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Area Wage Survey New York, New York–New Jersey, Metropolitan Area, May 1976



Bulletin 1900-48

U.S. Department of Labor
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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1976 survey of occupational earnings in the New York, New York–New Jersey, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Bronx, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, N.Y.; and Bergen County, N.J.). The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program, which is designed to yield data for individual metropolitan areas as well as national and regional estimates for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

Currently, 84 areas are included in the program. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, occupational earnings data are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data.

The New York survey was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in New York, N.Y., under the general direction of Anthony J. Ferrara, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the New York area are available for the women's and misses' dresses (August 1974), machinery (January 1975), non-ferrous foundries (May 1975), candy and other confectionery products (August 1975), and electrical appliance repair (November 1975) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees.

Area Wage Survey: New York, New York—New Jersey, Metropolitan Area May 1976

Bulletin 1900-48 November 1976



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, W. J. Usery, Jr., Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Julius Shiskin, Commissioner

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 84 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. In this area, data were obtained by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview. Representative establishments within six broad industry divisions were contacted: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance; and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Occupations were selected from the following categories: (a) Office clerical, (b) professional and technical,

(c) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant, and (d) material movement and custodial. In the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-1a through A-6a provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries, manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field economists to classify workers by occupation.

A. Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	and over						
						90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	over							
ALL WORKERS																																	
SECRETARIES -----	47,241	36.0	207.00	200.00	178.50-230.50	-	3	13	37	226	546	1402	2372	3542	4246	5264	4926	4830	4087	6352	4223	2289	1515	741	308	320							
MANUFACTURING -----	14,850	36.0	211.00	204.00	180.00-237.00	-	-	4	26	55	112	407	773	983	1295	1742	1346	1422	1304	1920	1427	807	636	299	145	147							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	32,391	36.0	205.50	200.00	177.00-228.00	-	3	9	11	171	434	995	1599	2559	2951	3522	3580	3408	2783	4432	2796	1481	879	442	163	173							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	4,192	36.0	225.00	222.00	190.00-254.50	-	-	-	10	19	48	105	252	266	337	317	319	277	793	517	413	331	102	69	17								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	4,427	36.0	205.50	200.00	175.00-226.00	-	-	1	-	38	55	150	221	392	396	428	359	545	452	673	252	159	104	155	21	26							
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,430	36.5	186.00	184.00	162.00-208.00	-	-	3	-	7	75	104	109	185	161	193	113	138	105	163	51	14	7	1	1	-							
FINANCE -----	17,698	36.0	205.00	200.00	180.00-225.00	-	-	5	11	83	179	409	762	1309	1553	2097	2426	1908	1621	2304	1605	707	369	171	68	111							
SERVICES -----	4,644	35.5	196.00	192.50	169.50-220.00	-	3	-	-	33	106	284	402	421	575	467	365	498	328	499	371	188	68	13	4	19							
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	3,681	36.0	260.50	254.50	228.50-289.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	46	11	64	131	228	208	488	742	614	426	284	180	226								
MANUFACTURING -----	1,650	35.5	262.50	258.50	232.00-291.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	2	4	71	49	105	263	329	302	243	115	72	79								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,031	36.5	256.50	250.00	221.50-287.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	31	9	60	60	179	103	225	413	312	183	169	108	147								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	315	36.0	284.00	288.00	249.50-315.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	3	4	7	25	43	45	52	59	48	15								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	286	36.0	250.00	248.50	207.00-281.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	1	4	58	7	44	67	14	30	15	11	22									
RETAIL TRADE -----	107	37.0	223.00	214.00	194.00-245.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	19	13	18	12	15	10	6	1	1	-									
FINANCE -----	1,022	37.0	261.50	250.50	220.50-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	6	27	101	63	81	234	170	87	82	44	91									
SERVICES -----	301	35.5	244.00	240.00	228.00-275.00	-	-	-	-	-	24	13	-	13	7	3	8	63	54	73	8	12	4	19									
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	11,223	36.0	228.50	225.00	200.50-251.00	-	-	-	8	33	9	68	215	432	798	892	1225	1241	2346	1701	1096	679	312	102	66								
MANUFACTURING -----	3,481	36.0	228.50	226.00	200.00-250.70	-	-	-	3	6	1	36	54	127	337	266	356	396	631	603	314	178	84	49	40								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	7,742	36.0	228.50	225.00	202.50-251.50	-	-	-	5	27	8	32	161	305	461	626	869	845	1715	1098	782	501	228	53	26								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	924	36.0	252.00	256.00	223.00-285.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	18	31	30	54	68	146	127	188	198	35	21	2									
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,152	36.0	236.00	230.00	210.00-261.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	32	52	41	145	164	315	103	106	45	129	8	4								
RETAIL TRADE -----	350	36.5	204.50	206.00	186.00-226.00	-	-	-	1	6	5	14	15	19	35	38	54	54	82	22	4	1	-	-									
FINANCE -----	4,405	36.0	226.00	224.50	200.00-245.00	-	-	-	4	21	2	10	29	154	296	471	459	470	1077	685	397	223	63	24	20								
SERVICES -----	911	35.5	216.00	210.00	189.50-247.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	107	82	47	46	157	89	95	161	87	34	1	-	-									
