41	-	-	135	3. 56
Miscellaneous jobs										
Inspectors, product	-	-	271	2. 38	157	2. 10	29	2. 91	58	2. 53
Janitors	32	1. 70	339	2. 00	218	1. 78	13	2. 39	47	1. 74
Laborers, material handling	-	-	721	2. 11	310	1. 80	83	2. 21	87	1. 87
Packers, shipping	66	1. 87	232	2. 08	48	1. 70	-	-	47	1. 74
Receiving clerks	6	2. 18	28	2. 43	11	2. 41	-	-	11	2. 28
Shipping clerks	7	2. 12	71	2. 43	53	2. 22	9	2. 48	37	2. 10
Shipping and receiving clerks	-	-	139	2. 29	108	2. 13	36	2. 75	25	2. 23
Truckers, power (forklift)	20	1. 89	117	2. 31	64	2. 29	-	-	-	-
Women										
Processing jobs										
Finishers, molded plastics products	-	-	3,076	1. 78	2,829	1. 54	-	-	819	1. 62
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	3,190	1. 68	3,604	1. 52	-	-	452	1. 71
Miscellaneous jobs										
Inspectors, product	-	-	287	1. 99	227	1. 61	41	2. 23	95	1. 76
Packers, shipping	-	-	349	1. 82	387	1. 56	-	-	51	1. 58

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 7. Occupational Averages: By Method of Wage Payment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by method of wage payment, United States and selected regions, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic				Border States		Great Lakes				Pacific	
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers	
	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings
Men																				
Processing jobs																				
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	1, 417	\$1.94	2, 937	\$2.45	-	-	596	\$2.28	389	\$1.90	1, 392	\$2.53	-	-	585	\$2.07	947	\$2.45	106	\$2.20
Finishers, molded plastics products	2, 263	1.84	642	2.17	162	\$1.61	98	2.24	693	1.83	309	2.10	118	\$1.57	710	1.96	235	2.24	172	2.07
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	7, 184	1.76	1, 303	2.31	1, 679	1.61	303	2.10	2, 685	1.80	505	2.25	169	1.43	1, 853	1.83	495	2.50	447	2.10
Maintenance jobs																				
Electricians, maintenance	366	2.78	21	3.06	58	2.53	-	-	127	2.83	-	-	21	2.58	127	2.96	21	3.06	7	3.14
Maintenance men, general utility	1, 415	2.41	32	2.67	139	2.19	-	-	298	2.44	-	-	53	2.04	681	2.48	23	2.79	85	2.69
Tool and die makers	2, 179	3.20	32	3.40	297	2.89	-	-	643	3.09	-	-	64	2.77	783	3.42	31	3.38	170	3.67
Women																				
Processing jobs																				
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	1, 074	1.73	477	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	2.30	-	-	818	1.74	249	2.44	107	1.95
Finishers, molded plastics products	11, 869	1.58	3, 503	1.84	1, 810	1.54	1, 341	1.65	2, 069	1.63	948	2.06	942	1.33	4, 772	1.61	1, 133	1.89	1, 052	1.70
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	10, 347	1.59	710	1.92	1, 674	1.58	-	-	714	1.61	-	-	261	1.42	6, 421	1.58	-	-	649	1.85
Miscellaneous jobs																				
Packers, shipping	1, 751	1.63	77	1.54	224	1.62	71	1.53	488	1.58	-	-	-	-	730	1.69	-	-	119	1.76

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 8. Occupational Earnings: Chicago, Ill.¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.25 and under	\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70 and over
			\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70	over
All production workers.....	11,606	\$2.00	246	787	1114	1216	1047	1097	601	776	800	662	361	366	234	309	324	208	397	169	187	88	61	92	78	132	77	177
Men.....	5,656	2.32	41	122	168	324	273	357	306	333	430	393	312	289	203	289	271	193	342	157	161	86	55	92	74	132	77	176
Women.....	5,950	1.69	205	665	946	892	774	740	295	443	370	269	49	77	31	20	53	15	55	12	26	2	6	-	4	-	-	1
<u>Men</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Blow-molding-machine operators (operate only) ³	33	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	9	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	388	2.54	-	-	2	10	5	8	13	4	16	61	21	24	19	65	19	20	17	10	12	10	10	2	14	8	8	10
Incentive.....	307	2.70	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	2	16	9	21	24	19	65	19	20	17	10	12	10	10	2	14	8	8	10
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate) ³	148	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	22	14	20	8	2	74	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	277	1.88	3	29	27	22	6	14	25	23	37	35	27	12	4	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time.....	214	1.78	3	29	27	22	6	14	19	20	24	17	24	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive.....	63	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	13	18	3	7	2	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	646	1.79	-	19	75	104	76	86	87	87	46	8	3	-	2	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time.....	568	1.69	-	19	75	104	76	86	87	71	43	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics cutters, machine ³	12	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powdermen ³	92	1.89	-	-	3	20	12	5	11	4	10	6	8	1	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preform-machine operators ³	38	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	4	11	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators ³	13	1.91	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ^{3, 4}	234	2.35	-	-	-	-	4	6	18	9	13	21	15	37	24	30	19	16	11	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compression-molding machines ³	15	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding machines ³	176	2.30	-	-	-	-	4	6	12	9	11	21	15	32	19	17	5	14	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumbler operators ³	28	1.90	-	-	-	4	-	6	1	6	5	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																												
Electricians, maintenance ³	35	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	6	4	6	2	3	2	-	4	-
Helpers, maintenance trades ³	29	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	4	2	1	3	-	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom ³	76	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	-	6	8	6	24	7	6	-	⁵ 10
Machinists, maintenance ³	36	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	4	-	-	3	6	2	9	-
Maintenance men, general utility ³	127	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	3	8	21	8	24	9	6	12	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance ³	146	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15	5	28	29	7	2	2	2	-	54	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance ³	10	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Tool and die makers ³	295	3.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	12	16	32	29	24	45	⁶ 127

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Occupational Earnings: Cleveland, Ohio¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																			
			\$1.30 and under	\$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 and over
			\$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	over
All production workers.....	1,920	\$2.23	82	87	117	116	139	105	82	94	213	101	60	93	88	46	47	95	63	75	146	71
Men.....	1,125	2.55	6	12	17	21	28	49	54	58	79	50	38	88	82	46	47	95	63	75	146	71
Women.....	795	1.78	76	75	100	95	111	56	28	36	134	51	22	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Men</u>																						
<u>Processing jobs</u>																						
Setup men, plastics-molding machines..	22	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	4	3	8	-	-	-	-
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																						
Maintenance men, general utility.....	16	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	3	2	-	3	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance.....	10	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	3	-
Tool and die makers.....	7	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	-
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																						
Inspectors, product.....	19	2.11	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors.....	29	1.89	-	6	1	3	-	-	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling.....	91	2.12	6	3	4	6	3	-	-	5	15	12	4	28	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	18	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
Truckers, power (forklift).....	14	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Women</u>																						
<u>Processing jobs</u>																						
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	70	1.56	12	9	9	28	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	318	1.59	46	35	59	62	71	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																						
Packers, shipping.....	46	1.90	-	3	-	-	16	-	-	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cuyahoga and Lake Counties.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. All workers were paid on a time basis.