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	12,630	36.0	208.00	205.00	185.50-226.50	-	-	3	1	37	51	147	409	542	1041	1501	1637	1669	2181	1188	305	266	110	13	3								
MANUFACTURING -----	4,224	36.5	210.50	207.00	188.00-229.00	-	-	-	1	23	9	23	68	176	359	524	455	668	535	717	329	104	154	65	11	3							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,406	36.0	206.50	203.50	185.00-226.00	-	-	3	-	14	42	124	341	366	682	977	1182	1001	991	1464	859	201	112	45	2								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,623	36.0	219.00	221.00	193.00-243.50	-	-	-	7	8	4	31	65	113	136	172	136	126	384	274	96	63	8	-	-								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	927	36.5	210.00	211.00	189.50-228.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	30	36	66	87	113	96	161	194	72	27	17	11	2								
RETAIL TRADE -----	167	37.0	187.00	188.50	165.00-210.00	-	-	3	-	1	2	6	20	15	23	29	14	11	13	22	8	-	-	-	-								
FINANCE -----	4,915	35.5	204.00	201.50	185.00-221.00	-	-	-	6	9	69	194	176	411	639	792	681	611	736	483	70	12	26	-	-								
SERVICES -----	774	35.5	195.50	197.50	171.00-215.50	-	-	-	-	-	22	31	66	74	69	86	91	77	80	128	22	8	20	-	-								
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	18,886	35.5	183.50	180.00	163.50-200.00	-	3	10	36	178	448	1209	1829	2682	2684	2811	2173	1635	1039	1242	538	232	119	18	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	4,722	36.0	180.00	176.50	160.00-193.50	-	-	4	25	26	86	361	637	691	738	790	463	278	195	216	112	46	36	18	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	14,164	35.5	185.00	182.50	164.50-200.00	-	3	6	11	152	362	848	1192	1991	1946	2021	1710	1357	844	1026	426	186	83	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,330	36.0	199.50	196.50	171.00-220.50	-	-	-	3	11	44	71	184	134	157	112	125	76	238	73	84	18	-	-	-								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,062	35.5	180.00	179.00	161.50-200.00	-	-	1	-	38	54	135	185	342	298	288	201	246	120	120	10	12	12	-	-								
RETAIL TRADE -----	758	36.0	173.00	172.00	153.00-188.50	-	-	-	5	64	80	71	141	108	120	40	58	20	45	6	-	-	-	-	-								
FINANCE -----	7,356	35.5	185.00	184.00	165.00-200.00	-	-	5	11	73	149	336	558	1097	982	1135	1136	667	477	410	203	70	47	-	-								
SERVICES -----	2,658	35.5	184.00	179.50	159.50-202.50	-	3	-	-	33	84	253	307	227	424	321	221	261	151	213	134	20	6	-	-								
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	2,367	36.0	161.50	155.00	141.00-173.00	-	-	-	27	221	281	421	407	319	210	149	54	91	41	41	69	35	1	-	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	489	36.5	165.00	157.00	150.00-170.00	-	-	-	25	5	86	153	97	43	13	1	23	2	20	15	5	1	-	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,878	36.0	160.50	154.50	139.00-174.50	-	-	-	27	196	276	335	254	222	167	136	53	68	39	21	54	30	-	-	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	139	37.5	202.00	207.00	178.00-226.00	-	-	-	4	2	9	5	8	8	7	18	24	3	21	25	5	-	-	-	-								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	350	37.0	170.50	160.00	141.00-175.00	-	-	-	4	18	49																						

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	and over						
ALL WORKERS-- CONTINUED																																	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	6,059	36.0	\$ 182.50	\$ 180.00	\$ 164.00-199.50	-	-	-	36	74	211	539	483	770	885	822	754	408	321	521	156	66	9	4	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	1,246	36.5	193.00	193.50	174.00-209.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	65	143	155	179	227	147	81	192	21	12	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,813	35.5	180.00	176.50	159.50-196.50	-	-	-	36	74	203	523	418	627	730	643	527	261	240	329	135	54	9	4	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	557	36.5	206.50	211.50	172.00-239.00	-	-	-	3	9	6	3	74	33	44	38	16	26	81	91	102	24	3	4	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	658	37.0	182.50	182.00	165.00-198.00	-	-	-	-	-	26	65	28	93	98	98	98	56	22	49	12	13	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	1,879	35.5	176.50	174.50	157.00-192.00	-	-	-	14	47	75	204	169	280	302	245	241	46	91	151	3	11	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES -----	1,667	35.5	173.50	173.50	155.00-189.50	-	-	-	19	18	96	250	141	219	273	251	170	123	43	34	18	6	6	-	-	-	-						
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	1,220	36.0	156.00	154.00	143.00-170.00	-	-	-	50	91	125	223	217	199	148	93	31	20	9	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	334	36.0	141.50	138.00	125.00-154.00	-	-	-	36	74	62	35	70	26	11	16	3	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	886	36.0	161.50	161.00	144.50-175.00	-	-	-	14	17	63	186	147	173	137	77	28	20	9	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	127	35.5	164.00	165.00	150.00-175.00	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	46	28	31	7	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	529	35.5	161.50	161.00	150.00-175.00	-	-	-	14	10	54	81	93	111	65	67	13	12	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	4,494	36.0	162.00	154.50	140.00-176.00	-	-	12	109	413	588	798	617	506	458	255	199	186	79	42	197	10	22	2	-	1							
MANUFACTURING -----	576	36.5	167.50	163.00	147.00-180.00	-	-	-	1	19	56	89	108	80	81	29	46	9	30	19	3	1	2	2	-	1							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,918	35.5	161.50	153.00	138.50-175.50	-	-	12	108	394	532	709	509	426	377	226	153	177	49	23	194	9	20	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	427	36.5	204.00	207.00	175.50-250.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	30	48	24	38	45	101	3	4	119	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	159	36.5	158.00	149.00	145.00-157.00	-	-	-	-	16	18	52	34	7	5	6	-	8	-	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE -----	109	36.5	151.50	150.00	136.00-163.00	-	-	1	2	7	30	12	12	27	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	2,550	35.5	150.00	146.00	134.50-161.50	-	-	10	95	347	463	549	375	288	204	101	38	22	9	3	46	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES -----	673	35.5	180.00	175.00	156.50-195.00	-	-	1	11	24	15	87	58	56	137	76	65	45	37	15	23	3	20	-	-	-	-						