Table 10. Occupational Earnings: Detroit, Mich.¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.25 and under	\$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	\$3.60 and over	
			\$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	\$3.60	over	
All production workers	2,966	\$1.86	39	258	475	403	213	364	316	58	74	155	45	15	126	80	47	67	56	36	37	24	31	20	5	9	13	
Men	1,023	2.24	2	10	43	124	69	71	50	16	66	88	39	14	74	78	33	45	26	36	37	24	31	20	5	9	13	
Women	1,943	1.65	37	248	432	279	144	293	266	42	8	67	6	1	52	2	14	22	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Men</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Extrusion-press operators (set up and operate)	37	2.51	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, molded plastics products	23	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Powdermen	78	1.71	-	2	12	26	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scrap-preparing operators	7	2.00	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setup men, plastics-molding machines	46	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7	-	12	11	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding machines	33	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	6	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																												
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	13	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	2	2	-	2	-	
Maintenance men, general utility	39	2.62	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	4	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers	54	3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	12	8	4	6	12	
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Janitors	41	1.80	-	-	7	12	2	2	1	-	5	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling	42	1.82	-	1	-	12	8	2	3	-	7	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping	52	2.12	-	1	4	10	1	2	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	21	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping and receiving clerks	30	2.13	-	-	-	6	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	4	7	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Women</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only)	176	1.82	-	-	-	-	8	104	30	8	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, molded plastics products	466	1.78	6	35	85	27	46	15	151	16	4	17	5	-	45	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only)	852	1.57	10	137	260	175	49	133	34	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, product	35	1.66	-	-	10	6	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping	11	1.68	-	-	-	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. All workers were paid on a time basis.³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$3.70 to \$3.80; 2 at \$3.80 to \$3.90; and 6 at \$4 to \$4.10.

NOTE: The average hourly earnings for all production workers in June 1964 (\$1.86) were 7 cents below the average recorded in a similar survey conducted by the Bureau in February 1960. Several plants in the 1960 survey were not within scope of the current study; a number of plants had entered the industry since 1960; and in many of the plants covered by both studies, employment had increased substantially during the period.

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

¹ The Leominster area consists of Leominster, Fitchburg, and Clinton, Mass.
² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; all or predominantly timeworkers.
⁴ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

Table 12. Occupational Earnings: Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif.¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
			\$1.25 and under \$1.30	\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70 and over		
All production workers.....	5,932	\$2.03	212	241	399	614	620	493	341	547	507	262	239	102	183	157	60	107	136	122	144	65	56	47	30	62	27	159		
Men.....	3,050	2.39	44	31	36	116	93	233	144	167	371	176	203	97	177	151	60	106	134	121	144	65	56	47	30	62	27	159		
Women.....	2,882	1.65	168	210	363	498	527	260	197	380	136	86	36	5	6	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<u>Men</u>																														
<u>Processing jobs</u>																														
Compression-molding-machine operators (set up and operate).....	24	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	-	6	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	100	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	4	29	13	25	4	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Extrusion-press operators (operate only).....	13	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	164	2.09	-	-	3	4	12	18	4	10	21	53	16	6	-	-	5	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Injection-molding-machine operators (set up and operate).....	27	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	217	1.76	-	-	-	52	40	46	23	17	33	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Laminating-press operators.....	18	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plastics cutters, machine.....	43	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	-	8	5	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Powdermen.....	25	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	3	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	93	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	5	9	14	19	8	8	3	1	11	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		
Compression-molding machines.....	6	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Injection-molding machines.....	75	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	4	5	8	18	8	8	3	1	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																														
Electricians, maintenance.....	7	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-		
Helpers, maintenance trades.....	18	2.04	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Machine-tool operators, toolroom.....	38	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	3	1	-	15	5	7	-	-	-	-		
Maintenance men, general utility.....	75	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	2	14	1	1	33	8	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Mechanics, maintenance.....	37	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	2	17	3	2	2	2	-	2	-		
Tool and die makers.....	128	3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	11	13	15	27	6	44		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Occupational Earnings: Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif.¹—Continued(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.25 and under	\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70 and over
			\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70	
<u>Men—Continued</u>																												
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, product	87	\$2.65	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	15	3	1	2	2	5	1	4	11	19	10	3	6	-	-	1	-	-	
Janitors	45	1.80	4	-	1	7	6	3	6	7	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling	148	1.98	-	-	-	6	5	15	34	15	15	27	26	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping	24	1.66	-	4	6	3	3	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving clerks	17	2.21	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping clerks	46	2.18	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	11	5	3	8	-	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping and receiving clerks	32	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	-	7	4	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Women</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Finishers, molded plastics products	868	1.70	-	47	85	158	212	65	28	246	20	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only) ..	450	1.60	1	38	128	83	50	51	47	25	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, product	131	1.87	-	-	7	19	11	12	29	9	3	36	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping	113	1.72	2	-	7	17	34	8	8	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ The Los Angeles—Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. All workers were paid on a time basis.³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 18 at \$3.70 to \$3.80; 13 at \$3.90 to \$4; 9 at \$4 to \$4.10; and 4 at \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Table 13. Occupational Earnings: Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.30 and under	\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70 and over	
			\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70	over	
All production workers.....	862	\$2.28	13	11	22	35	27	69	92	62	82	121	57	57	46	23	11	32	14	7	8	5	14	5	24	19	6	
Men.....	588	2.46	3	-	7	7	15	18	33	52	19	115	53	57	46	23	9	30	13	7	8	5	14	5	24	19	6	
Women.....	274	1.90	10	11	15	28	12	51	59	10	63	6	4	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Men</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Injection-molding-machine operators (set up and operate)....	74	2.17	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	16	7	15	6	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	95	2.21	-	-	-	2	2	1	6	13	6	31	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	40	2.23	-	-	1	2	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	15	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setup men, plastics-molding machines.....	21	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding machines.....	18	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																												
Helpers, maintenance trades.....	8	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance.....	22	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers.....	68	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	4	13	5	23	13	1	
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, product.....	7	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors.....	11	1.89	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Women</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	136	1.81	10	4	5	18	10	27	55	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ The Minneapolis—St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Virtually all workers were paid on a time basis.³ Includes 1 worker at \$1.25 to \$1.30.⁴ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

Table 14. Occupational Earnings: New York, N.Y.¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.25 and under	\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70 and over
			\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70	over
All production workers.....	6,177	\$1.72	435	919	1085	849	678	478	297	219	203	164	112	90	42	110	78	75	68	29	68	32	27	33	7	18	9	52
Men.....	4,540	1.82	225	446	577	612	597	416	267	200	203	158	104	90	42	107	78	75	68	29	68	32	27	33	7	18	9	52
Women.....	1,637	1.44	210	473	508	237	81	62	30	19	-	6	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Men</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	236	1.73	-	7	17	33	62	40	25	9	17	18	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	334	1.56	22	18	127	34	25	45	58	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding-machine operators (set up and operate).....	16	2.52	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	1,185	1.51	82	266	196	234	212	128	36	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laminating-press operators.....	14	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics cutters, machine.....	45	2.14	4	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	8	7	-	5	-	-	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powdermen.....	33	1.90	-	-	-	-	11	2	4	2	2	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preform-machine operators.....	15	1.89	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrap-preparing operators.....	24	1.63	-	-	10	7	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ³	108	2.21	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	7	36	16	4	2	-	13	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding machines.....	48	2.04	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	5	11	9	4	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumbler operators.....	31	1.64	2	4	7	1	4	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																												
Electricians, maintenance.....	11	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom.....	42	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	4	3	2	-	-	10	-	4	-	-
Machinists, maintenance.....	34	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	7	2	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility.....	71	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	5	4	6	2	7	-	15	4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance.....	12	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 2
Tool and die makers.....	87	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	25	4	9	15	4	1	4	5 19
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Janitors.....	80	1.52	2	12	22	15	19	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling.....	76	1.74	-	4	8	8	21	15	2	5	-	2	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping.....	51	1.58	4	-	10	19	3	8	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks.....	34	2.24	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	39	2.41	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	9	4	2	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift).....	10	1.66	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Occupational Earnings: New York, N.Y.¹—Continued(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.25	\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70
			and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			\$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	\$3.60	\$3.70	over
<u>Women</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	352	\$1.43	44	103	118	42	6	31	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	162	1.42	6	60	54	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, products.....	24	1.55	-	4	4	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping.....	87	1.40	24	7	40	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 area was limited to New York City in the Bureau's January-February 1960 survey of the industry; the added counties accounted for about one-fourth of the current area employment.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Virtually all workers were paid on a time basis.³ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Workers were at \$4.20 to \$4.30.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at \$3.70 to \$3.80; 5 at \$3.80 to \$3.90; 2 at \$3.90 to \$4; and 4 at \$4 and over.Table 15. Occupational Earnings: Newark and Jersey City, N.J.¹(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			\$1.25 and under	\$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 over
			\$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	over	
All production workers.....	4,490	\$1.95	128	384	385	286	468	468	389	250	303	177	115	178	269	180	138	80	41	56	52	11	83	12	11	26	
Men.....	2,803	2.16	18	121	157	76	150	186	235	169	286	172	111	169	268	180	138	80	41	56	52	11	83	12	11	26	
Women.....	1,687	1.59	110	263	228	210	318	282	154	81	17	5	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
<u>Men</u>																											
<u>Processing jobs</u>																											
Compression-molding-machine operators (operate only) ^{b/}	155	2.26	-	-	-	1	7	1	5	3	2	72	13	9	10	12	4	4	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Extrusion-press operators (operate only) ^{a/}	62	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	10	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	120	1.79	-	-	30	7	13	13	20	11	3	5	5	5	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time.....	73	1.69	-	-	22	4	8	13	13	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive.....	47	1.96	-	-	8	3	5	-	7	4	1	1	5	5	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table

Table 15. Occupational Earnings: Newark and Jersey City, N.J.¹—Continued(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings² of workers in selected occupations in miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing establishments, June 1964)

Occupation and sex	Num- ber of work- ers	Aver- age hourly earn- ings ²	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			\$1.25 and under	\$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 over		
			\$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			
<u>Men—Continued</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs—Continued</u>																												
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	467	\$1.79	2	36	32	18	60	64	100	31	101	13	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time.....	288	1.75	2	24	20	12	50	41	66	28	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive.....	179	1.85	-	12	12	6	10	23	34	3	62	7	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laminating-press operators ^{3 a/}	28	1.68	-	-	2	-	6	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plastics cutters, machine ^{3 a/}	17	2.09	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	1	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Powdermen ^{3 a/}	30	1.88	-	-	-	2	2	8	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scrap-preparing operators ^{3 a/}	35	1.88	-	-	4	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setup men, plastics-molding machines ^{3 a/4}	40	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	4	2	2	9	1	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding machines ^{3 a/}	28	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	9	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Maintenance jobs</u>																												
Electricians, maintenance ^{3 a/}	15	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, maintenance trades ^{3 a/}	9	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom ^{3 a/}	13	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Maintenance men, general utility ^{3 a/}	31	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	5	2	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance ^{3 a/}	49	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	10	2	15	1	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers ^{3 a/}	102	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	2	8	1	17	9	5	30	7	3	6		
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, product ^{3 a/}	17	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors ^{3 a/}	43	1.77	-	4	4	6	5	10	-	1	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling ^{3 a/}	125	1.91	-	5	13	3	7	15	7	15	42	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping clerks ^{3 a/}	9	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shipping and receiving clerks ^{3 a/}	37	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	2	6	7	2	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Women</u>																												
<u>Processing jobs</u>																												
Finishers, molded plastics products.....	581	1.63	10	48	64	121	138	128	27	36	3	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time.....	509	1.61	10	42	56	114	136	125	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive.....	72	1.79	-	6	8	7	2	3	15	22	3	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injection-molding-machine operators (operate only).....	221	1.64	6	46	26	13	27	32	47	16	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time.....	171	1.59	6	46	26	8	15	16	38	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive.....	50	1.79	-	-	-	5	12	16	9	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Miscellaneous jobs</u>																												
Inspectors, product ^{3 a/}	114	1.69	-	-	16	10	46	12	7	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ The Newark and Jersey City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas consist of Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Union Counties.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; (a) all or predominantly timeworkers, and (b) all or predominantly incentive workers.⁴ Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

Table 16. Method of Wage Payment

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by method of wage payment, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Method of wage payment ¹	United States ²	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers.....	87	79	86	97	87	100	83	100	100	84	100	99	98	86
Formal plan.....	63	50	52	61	73	72	64	100	80	37	67	93	13	62
Single rate.....	20	15	23	14	20	19	4	4	40	11	11	11	1	7
Range of rates.....	43	35	30	47	53	53	59	96	40	26	56	82	12	55
Individual rates.....	25	28	33	36	14	28	20	-	20	47	33	7	84	24
Incentive workers.....	13	21	14	3	13	-	17	-	-	16	-	1	2	14
Individual piecework.....	6	16	4	-	5	-	4	-	-	14	-	-	1	8
Group piecework.....	(³)	(³)	-	-	(³)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Individual bonus.....	5	5	8	3	4	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Group bonus.....	2	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3

¹ For definitions of methods of wage payment, see appendix A.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 17. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by scheduled weekly hours, ¹ United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Scheduled weekly hours	United States ²	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 37½ hours.....	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
37½ hours.....	2	1	(³)	6	3	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	-
40 hours.....	81	83	83	92	73	98	70	74	76	61	97	80	81	90
Over 40 and under 48 hours.....	6	5	6	-	11	-	7	-	2	7	-	9	3	8
48 hours.....	8	6	6	2	11	2	21	4	23	22	3	6	7	2
Over 48 hours.....	2	5	(³)	-	2	-	1	-	-	10	-	5	2	-

¹ Data relate to the predominant work schedule for full-time day-shift employees in each establishment.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 18. Shift Differential Provisions