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	9,147	36.0	141.50	138.00	125.00-155.00	41	60	205	1106	1630	1804	1501	1072	725	395	266	169	72	41	39	12	9	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	941	36.5	133.00	130.00	113.50-146.00	1	43	68	178	157	165	124	99	35	21	37	2	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,206	35.5	142.50	139.00	125.50-155.00	40	17	137	928	1473	1639	1377	973	690	374	229	167	71	40	30	12	9	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	784	37.0	159.00	152.00	135.00-175.50	-	-	24	11	30	224	75	115	93	40	31	57	12	22	29	12	9	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	390	35.5	150.00	150.00	131.00-169.00	-	-	2	7	13	25	80	61	86	24	31	58	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE -----	216	37.0	135.50	130.00	125.00-147.50	-	-	10	27	54	57	18	27	17	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	5,626	35.5	140.50	137.00	125.00-151.50	-	-	15	77	709	1188	1142	913	609	426	242	128	105	59	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES -----	1,190	35.0	139.50	141.00	127.50-152.00	40	-	19	168	176	136	310	136	130	60	7	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	716	35.5	161.50	154.00	136.50-182.50	-	-	-	21	81	135	80	90	95	26	31	49	40	22	24	15	2	5	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	624	35.5	160.00	152.00	135.00-178.00	-	-	-	13	80	135	69	79	75	24	18	41	28	22	22	13	2	3	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	431	35.0	150.50	142.00	132.50-161.00	-	-	-	13	80	101	59	63	29	21	15	19	13	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	119	36.0	159.50	163.00	137.00-165.00	-	-	-	-	-	33	8	11	44	1	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES -----	119	36.0	159.50	163.00	137.00-165.00	-	-	-	-	-	33	8	11	44	1	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,942	35.5	137.50	133.00	120.00-150.00	-	15	175	333	302	359	262	233	75	79	17	10	22	23	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	257	35.5	144.50	143.00	121.00-157.50	-	10	15	22	53	25	25	56	14	10	5	2	2	1	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,685	35.5	136.50	132.50	119.00-148.50	-	5	160	311	249	334	237	177	61	69	12	8	20	22	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	115	37.0	191.00	199.00	160.00-211.50	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	15	5	17	3	7	17	20	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	100	36.5	141.00	136.50	130.00-141.50	-	-	2	1	3	44	40	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE -----	164	36.5	127.50	127.00	102.00-145.00	-	27	42	6	8	27	17	12	16	2	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	1,218	35.5	132.00	130.00	118.00-145.00	-	5	105	277	222	230	162	119	45	46	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES -----	223	35.0	130.00	132.00	110.00-148.50	-	-	51	33	14	46	30	33	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	3,843	36.0	124.00	118.00	105.00-136.00	1	498	776	688	578	434	354	102	196	74	15	49	72	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
MANUFACTURING -----	541	36.5	122.00	118.00	105.00-130.00	1	59	113	111	112	49	32	4	34	17	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,302	36.0	124.50	118.50	105.00-137.00	-	439	663	577	466	385	322	98	162	57	12	45	72	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	200	35.0	177.50	180.00	162.00-207.00	-	-	11	6	4	-	20	5	24	30	9	19	68	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	332	35.5	140.00	140.00	129.50-145.00	-	1	8	49	25	68	117	36	3	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
RETAIL TRADE -----	164	36.5	127.50	127.00	102.00-145.00	-	27	42	6	8	27	17	12	16	2	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	2,137	36.0	117.00	112.00	100.00-126.00	-	397	518	418	347	147	143	24	117	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SERVICES -----	469	36.0	124.00	128.50	111.00-130.50	-	14	84	98	82	143	25	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 90	90 and under	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	and over						
						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	over								
ALL WORKERS-- CONTINUED																																	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	658	36.0	\$ 151.50	\$ 150.00	\$ 135.00-165.00	-	6	10	47	34	121	101	67	152	46	47	11	6	2	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	320	36.5	151.50	154.00	135.00-160.00	-	-	1	15	28	59	40	39	70	36	24	1	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	338	36.0	151.00	149.00	135.50-165.00	-	6	9	32	6	62	61	28	82	10	23	10	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	386	36.5	168.50	168.00	150.00-200.50	-	12	12	13	11	37	24	62	38	57	10	13	36	10	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	290	36.5	172.00	168.00	150.00-202.00	-	12	12	13	5	17	13	57	32	12	10	10	36	10	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	251	36.5	175.00	177.00	150.00-203.00	-	12	12	12	4	15	-	39	30	10	10	10	36	10	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	184	35.5	147.50	150.00	120.00-160.50	-	-	-	17	64	-	-	57	4	-	25	5	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	398	35.5	186.50	171.00	150.00-205.00	-	-	-	-	5	26	49	69	38	45	23	17	40	4	47	4	6	1	9	14	1	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	170	35.5	196.50	176.50	150.00-225.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	19	44	12	5	5	7	22	1	20	3	3	1	5	14	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	35.5	179.00	171.00	151.50-198.00	-	-	-	-	3	20	30	25	26	40	18	10	18	3	27	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-					
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	3,667	36.0	171.00	166.50	152.00-184.00	-	-	3	6	101	185	474	609	657	540	324	188	185	157	164	60	10	4	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	777	36.5	174.00	174.50	147.50-194.50	-	-	3	1	53	55	106	41	60	109	82	85	80	75	11	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,890	36.0	170.50	165.00	153.50-180.00	-	-	-	5	48	130	368	568	597	431	242	103	105	82	153	46	8	4	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	188	38.0	217.00	231.00	203.00-238.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	14	9	3	15	26	66	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	434	36.5	174.50	165.00	150.00-199.00	-	-	-	-	15	12	62	91	81	36	22	7	25	8	62	1	8	4	-	-	-	-	-					
FINANCE -----	1,765	36.0	164.50	163.00	154.00-175.00	-	-	-	-	22	72	241	402	421	295	193	57	39	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SERVICES -----	412	36.0	169.00	163.50	150.00-179.50	-	-	-	5	3	42	56	59	79	66	7	32	10	35	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	4,663	36.0	155.00	153.50	136.50-171.00	-	34	112	203	425	556	669	770	601	546	236	201	233	30	18	18	10	1	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	1,053	36.5	152.00	154.00	131.50-175.00	-	20	60	102	78	115	104	151	87	180	45	83	10	3	-	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,610	36.0	156.00	153.50	138.00-170.50	-	14	52	101	347	441	565	619	514	366	191	118	223	27	18	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	552	36.5	185.50	185.50	169.00-207.00	-	-	-	-	3	7	16	39	78	103	57	63	181	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	692	36.0	167.50	165.00	148.00-182.00	-	-	-	2	43	31	105	104	108	82	91	52	25	25	12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-					