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions¹ in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by amount of pay differential, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Shift differential	United States ²	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
<u>Second shift</u>														
Workers in establishments having second-shift provisions	93.8	88.4	90.9	81.1	99.8	86.8	100.0	100.0	98.2	95.7	84.1	96.5	78.9	93.7
With shift differential	84.1	80.2	86.6	75.9	85.4	86.1	90.1	96.1	82.3	76.4	83.3	96.5	72.5	88.9
Uniform cents per hour	65.9	62.9	71.8	62.5	74.3	16.6	64.7	96.1	64.1	45.0	18.7	86.2	46.7	64.6
2½ cents	.3	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-
3 cents	1.7	1.2	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	.9	.2	-	5.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
5 cents	26.5	45.4	20.9	40.8	25.7	4.9	28.2	17.9	56.2	17.8	5.9	36.2	28.6	13.9
6 cents	2.3	.5	1.7	-	4.0	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
7 cents	6.2	9.3	6.4	8.4	7.1	-	-	-	-	25.8	-	-	4.1	-
7½ cents	.5	-	1.0	-	.5	1.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
8 cents	7.4	.6	14.4	7.5	7.6	.8	8.7	13.1	4.3	-	1.0	16.8	-	11.1
9 cents	1.3	-	2.2	-	1.7	1.8	6.3	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-
10 cents	16.3	3.9	23.8	-	17.6	8.1	14.6	65.2	3.5	-	9.7	15.5	9.0	28.4
11 cents	1.6	-	.4	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
15 cents	.9	1.9	.7	-	1.0	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	17.6	1.6	2.1
Uniform percentage	12.3	17.2	14.8	13.5	8.6	6.9	24.0	-	6.8	31.4	-	10.3	25.9	24.4
4 percent	.3	-	.6	-	.5	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
5 percent	5.4	11.6	6.6	13.5	3.3	-	10.3	-	6.8	31.4	-	-	11.8	11.8
7½ percent	.6	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 percent	.3	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
10 percent	5.8	2.1	6.5	-	4.8	6.9	11.9	-	-	-	-	10.3	14.0	2.4
Other	5.9	-	-	-	2.4	62.6	1.3	-	11.4	-	64.6	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	1.6	-	-	-	.7	17.8	-	-	-	-	16.6	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus cents differential	2.7	-	-	-	-	41.2	-	-	-	-	43.7	-	-	-
Other formal pay differential	1.6	-	-	-	1.7	3.6	1.3	-	11.4	-	4.3	-	-	-
With no shift differential	9.7	8.2	4.2	5.1	14.4	.7	9.9	3.9	16.0	19.2	.8	-	6.4	4.7
<u>Third or other late shift</u>														
Workers in establishments having third- or other late-shift provisions	90.6	85.1	87.8	81.1	97.0	83.5	94.5	92.2	96.8	91.2	80.1	96.5	73.3	82.9
With shift differential	82.9	81.1	84.0	77.2	84.6	83.5	87.0	92.2	82.3	81.9	80.1	96.5	68.9	78.2
Uniform cents per hour	65.1	63.2	69.7	63.8	74.7	13.4	63.3	92.2	64.1	50.5	14.7	86.2	45.1	53.8
4 cents	.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	4.5	-	2.8	-	8.1	-	.9	4.4	15.4	-	-	-	7.5	-
7 cents	3.4	8.5	1.0	14.1	2.8	-	-	3.9	12.0	-	-	-	1.9	3.7
7½ cents	1.0	-	-	9.0	1.5	1.1	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents	3.2	-	.9	12.9	5.7	.8	2.3	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
9 cents	1.5	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 cents	27.8	38.0	26.7	22.6	29.3	8.9	34.2	9.6	22.7	12.6	10.7	36.2	27.7	16.0
11 cents	.3	-	-	-	.7	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 cents	7.5	9.0	10.2	3.9	6.9	-	6.4	13.1	-	23.9	-	-	-	14.3
12½ cents	.3	-	.3	-	.5	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
13 cents	.8	-	2.2	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-
14 cents	2.2	.6	5.1	-	2.1	-	3.5	-	-	3.7	-	10.0	-	-
15 cents	9.4	3.5	13.0	1.3	10.6	2.6	11.6	8.0	3.5	5.7	3.1	15.5	6.6	7.8
16 cents	.1	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 cents	.8	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	48.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 cents	1.5	2.4	2.0	-	1.5	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.0
22 cents	.1	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-
25 cents	.1	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Shift Differential Provisions—Continued

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions¹ in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by amount of pay differential, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Shift differential	United States ²	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
<u>Third or other late shift—Continued</u>														
Workers in establishments having third- or other late-shift provisions—Continued														
With shift differential—Continued														
Uniform percentage	11.8	17.2	13.9	13.5	7.9	6.9	21.3	-	6.8	31.4	-	10.3	21.8	24.4
5 percent	.6	1.4	.6	-	.6	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-
6 percent	.3	-	.6	-	.5	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
7½ percent	.8	3.5	-	-	.5	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-
8 percent	.2	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	8.6	12.3	9.8	7.6	6.1	-	17.3	-	-	31.4	-	-	16.6	20.8
15 percent	1.2	-	2.9	-	.2	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	2.6	-
Other	6.0	.6	.4	-	2.0	63.2	2.4	-	11.4	-	65.4	-	1.9	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	1.4	.6	.4	-	-	16.6	-	-	-	-	15.1	-	1.9	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus cents differential	2.8	-	-	-	-	43.0	-	-	-	-	45.9	-	-	-
Other formal pay differential	1.7	-	-	-	2.0	3.6	2.4	-	11.4	-	4.3	-	-	-
With no shift differential	7.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	12.4	-	7.5	-	14.6	9.4	-	-	4.5	4.7

¹ Refers to policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 19. Shift Differential Practices

(Percent of production workers employed on late shifts in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by amount of pay differential, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Shift differential	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
<u>Second shift</u>														
Workers employed on second shift.....	20.5	17.2	18.8	18.4	23.5	18.6	22.0	26.2	26.0	15.6	18.4	18.7	14.4	17.6
Receiving shift differential.....	18.2	15.8	17.9	17.0	19.8	18.3	19.8	25.1	21.6	11.6	18.1	18.7	13.6	16.9
Uniform cents per hour.....	14.5	12.6	15.5	14.8	17.2	3.5	14.0	25.1	17.0	6.2	3.7	17.5	10.3	12.6
2½ cents.....	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-
3 cents.....	.4	.3	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents.....	.2	.1	-	.8	.3	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-
5 cents.....	6.0	9.8	4.6	11.0	6.1	1.3	5.2	4.7	15.1	2.0	1.6	7.8	7.1	2.9
6 cents.....	.6	.1	.4	-	.9	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
7 cents.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	.4	-
7½ cents.....	.1	-	.1	-	.1	.4	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
8 cents.....	1.9	.1	3.9	1.4	2.0	.2	2.6	4.3	1.2	-	.2	3.0	-	3.3
9 cents.....	.2	-	.2	-	.2	.5	.7	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-
10 cents.....	3.3	.6	4.7	-	3.9	1.1	3.8	16.1	.7	-	1.3	3.9	2.1	4.4
11 cents.....	.4	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 cents.....	.2	.4	.1	-	.3	-	.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	.3	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Shift Differential Practices—Continued

(Percent of production workers employed on late shifts in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments by amount of pay differential, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Shift differential	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
<u>Second shift—Continued</u>														
Workers employed on second shift—Continued														
Receiving shift differential—Continued														
Uniform percentage	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.2	5.5	-	1.6	5.3	-	1.2	3.3	4.3
4 percent	.1	-	.1	-	.1	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
5 percent	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.2	.9	-	2.8	-	1.6	5.3	-	-	1.4	1.8
7½ percent	.1	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 percent	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
10 percent	1.3	.5	1.0	-	1.1	1.2	2.3	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.9	-
Other	1.2	-	-	-	.5	13.7	.3	-	3.0	-	14.4	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.3	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus cents differential	.6	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal pay differential	.3	-	-	-	.5	.6	.3	-	3.0	-	9.4	-	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	2.3	1.5	.9	1.4	3.7	.3	2.1	1.1	4.3	4.0	.3	-	.8	.7
<u>Third or other late shift</u>														
Workers employed on third or other late shifts														
Receiving shift differential	13.8	13.1	13.3	14.5	14.1	13.3	16.4	24.0	14.2	8.4	13.0	14.6	10.3	12.4
Uniform cents per hour	11.0	10.9	12.0	12.8	12.3	1.7	11.7	24.0	11.1	5.0	2.0	13.6	8.3	10.0
4 cents	.2	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	.7	-	.5	-	1.2	-	.2	1.3	2.7	-	-	-	1.1	-
7 cents	.5	1.5	.2	2.3	.3	-	-	1.0	2.1	-	-	-	.2	.8
7½ cents	.2	-	-	2.2	.2	.1	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents	.6	-	.2	1.0	1.0	.1	.4	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-
9 cents	.2	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 cents	4.9	7.1	4.7	6.4	4.6	1.1	5.9	2.3	5.1	1.5	1.4	7.4	5.7	2.0
11 cents	(²)	-	-	-	.1	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 cents	1.4	1.0	2.5	.8	1.3	-	1.8	2.5	-	1.7	-	-	-	3.9
12½ cents	(²)	-	.1	-	.1	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-
13 cents	.1	-	.4	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
14 cents	.4	(²)	.9	-	.5	-	.9	-	-	.2	-	1.5	-	-
15 cents	1.3	.5	1.6	-	1.8	.4	1.8	2.5	-	.6	.4	2.8	.9	.9
16 cents	(²)	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 cents	.2	-	-	-	.6	-	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 cents	.3	.5	.4	-	.2	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 cents	(²)	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	2.4
25 cents	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-
Uniform percentage	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	.9	4.3	-	-	3.5	-	1.0	1.4	2.4
5 percent	.1	.3	.1	-	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-
6 percent	.1	-	.1	-	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
7½ percent	.1	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 percent	(²)	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	1.3	1.4	.6	1.1	1.2	-	3.8	-	-	3.5	-	-	1.1	1.7
15 percent	.2	-	.4	-	(³)	.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Other	1.1	.1	.1	-	.5	10.6	.3	-	3.0	-	11.0	-	.5	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.3	.1	.1	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	.5	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus cents differential	.4	-	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	-
Other formal pay differential	.3	-	-	-	.5	.6	.3	-	3.0	-	.7	-	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	1.7	.7	.7	1.3	2.8	-	1.2	-	3.7	2.7	-	-	.3	.6

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 20. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for paid holidays,
United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Number of paid holidays	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Minneapolis-St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Receiving paid holidays.....	99	99	100	94	99	100	98	100	100	97	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 days.....	3	4	-	-	3	5	4	-	² 21	-	6	-	-	-
5 days.....	2	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-
6 days.....	27	22	6	33	37	42	36	21	39	36	50	40	2	12
6 days plus 1 half day.....	4	-	9	-	3	4	1	4	9	-	-	18	-	-
6 days plus 2 half days.....	6	4	2	8	10	1	20	-	17	-	2	17	2	-
6 days plus 3 half days.....	(³)	-	-	-	(³)	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
7 days.....	26	25	23	34	25	28	23	19	6	11	28	-	42	19
7 days plus 1 half day.....	2	2	5	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
7 days plus 2 half days.....	4	(³)	9	-	3	4	-	48	-	-	-	-	5	9
8 days.....	19	31	24	14	16	10	15	-	-	33	12	26	31	20
8 days plus 1 or 2 half days.....	2	5	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
9 days.....	3	2	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25
More than 9 days.....	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
Receiving no paid holidays.....	1	1	-	6	(³)	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

² 11 percent of the workers received 2 days and 10 percent received 3 days.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 21. Paid Vacations

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Vacation policy	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers	100	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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	87	86	86	74	88	87	91	96	88	88	89	100	100	100
Percentage payment	13	14	14	26	11	13	9	4	12	12	11	-	-	-
Other	(²)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Amount of vacation pay³</u>														
<u>After 1 year of service</u>														
Under 1 week	3	5	-	17	4	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	82	77	86	78	81	83	80	32	83	100	84	95	93	70
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	6	4	7	-	7	5	5	-	5	-	1	5	2	11
2 weeks	8	14	8	5	5	12	13	-	-	-	14	-	5	19
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>														
Under 1 week	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	54	73	39	62	60	39	50	28	58	93	46	56	24	17
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	17	8	21	14	17	9	8	12	12	7	10	18	28	39
2 weeks	27	18	40	3	20	52	42	5	29	-	44	26	48	44
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>														
Under 1 week	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	26	56	14	25	25	11	11	16	25	93	14	5	4	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	20	10	25	23	23	7	7	20	15	7	9	15	31	42
2 weeks	49	34	57	31	47	80	83	9	55	-	76	75	64	47
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	1	-	5	1	-	55	5	-	1	5	-	3
3 weeks	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 5 years of service</u>														
1 week	4	6	1	-	2	9	5	-	5	14	11	-	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	2	5	17	3	2	1	12	-	7	2	2	8	-
2 weeks	83	90	86	79	81	79	82	33	74	79	75	83	83	82
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	1	2	-	10	3	5	55	8	-	4	5	-	14
3 weeks	4	2	5	4	4	7	6	-	13	-	8	10	6	-
<u>After 10 years of service</u>														
1 week	3	6	1	-	1	9	3	-	1	14	11	-	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	53	71	53	76	44	48	43	41	55	50	52	17	76	72
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	11	3	15	-	15	1	8	11	18	5	1	5	-	4
3 weeks	30	19	31	3	35	38	46	-	26	25	32	78	21	21
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Vacation policy	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
<u>Amount of vacation pay³—Continued</u>														
<u>After 12 years of service</u>														
1 week	3	6	1	-	1	9	3	-	1	14	11	-	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	45	64	38	69	39	45	36	37	55	50	49	7	76	57
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	15	9	27	-	16	1	10	11	18	5	1	5	-	9
3 weeks	33	20	34	10	38	41	51	4	26	25	35	88	21	30
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>														
1 week	3	6	1	-	1	9	3	-	1	14	11	-	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	31	43	28	29	26	37	22	22	44	17	39	7	72	31
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	1	2	-	7	1	-	6	7	5	1	5	-	-
3 weeks	58	50	69	51	60	44	76	23	43	58	42	88	25	65
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	48	5	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>														
1 week	3	6	1	-	1	9	3	-	1	14	11	-	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	31	42	28	29	26	37	22	22	44	13	39	7	72	31
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	1	-	-	6	1	-	6	7	5	1	5	-	-
3 weeks	49	35	66	47	47	44	58	23	43	42	42	88	25	65
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	-	1	-	6	-	-	48	5	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	10	15	4	7	14	9	18	-	-	21	7	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>														
1 week	3	6	1	-	1	9	3	-	1	14	11	-	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	31	42	28	29	26	37	22	22	44	13	39	7	72	31
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	1	-	-	6	1	-	6	7	5	1	5	-	-
3 weeks	44	26	55	47	44	44	54	23	43	42	42	88	25	44
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	4	-	5	-	6	-	-	48	5	-	-	-	-	9
4 weeks	14	24	11	3	16	9	22	-	-	21	7	-	-	12
Over 4 weeks	(²)	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings, were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual establishment provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years may include changes occurring between 3 and 5 years.