RETAIL TRADE -----	447	37.0	150.00	152.00	138.00-164.00	-	-	17	26	23	48	97	90	96	35	6	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
FINANCE -----	1,252	36.0	146.50	146.50	134.50-159.00	-	-	-	48	179	206	275	241	162	112	17	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SERVICES -----	667	35.0	141.00	140.00	130.00-155.00	-	14	35	25	99	149	72	145	70	34	20	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	208	35.5	196.50	192.50	174.50-214.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	21	34	28	23	22	26	29	3	3	-	1	1	1	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	35.5	193.00	190.00	173.50-211.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	21	32	28	23	21	18	28	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
FINANCE -----	185	35.5	193.00	190.00	173.50-211.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	20	32	26	23	19	18	28	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	360	35.5	173.00	166.00	154.50-176.00	-	-	8	2	11	16	31	50	96	60	14	7	20	1	2	38	1	2	1	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	342	35.5	172.50	166.00	154.50-175.00	-	-	8	2	7	16	31	50	89	60	12	7	19	1	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
FINANCE -----	285	35.5	174.50	166.00	156.00-175.00	-	-	-	-	1	10	28	47	82	57	12	7	3	1	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	156	35.5	152.50	145.00	137.00-161.00	-	-	-	2	12	30	54	15	10	7	3	19	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	111	35.5	153.50	145.00	132.00-169.50	-	-	-	2	12	30	19	15	6	3	2	19	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480
						Under \$ 120	and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL WORKERS--																									
CONTINUED																									
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,787	36.0	\$ 211.00	\$ 206.50	\$ 185.00-228.00	-	-	-	13	56	113	355	632	739	369	245	95	129	27	6	8	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	601	37.0	218.00	210.00	190.00-248.00	-	-	-	2	12	21	43	169	103	84	83	43	26	5	4	6	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,186	36.0	209.00	205.50	184.00-225.00	-	-	-	11	44	92	312	463	636	285	162	52	103	22	2	2	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	471	35.5	222.00	214.50	212.00-225.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	50	248	78	27	6	43	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	396	37.0	216.00	210.00	193.00-229.50	-	-	-	-	6	34	22	94	103	55	17	9	50	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	69	36.5	196.50	194.00	174.50-217.00	-	-	-	-	5	5	13	21	9	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE -----	937	35.5	204.00	199.50	176.50-224.00	-	-	-	8	25	34	181	232	202	104	93	33	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	313	36.0	197.00	190.50	179.00-212.00	-	-	-	3	8	14	87	66	74	38	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	860	36.5	176.50	175.00	155.00-191.00	21	12	59	65	137	92	140	157	90	30	26	23	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	98	37.0	164.00	165.00	153.50-175.00	-	1	14	4	17	24	24	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	762	36.0	178.50	175.00	155.00-192.50	21	11	45	61	120	68	116	148	86	29	26	23	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	149	36.0	177.50	175.00	160.00-180.00	-	-	-	1	35	34	34	33	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE -----	398	36.0	179.00	177.00	155.00-192.50	20	4	17	37	65	24	44	98	27	26	17	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	106	35.5	157.50	155.00	135.50-175.00	1	1	27	18	17	2	30	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	960	37.0	284.00	280.00	255.00-310.00	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	16	73	174	192	159	166	94	26	13	13	16	3
MANUFACTURING -----	331	38.5	282.00	274.50	243.00-318.50	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	14	42	70	42	42	26	25	18	10	12	12	3
NONMANUFACTURING -----	629	36.5	285.00	282.00	260.50-306.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	104	150	117	140	69	8	3	1	4	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	36.5	305.50	300.00	297.50-321.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	5	22	14	-	2	-	3	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	961	38.0	235.50	229.00	200.00-259.00	-	-	14	-	-	28	41	129	184	153	182	67	74	28	14	26	12	7	2	-
MANUFACTURING -----	358	39.0	216.00	206.00	191.00-239.00	-	-	14	-	-	12	16	93	96	38	39	19	9	9	13	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	603	37.5	247.00	245.00	215.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	36	88	115	143	48	65	19	1	26	12	7	2	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	35.5	257.00	255.00	254.00-269.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	26	13	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	697	38.0	209.50	219.50	186.00-231.50	-	1	4	8	33	78	44	68	116	204	133	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	210	39.5	182.50	171.00	160.00-197.00	-	1	-	4	28	61	39	25	12	31	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	487	37.5	221.00	229.50	204.00-240.50	-	-	4	4	5	17	5	43	104	173	126	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	241	37.5	172.00	172.50	150.00-200.00	19	4	16	16	17	34	21	50	63	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	218	37.5	173.50	180.00	150.50-200.00	19	3	16	5	15	27	20	50	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	2,189	40.0	309.00	309.50	305.00-316.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	42	35	105	55	134	77	1515	70	133	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	221	40.0	226.50	227.00	200.00-250.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	31	24	78	32	26	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,968	40.0	308.00	309.50	309.50-318.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	27	23	108	73	1512	68	133	2	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,873	40.0	309.00	309.50	309.50-318.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	27	23	108	73	1427	68	133	2	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A- -----	394	39.5	311.00	326.00	305.00-341.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	12	21	11	103	70	131	2	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B- -----	1,751	40.0	300.00	309.50	309.50-309.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	27	18	50	43	113	66	1412	-	2	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	477	37.0	239.50	232.50	213.00-266.00	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	42	57	117	75	54	63	16	6	-	5	1	1	-
MANUFACTURING -----	222	37.5	247.00	236.00	223.00-269.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	16	73	30	30	25	11	6	-	5	1	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	255	36.5	233.00	227.00	200.00-261.00	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	40	41	44	45	24	38	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	38.0	262.00	265.00	237.50-293.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	10	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	56	38.0	209.00	211.50	194.50-224.50	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	13	18	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE -----	121	35.0	228.50	224.00	197.50-253.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	24	16	27	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES: NONMANUFACTURING -----	147	35.5	\$ 186.50	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	4,389	36.0	\$ 161.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	111	35.0	173.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	3,675	36.0	260.50	MANUFACTURING -----	566	36.5	166.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	35.0	172.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,649	35.5	262.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,823	35.5	160.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B: NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	35.5	147.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,026	36.5	258.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	406	36.5	204.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C: NONMANUFACTURING -----	181	36.0	135.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	312	36.0	283.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	157	36.5	157.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	36.0	137.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	286	36.0	250.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	107	36.5	152.00
MESSENGRERS -----	3,696	36.0	134.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	106	37.0	222.50	FINANCE -----	2,504	35.5	149.50
MANUFACTURING -----	840	36.0	133.00	FINANCE -----	1,021	37.0	261.50	SERVICES -----	649	35.5	179.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,856	36.0	134.50	SERVICES -----	301	35.5	244.00	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	9,043	36.0	141.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	312	36.5	165.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	11,124	36.0	228.50	MANUFACTURING -----	923	36.5	132.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	347	35.5	130.00	MANUFACTURING -----	3,396	36.0	228.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,120	35.5	142.50
FINANCE -----	1,344	36.0	133.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	7,728	36.0	228.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	752	37.0	159.50
SERVICES -----	771	35.5	126.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	920	36.0	252.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	386	35.5	150.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	331	38.0	205.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,152	36.0	236.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	213	37.0	135.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	262	38.5	214.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	349	36.5	204.50	FINANCE -----	5,583	35.5	140.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	252	38.5	217.50	FINANCE -----	4,400	36.0	226.00	SERVICES -----	1,186	35.0	139.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,479	36.0	204.50	SERVICES -----	907	35.5	216.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	636	35.5	158.50
MANUFACTURING -----	329	36.0	195.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	12,427	36.0	207.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	550	35.5	156.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,150	36.0	206.00	MANUFACTURING -----	4,045	36.5	208.50	FINANCE -----	407	35.0	150.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	391	36.5	241.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,382	36.0	206.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,735	35.5	135.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	334	36.5	202.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,612	36.0	219.00	MANUFACTURING -----	219	35.5	137.00
FINANCE -----	1,145	36.0	202.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	924	36.5	210.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,516	35.5	135.00
SERVICES -----	202	35.5	184.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	167	37.0	187.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	100	36.5	141.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,726	36.0	169.50	FINANCE -----	4,906	35.5	204.00	FINANCE -----	1,189	35.5	132.00
MANUFACTURING -----	283	36.0	164.00	SERVICES -----	773	35.5	195.50	SERVICES -----	132	35.5	125.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,443	36.0	170.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	18,757	35.5	183.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	3,654	36.0	123.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	382	35.5	188.50	MANUFACTURING -----	4,697	36.0	180.00	MANUFACTURING -----	500	36.5	122.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	176	36.5	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	14,060	35.5	185.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,154	36.0	124.00
FINANCE -----	733	36.0	162.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,326	36.0	199.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	297	35.5	138.00
SERVICES -----	124	36.0	171.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,037	35.5	180.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	158	36.5	127.50
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	106	36.0	177.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	749	36.0	173.00	FINANCE -----	2,082	36.0	117.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	109	35.5	201.50	FINANCE -----	7,348	35.5	185.00	SERVICES -----	451	36.0	123.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				SERVICES -----	2,600	35.5	184.50	MESSENGERS -----	1,112	36.0	128.50
SECRETARIES -----	46,801	36.0	207.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	2,334	36.0	160.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	911	35.5	130.00