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

Table 22. Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments with specified health, insurance, and pension plans, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Type of plan ¹	United States ²	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:														
Life insurance	84	78	87	89	83	81	76	87	69	65	82	98	86	85
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	62	53	69	67	61	61	38	80	53	49	61	81	37	66
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ³	68	65	70	74	75	29	66	91	64	65	27	71	65	57
Sickness and accident insurance	64	63	68	74	74	12	61	91	64	65	14	53	57	53
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	5	2	8	-	2	14	6	-	-	-	14	18	15	2
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	4	2	2	1	5	10	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	6
Hospitalization insurance	92	89	96	75	92	93	95	95	70	72	95	98	95	92
Surgical insurance	91	88	95	75	92	93	95	91	70	72	95	98	95	90
Medical insurance	72	85	73	57	70	85	70	82	70	72	86	98	72	75
Catastrophe insurance	32	41	16	20	32	48	35	12	19	61	46	-	7	16
Retirement pension	34	34	40	28	32	30	34	63	15	21	26	14	45	57
No health, insurance, or pension plans	5	9	3	8	5	7	2	5	11	23	5	2	1	2

¹ Includes only those plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer. Legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security were excluded; however, those plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is legally required or the employees receive benefits in excess of legal requirements.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 23. Nonproduction Bonuses

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments with specified types of nonproduction bonuses, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Type of bonus	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses.....	32	35	37	27	32	33	40	18	53	67	32	21	46	32
Christmas or yearend.....	20	24	28	27	15	23	29	13	24	53	20	16	42	20
Profit sharing.....	9	10	5	-	14	8	9	5	17	6	9	5	4	-
Other.....	3		5	-	4	2	3	-	11	7	3	-	-	12
Workers in establishments with no nonproduction bonuses.....	68	65	63	73	68	67	60	82	47	33	68	79	54	68

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 24. Paid Funeral and Jury Duty Leave

(Percent of production workers in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for paid funeral and jury duty leave, United States, selected regions and areas, June 1964)

Item	United States ¹	Regions					Areas							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Pacific	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Leominster	Los Angeles—Long Beach	Minneapolis—St. Paul	New York	Newark and Jersey City
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with paid funeral leave provisions.....	45	57	59	39	36	20	35	79	7	34	24	39	10	65
Workers in establishments with paid jury duty leave provisions.....	43	34	58	35	38	18	46	74	7	36	14	96	4	64

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey included establishments primarily engaged in molding primary plastics for the trade, and fabricating miscellaneous finished plastics products (industry 3079 as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual and 1963 Supplement, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget). Separate auxiliary units, such as central offices, were excluded.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists.

The number of establishments and workers actually studied by the Bureau, as well as the number estimated to be within the scope of the survey during the payroll period studied, are shown in the following table.

Estimated Number of Establishments and Employees Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied,
Miscellaneous Plastics Products Industry, June 1964

Region ¹ and area ²	Number of establishments ³		Workers in establishments		
	Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study	Production workers	Studied
			Total ⁴		Total
United States ⁵ -----	1,437	440	137,199	109,482	66,420
New England -----	218	64	21,754	17,737	9,283
Leominster, Mass -----	32	16	3,603	2,872	2,680
Middle Atlantic -----	410	103	34,195	27,094	13,589
New York, N. Y. -----	144	43	7,505	6,177	3,072
Newark and Jersey City, N. J. -----	62	25	5,827	4,490	3,930
Border States -----	28	19	6,154	4,566	5,085
Great Lakes -----	476	148	52,448	42,323	27,278
Chicago, Ill -----	148	51	14,911	11,606	9,551
Cleveland, Ohio -----	21	11	2,381	1,920	1,951
Detroit, Mich -----	38	18	3,678	2,966	2,481
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn -----	12	12	1,048	862	1,048
Pacific -----	159	48	9,207	7,056	4,169
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif -----	125	41	7,700	5,932	3,780

¹ The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

² Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961, except Leominster (also includes Clinton and Fitchburg) and Newark and Jersey City (a combination of the two SMSA's).

³ Includes only establishments with 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, office clerical, and other workers excluded from the production worker category shown separately.

⁵ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the study.

Method of Study

Data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists under the direction of the Bureau's Assistant Regional Directors for Wages and Industrial Relations. The survey was conducted on a sample basis. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments were given their appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Establishment Definition

An establishment, for purposes of this study, is defined as a single physical location where industrial operations are performed. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the company, which may consist of one or more establishments.

Employment

The estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the study are intended as a general guide to the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The advance planning necessary to make a wage survey requires the use of lists of establishments assembled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied.

Production Workers

The term "production workers," as used in this bulletin, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who were utilized as a separate work force on the firm's own properties, were excluded.

Occupations Selected for Study

The occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these job descriptions.) The occupations were chosen for their numerical importance, their usefulness in collective bargaining, or their representativeness of the entire job scale in the industry. Working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the data for selected occupations, but were included in the data for all production workers.

Wage Data

The wage information relates to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems and cost-of-living bonuses, were included as part of the workers' regular pay; but nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing straight-time salary by normal rather than actual hours.⁵

Comparison with Other Statistics

The straight-time average hourly earnings presented in this bulletin differ in concept from the gross average hourly earnings published in the Bureau's monthly hours and earnings series. Unlike the latter, the averages presented here exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts and were calculated by summing individual hourly earnings and dividing by the number of individuals. In the monthly series, the sum of the man-hour totals reported by the establishments in the industry was divided into the reported payroll totals.

Size of Community

Tabulations by size of community pertain to metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan area," as used in this bulletin, refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

⁵ Average hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or other group of workers, such as men, women, or production workers, were obtained by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate.

Except in New England, a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least 1 city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Contiguous counties to the one containing such a city are included in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, where the city and town are administratively more important than the county, they are the units used in defining the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Labor-Management Agreements

Separate wage data are presented where possible, for establishments with (1) a majority of the production workers covered by labor-management contracts, and (2) none or a minority of the production workers covered by labor-management contracts.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Supplementary benefits and practices were treated statistically on the basis that if formal provisions for supplementary benefits or practices were applicable to half or more of the production workers in an establishment, the practices or benefits were considered applicable to all such workers. Similarly, if fewer than half of the workers were covered, the practice or benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Method of Wage Payment. Formal rate structures for time-rated workers provide single rates or a range of rates for each job category in the establishment. In the absence of a formal rate structure, pay rates are determined primarily with reference to the qualifications of the individual worker. A single rate structure is one in which the same rate is paid to all experienced workers in the same job classification. Learners, apprentices, or probationary workers may be paid according to rate schedules which start below the single rate and permit the worker to achieve the full job rate over a period of time. Individual experienced workers occasionally may be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are regarded as exceptions. Range-of-rates plans are those in which the minimum and/or maximum rates paid experienced workers for the same job are specified. Specific rates of individual workers within the range may be determined by merit, length of service, or a combination of various concepts of merit and length of service.