MANUFACTURING -----	14,557	36.0	210.50	MANUFACTURING -----	471	36.5	161.50	FINANCE -----	692	36.0	115.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	32,244	36.0	205.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,863	36.0	160.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	3,339	36.0	163.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	4,170	36.0	225.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	134	37.5	200.00	MANUFACTURING -----	441	36.0	168.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	4,399	36.0	205.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	349	37.0	170.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,898	36.0	162.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,419	36.5	186.00	FINANCE -----	1,089	35.5	151.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	353	36.5	189.50
FINANCE -----	17,675	36.0	205.00	SERVICES -----	237	36.0	166.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	261	36.0	174.00
SERVICES -----	4,581	35.5	196.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	6,021	36.0	182.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	271	37.0	145.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	1,236	36.5	193.00	FINANCE -----	781	35.5	165.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,785	35.5	179.50	SERVICES -----	1,232	35.5	153.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	543	36.5	205.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	2,450	36.5	155.50
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	646	37.0	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	869	36.5	150.50
				FINANCE -----	1,877	35.5	176.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,581	36.5	158.00
				SERVICES -----	1,667	35.5	173.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	648	36.5	164.50
				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	1,209	36.0	156.00	FINANCE -----	380	36.0	153.50
				MANUFACTURING -----	326	36.0	141.50	SERVICES -----	406	36.0	148.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	883	36.0	161.50				
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	127	35.5	164.00				
				FINANCE -----	527	35.5	161.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
ORDER CLERKS -----	1,464	37.0	\$ 150.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	267	35.5	\$ 168.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,278	36.0	\$ 211.00
MANUFACTURING -----	724	36.5	146.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	257	35.5	168.00	MANUFACTURING -----	469	37.0	220.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	740	37.5	155.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,809	36.0	208.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	636	37.5	157.00	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	121	35.5	151.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	266	36.0	225.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	4,773	36.0	191.00					WHOLESALE TRADE -----	361	37.0	217.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,382	36.5	184.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				RETAIL TRADE -----	61	36.5	195.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,391	36.0	194.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	1,399	36.0	416.00	FINANCE -----	834	35.5	204.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	611	37.0	239.50	MANUFACTURING -----	473	36.0	430.00	SERVICES -----	287	36.0	199.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	701	36.0	189.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	926	35.5	409.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	594	36.5	177.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	333	37.0	167.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	70	36.5	444.50	MANUFACTURING -----	78	37.5	163.50
FINANCE -----	1,056	36.0	182.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	61	36.5	379.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	516	36.5	179.50
SERVICES -----	690	35.5	189.50	FINANCE -----	538	35.0	401.50	FINANCE -----	323	36.5	178.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	5,461	36.0	157.50	SERVICES -----	180	35.5	417.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	921	37.0	284.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,449	36.5	153.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	1,423	35.5	378.00	MANUFACTURING -----	322	38.5	281.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,012	36.0	159.00	MANUFACTURING -----	351	36.0	366.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	599	36.5	285.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	800	36.0	187.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	56	37.0	321.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	870	38.0	237.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	825	36.5	154.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	66	35.5	345.00	MANUFACTURING -----	330	39.0	218.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	416	36.5	149.00	SERVICES -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	540	37.5	248.50
FINANCE -----	1,281	35.5	150.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	1,223	36.0	338.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	489	38.5	208.00
SERVICES -----	690	35.5	156.00	MANUFACTURING -----	253	37.0	336.50	MANUFACTURING -----	184	39.0	186.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	357	35.5	189.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	970	35.5	338.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	305	38.5	221.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	283	35.5	193.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	93	37.0	343.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	35.5	232.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	632	36.0	152.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	90	36.0	361.00	DRAFTER-TRACERS -----	162	37.0	168.00
MANUFACTURING -----	319	36.5	151.50	FINANCE -----	553	35.5	328.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	37.0	168.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	313	36.0	152.00	SERVICES -----	209	35.5	352.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	2,078	40.0	301.50
BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	375	36.5	168.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	1,480	35.5	289.00	MANUFACTURING -----	219	40.0	227.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	279	36.5	172.00	MANUFACTURING -----	260	36.0	276.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,859	40.0	310.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	173	35.5	145.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,220	35.5	292.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,770	40.0	311.00