Incentive workers are classified under piecework or bonus plans. Piecework is work for which a predetermined rate is paid for each unit of output. Production bonuses are based on production in excess of a quota or for completion of a job in less than standard time.

Weekly Hours. Data refer to the predominant work schedule for full-time production workers employed on the day shift.

Overtime Premium Pay. Weekly overtime refers to work in excess of a specified number of hours per week regardless of the day on which it is performed, the number of hours per day, or number of days worked. Daily overtime refers to work in excess of a specified number of hours a day, regardless of the number of hours worked on previous days of the pay period.

Shift Provisions and Practices. Data relate to the provisions in establishments having formal provisions for late-shift operations and to the practices in those establishments operating extra shifts during the payroll period studied.

Paid Holidays. Paid holiday provisions relate to full-day and half-day holidays provided annually.

Paid Vacations. The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or the supervisor. Payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered the equivalent of 1 week's pay. The periods of service for which data are presented were selected as representative of the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years of service may include changes which occurred after 4 years.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding only programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and social security. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from his 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 at least part of the cost. However, in New York and New Jersey where temporary disability insurance laws require employer contributions,⁶ plans were included only if the employer (1) contributed more than is legally required, or (2) provided the employees with benefits which exceeded the requirements of the law.

Tabulations of paid sick leave plans are limited to formal plans which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness; informal arrangements have been omitted. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period.

Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by a commercial insurance company or a nonprofit organization, or they may be self-insured.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes the plans designed to cover employees in case of sickness or injury involving an expense which goes beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans.

Tabulations of retirement pensions are limited to plans which provide on retirement regular payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses are defined for this study as bonuses that depend on factors other than the output of the individual worker or group of workers. Plans that defer payments beyond 1 year were excluded.

Paid Funeral and Jury Duty Leave. Data for paid funeral and jury duty leave relate to formal provisions for at least partial payment for time lost as a result of attending funerals of certain family members or serving as a juror.

⁶ The temporary disability insurance laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

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 inter-area 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.

BLOW-MOLDING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates one or more blow-molding machines to produce hollow plastics objects (e.g., bottles) by injecting a blob of heated plastic in the mold cavity of the machine and inflating the blob against the cool mold surface where it forms to shape.

For wage study purposes, blow-molding-machine operators are classified as follows:

Blow-molding-machine operator (set up and operate)
Blow-molding-machine operator (operate only)

CASTER

(Pourer)

Mixes and heats plastics materials and other ingredients in power-driven jacketed mixing kettles and casts liquid plastics materials into desired shapes. Work involves most of the following: Adds exact amount of ingredients to mixing kettles; manipulates controls to heat mixture to specified temperature; examines color and viscosity of material to ascertain when it is ready for pouring; turns valves to permit mixture to flow into containers; pours material into molds; routes filled molds to ovens; and removes casting from molds.

COMPRESSION-MOLDING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Hydraulic-press operator; molder; molder operator; mold setter; plunger operator; transfer molder)

Operates one or more compression-molding machines that mold thermosetting plastics materials into desired shape. Work involves most of the following: Places specified amounts of plastics powder or preformed plastics pellets in matrix of mold (bench molds are loaded with plastics material and assembled at the bench before being placed between the platens of the press); manipulates controls of machine to compress material under high temperature and pressure and form material to shape of mold; and opens mold and removes molded plastics object if not automatically ejected. May soften plastics material in oven or other heating appliance to prepare material for molding and remove scrap material from molded object. Operators of transfer-molding machine are to be included in this classification.

For wage study purposes, compression-molding-machine operators are classified as follows:

Compression-molding-machine operator (set up and operate)
Compression-molding-machine operator (operate only)

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; 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.

EXTRUSION-PRESS OPERATOR

(Extruder operator; stuffer)

Forms plastics materials into dry or wet continuous rods, tubes, strips, or similar shapes by means of extrusion machine. Depending on type of extrusion machine, continuously feeds dried materials into hoppers or periodically stuffs large rolls of plastics dough into cylinders. Measures diameter of extruded materials using gages and makes necessary adjustments. May oversee cutting off or winding of extruded material.

For wage study purposes, extrusion-press operators are classified as follows:

Extrusion-press operator (set up and operate)

Extrusion-press operator (operate only)

FINISHER, MOLDED PLASTICS PRODUCTS

(Assembler; fabricator; shaper)

Shapes, finishes, or assembles molded plastics objects, performing one or more of a variety of repetitive, routine hand or machine operations such as: Assembling, buffing, burring, drilling and tapping, filing, gluing, painting, polishing, and sanding. May be shifted from one operation to another as necessary. Do not include workers regularly assigned as tumbler operators.

GUARD

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

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 a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting worker 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.

INJECTION-MOLDING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Injection molder)

Operates one or more injection-molding machines that mold thermoplastics materials. Work involves most of the following: Dumps plastics materials (powder or performed pellets) into hopper of machine; manipulates controls to start machine which liquifies material in a heating chamber, injects molten material into mold, and ejects molded product. May position a variety of inserts in mold cavity prior to molding. May also remove scrap material from molded object.

For wage study purposes, injection-molding-machine operators are classified as follows:

Injection-molding-machine operator (set up and operate)
Injection-molding-machine operator (operate only)

INSPECTOR, PRODUCT

Inspects finished molded plastics products for flaws and defects, checking their dimensions and appearance to determine whether they meet the required standards and specifications.

JANITOR

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress; porter; cleaner)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimming; 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.

LAMINATING-PRESS OPERATOR

(Hydraulic press operator; plate worker; panel worker)

Laminates sheets of paper, fabric, or other materials impregnated with plastics solutions, using hydraulic presses. Weighs and assembles sheets of impregnated material and places assemblies between plain or engraved metal plates. Inserts assemblies and metal plates between heated platens of hydraulic presses and operates controls to subject assemblies to heat and pressure required to compress and consolidate layers of material and impart desired finish.

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 sequences; 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.

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.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

Keeps the machines, mechanical equipment and/or structure of an establishment (usually a small plant where specialization in maintenance work is impractical) in repair. Duties involve the performance of operations and the use of tools and equipment of several trades, rather than specialization in one trade or one type of maintenance work only. Work involves a combination of the following: Planning and laying out of work relating to repair of buildings, machines, mechanical and/or electrical equipment; repairing electrical and/or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning and balancing new equipment; and repairing buildings, floors, stairs, as well as making and repairing bins, cribs, and partitions.

MANDREL MAN

Winds resin-impregnated paper, cloth, or similar materials, or filler material for rods, to specified size on mandrels, using powered winding machine, to obtain rods or tubes. Places roll of resin-impregnated material and mandrel in holding devices of winding machine; threads material under guide and pressure rolls and onto cold or steam-heated mandrel; starts machine which winds material onto mandrel; and removes rods or tubes when specified amounts are wound.

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 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.

PACKER, SHIPPING

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent on 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.

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.

PLASTICS CUTTER, MACHINE

(Slitter; square cutter)

Operates an electrically powered shear-type cutting machine to cut sheets of plastics materials to specified dimensions. Work involves most of the following: Turns handwheel to adjust stops regulating width of cut; places and aligns sheets of plastics materials on bed of machine; manipulates handwheel or lever to position and clamps sheets for cutting; and starts machine and presses pedal or moves hand lever to force knife through stack. May clean and oil machine and change cutting blade.

POWDERMAN

(Floor powderman; material man)

Blends plastics molding powders, heats blended materials in drying ovens, and maintains continuous supply of materials to molding machines. Work involves most of the following: Obtains specified amounts, colors, and types of molding materials; dumps material in containers and blends materials by hand or mixing paddle to obtain formula for producing specific molded product; spreads molding powders in trays and places trays in gas, oil or electric ovens to remove moisture; molds materials in molding machine to verify correct moisture of molding materials and returns them to ovens if streaks occur in molded product; and transports dried molding materials to molding machines and charges materials into machine hopper. May grind scrap plastics materials.

PREFORM-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Pilling-machine operator; biscuit-machine operator; briquetting-machine operator; pelletizer; pellet-machine operator; pellet man; tablet-machine operator)

Operates machine to compress plastics powder to form pellets or biscuits of prescribed weight and shape for use in molding plastics objects in molding machine. Work involves most of the following: Loads hopper of machine with desired blend of plastics powder; starts machine to set dies in motion and adjusts valves to control flow of powder from hopper to machine which automatically presses out pellets or biscuits; and checks and maintains predetermined weight of pellet or biscuit. May clean, change, and adjust dies in machine.

SCRAP PREPARING OPERATOR

(Regrinder; regrind machine operator; scrap grinder; scrap cutter; scrap sorter)

Performs any of the following tasks connected with reclaiming scrap thermoplastics materials: Examines plastics materials or products discarded during processing for defects such as dirt and discoloration, and sorts according to color, type of stock, and defects; weighs scrap and places it in container; removes masking paper from scrap plastics materials; cuts materials to a size suitable for grinding machines, using automatic or manually controlled cutting machines; dry- or wet-grinds scrap materials by means of grinding machines; and removes dirt, lint, or other foreign matter from ground thermoplastics scrap materials, using a washing machine, to prepare materials for reprocessing, and dries washed materials.

SETUP MAN, PLASTICS-MOLDING MACHINE

(Machine adjuster; die setter; mold setter)

Sets up and adjusts compression (including transfer compression), injection, or similar type machines used for molding plastics materials into desired shape. Work involves most of the following: Positions assembled mold on press bed of molding machine; determines and adjusts length of stroke of ram to insure correct operation of machine; connects steam, oil, or water lines to mold or to cored platens or adjusts electric switches to heat mold to desired temperatures; and regulates pressure and curing time and makes other adjustments. Does not include workers who operate machines.

For wage survey purposes, workers are to be classified according to type of machine, as follows:

- Blow-molding machine
- Compression-molding machine
- Extrusion presses
- Injection-molding machine
- Other (including combination of above)

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 department; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- Receiving clerk
- Shipping clerk
- Shipping and receiving clerk

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- or plastics-forming work. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings, or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speeds, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; 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.

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)

TUMBLER OPERATOR

(Tumbling barrel operator)

Smooths irregularly shaped plastics pieces by revolving them in a power-driven rotating drum that removes roughness of pieces by the friction of their contact with each other or with abrasives or other materials in the drum.

WATCHMAN

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

Industry Wage Studies

The most recent reports for industries included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys since January 1950 are listed below. Those for which a price is shown are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or any of its regional sales offices. Those for which a price is not shown may be obtained free as long as a supply is available, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or from any of the regional offices shown on the inside back cover.

I. Occupational Wage Studies

Manufacturing

- Basic Iron and Steel, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1358 (30 cents).
Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1960. BLS Report 195.
*Canning and Freezing, 1957. BLS Report 136.
Cigar Manufacturing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1436 (30 cents).
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1960. BLS Report 167.
Cotton Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1410 (40 cents).
Distilled Liquors, 1952. Series 2, No. 88.
Fabricated Structural Steel, 1957. BLS Report 123.
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1362 (40 cents).
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1337 (30 cents).
Fluid Milk Industry, 1960. BLS Report 174.
Footwear, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1360 (45 cents).
Hosiery, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1349 (45 cents).
Industrial Chemicals, 1955. BLS Report 103.
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1386 (40 cents).
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1378 (40 cents).
Machinery Manufacturing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1429 (35 cents).
Meat Products, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1415 (75 cents).
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1961.
BLS Bulletin 1323 (40 cents).
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1424 (65 cents).
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1960. BLS Report 168.
Miscellaneous Textiles, 1953. BLS Report 56.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1393 (45 cents).
Nonferrous Foundries, 1960. BLS Report 180.
Paints and Varnishes, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1318 (30 cents).
Petroleum Refining, 1959. BLS Report 158.
Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1423 (30 cents).
*Processed Waste, 1957. BLS Report 124.
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1341 (40 cents).
Radio, Television, and Related Products, 1951. Series 2, No. 84.
Railroad Cars, 1952. Series 2, No. 86.
*Raw Sugar, 1957. BLS Report 136.
Southern Sawmills and Planing Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1361 (30 cents).
Structural Clay Products, 1960. BLS Report 172.
Synthetic Fibers, 1958. BLS Report 143.
Synthetic Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1414 (35 cents).
Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1311 (35 cents).
*Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1957. BLS Report 136.

* Studies of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage.

I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

- West Coast Sawmilling, 1959. BLS Report 156.
Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1371 (25 cents).
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1391 (30 cents).
Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1369 (40 cents).
*Wooden Containers, 1957. BLS Report 126.
Wool Textiles, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1372 (45 cents).
Work Clothing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1321 (35 cents).

Nonmanufacturing

- Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1958. BLS Report 141.
Banking Industry, 1960. BLS Report 179.
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1383 (45 cents).
Communications, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1426 (20 cents).
Contract Cleaning Services, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1327 (25 cents).
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1960. BLS Report 181.
Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1950. Series 2, No. 78.
Eating and Drinking Places, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1400 (40 cents).
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1374 (50 cents).
Hospitals, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1409 (50 cents).
Hotels and Motels, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1406 (40 cents).
Laundries and Cleaning Services, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1401 (50 cents).
Life Insurance, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1324 (30 cents).

II. Other Industry Wage Studies

- Factory Workers' Earnings—Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, 1958. BLS Bulletin 1252 (40 cents).
Factory Workers' Earnings—Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1959. BLS Bulletin 1275 (35 cents).

Retail Trade:

- Employee Earnings in Retail Trade, June 1962 (Overall Summary of the Industry). BLS Bulletin 1380 (45 cents).
Employee Earnings at Retail Building Materials, Hardware, and Farm Equipment Dealers, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-1 (25 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail General Merchandise Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-2 (45 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail Food Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-3 (40 cents).
Employee Earnings at Retail Automotive Dealers and in Gasoline Service Stations, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-4 (40 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail Apparel and Accessory Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-5 (45 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Household Appliance Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-6 (40 cents).
Employee Earnings in Miscellaneous Retail Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-7 (40 cents).

- Employee Earnings in Nonmetropolitan Areas of the South and North Central Regions, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1416 (40 cents).

* Studies of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage.

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