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	324	35.5	177.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	322	36.0	352.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	388	39.5	311.50
MANUFACTURING -----	143	35.5	178.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	115	35.5	288.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	1,657	40.0	301.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	181	35.5	176.50	FINANCE -----	534	35.5	268.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	3,555	36.0	171.00	SERVICES -----	214	35.5	266.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B: -----			
MANUFACTURING -----	731	36.5	174.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	623	35.5	239.50	MANUFACTURING -----	76	36.5	361.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,824	36.0	170.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	588	35.5	240.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A: -----			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	182	38.0	217.00	FINANCE -----	369	35.5	231.00	MANUFACTURING -----	105	36.5	343.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	410	36.5	171.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,676	36.5	248.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----			
FINANCE -----	1,734	36.0	165.00	MANUFACTURING -----	387	37.0	244.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	395	35.5	284.50
SERVICES -----	407	36.0	169.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,289	36.0	250.00	MANUFACTURING -----	354	36.0	284.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	4,417	36.0	154.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	152	37.5	285.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	36.0	338.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,012	36.5	150.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	99	38.0	241.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	72	35.0	250.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,405	36.0	155.00	FINANCE -----	747	36.0	247.00	SERVICES -----			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	505	36.5	185.50	SERVICES -----	262	35.5	243.00				
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	662	36.0	165.00								
RETAIL TRADE -----	445	37.0	150.00								
FINANCE -----	1,144	35.5	146.00								
SERVICES -----	649	35.0	141.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	273	35.5	\$ 237.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	223	35.5	\$ 174.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	208	36.5	\$ 214.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	251	35.5	237.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	89	38.0	222.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	467	37.0	237.50
FINANCE -----	165	35.5	223.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	37.5	236.00	MANUFACTURING -----	212	37.5	242.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	468	36.0	210.50					NONMANUFACTURING -----	255	36.5	233.00
MANUFACTURING -----	128	37.0	210.00					PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	38.0	262.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	340	35.5	211.00					RETAIL TRADE -----	56	38.0	209.00
								FINANCE -----	121	35.0	228.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3a. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS -----	1,809	36.0	\$ 132.00	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	1,517	36.0	\$ 167.50
MANUFACTURING -----	578	36.0	133.50					MANUFACTURING -----	303	36.0	175.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,231	36.0	131.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	11,004	35.5	\$ 182.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,214	36.0	165.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	198	36.5	163.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,981	36.0	183.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	239	36.5	194.50
FINANCE -----	750	36.0	126.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,023	35.5	182.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	165	37.5	146.50
SERVICES -----	184	35.5	120.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	772	36.0	190.50	FINANCE -----	427	35.5	162.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	825	36.5	197.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	552	35.5	167.50	SERVICES -----	337	35.0	152.00
MANUFACTURING -----	215	36.0	197.50	FINANCE -----	5,834	35.0	184.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	365	36.0	154.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	610	37.0	196.50	SERVICES -----	798	35.5	166.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	232	36.0	157.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	119	39.0	237.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,310	36.0	154.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,019	36.5	192.50
FINANCE -----	393	36.5	185.50	MANUFACTURING -----	262	36.0	164.00	MANUFACTURING -----	678	36.5	195.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	629	36.5	172.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,048	36.0	152.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,341	36.5	191.50
MANUFACTURING -----	144	36.0	172.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	128	37.5	202.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	263	38.5	237.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	485	36.5	172.00	FINANCE -----	804	35.0	145.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	157	36.5	176.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	109	36.0	207.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	3,289	36.0	178.50	FINANCE -----	688	36.0	180.00
FINANCE -----	282	37.0	159.50	MANUFACTURING -----	965	36.0	195.00	SERVICES -----	205	35.0	182.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	102	35.5	200.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,324	35.5	171.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	2,134	35.5	163.50
				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	360	36.5	190.00	MANUFACTURING -----	678	35.5	161.00
				FINANCE -----	1,287	35.0	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,456	35.5	164.50
				TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	456	35.5	160.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	388	35.5	200.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	368	35.5	160.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	212	36.5	154.00
				FINANCE -----	296	35.5	158.50	FINANCE -----	539	35.5	147.50
SECRETARIES -----	29,900	36.0	209.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	3,271	36.0	158.50	SERVICES -----	284	35.0	158.50
MANUFACTURING -----	10,327	36.0	216.00	MANUFACTURING -----	415	36.5	167.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	108	35.5	159.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	19,573	35.5	206.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,856	35.5	157.50	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	146	35.5	175.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	3,134	36.0	225.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	402	36.5	204.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	35.5	169.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	741	37.5	233.00	FINANCE -----	2,134	35.5	148.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	2,183	36.5	170.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,128	36.0	185.00	SERVICES -----	185	35.5	165.50	MANUFACTURING -----	541	36.5	175.50
FINANCE -----	12,795	35.5	204.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	3,993	36.0	139.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,642	36.0	169.00
SERVICES -----	1,775	35.5	185.50	MANUFACTURING -----	504	36.0	140.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	137	38.5	219.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	2,061	36.0	271.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,489	36.0	139.00	FINANCE -----	1,270	36.0	163.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,160	36.0	268.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	347	38.0	171.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	2,052	36.0	160.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	901	36.0	274.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	127	36.5	131.00	MANUFACTURING -----	418	36.0	158.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	271	36.0	291.00	FINANCE -----	2,752	35.5	135.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,634	36.0	160.50
FINANCE -----	403	35.5	276.00	SERVICES -----	234	35.5	147.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	420	36.5	190.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	6,308	36.0	236.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	507	35.5	156.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	385	37.0	152.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,015	36.0	240.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	452	35.5	152.50	FINANCE -----	639	35.5	144.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,293	36.0	234.00	FINANCE -----	351	35.0	145.50	SERVICES -----	125	35.5	151.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	703	36.0	251.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	1,072	35.5	135.00	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	212	35.5	165.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	273	38.0	254.50	MANUFACTURING -----	164	35.5	142.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
RETAIL TRADE -----	303	36.0	207.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	908	35.5	133.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	994	36.0	416.00
FINANCE -----	2,651	36.0	233.00	FINANCE -----	798	35.5	130.50	MANUFACTURING -----	324	36.5	438.00
SERVICES -----	363	35.5	213.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,327	35.5	130.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	670	35.5	405.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	9,709	36.0	209.50	MANUFACTURING -----	123	35.5	136.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	61	36.5	379.50
MANUFACTURING -----	3,401	36.5	212.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,204	35.5	129.50	FINANCE -----	502	35.0	405.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,308	36.0	208.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	122	36.0	137.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,388	36.0	220.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	884	35.5	120.00				
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	337	37.5	214.50	FINANCE -----							
RETAIL TRADE -----	152	37.0	189.00	MESSENGERS -----	901	35.5	132.00				
FINANCE -----	3,907	35.5	207.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	764	35.5	133.50				
SERVICES -----	524	35.5	186.50	FINANCE -----	568	35.5	116.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3a. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average ¹ (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average ¹ (mean ²)		Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average ¹ (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,298	36.0	\$ 216.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:			
MANUFACTURING -----	320	36.0	367.00	MANUFACTURING -----	309	37.0	223.50	MANUFACTURING -----	69	36.5	\$ 360.50
NONMANUFACTURING: -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	989	36.0	214.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----			
RETAIL TRADE -----	56	37.0	321.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	219	36.5	232.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----				RETAIL TRADE -----	57	36.5	197.00	MANUFACTURING -----	105	36.5	343.50
MANUFACTURING -----	845	36.5	336.00	FINANCE -----	606	35.5	210.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	204	37.5	337.00	SERVICES -----	65	36.0	196.50	MANUFACTURING -----	259	35.5	301.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	641	36.0	335.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	408	36.5	184.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	223	35.5	304.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	37.5	348.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	366	36.5	185.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----			
FINANCE -----	483	35.0	332.50	FINANCE -----	269	36.0	186.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	225	35.5	241.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----				DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	366	37.5	294.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	204	35.5	241.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,021	36.0	298.50	MANUFACTURING -----	157	39.0	309.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	145	35.5	223.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	156	36.0	291.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	209	36.5	283.00	FINANCE -----			
FINANCE -----	865	35.5	300.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	231	37.5	238.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	272	35.5	216.50
SERVICES -----	480	35.5	268.50	MANUFACTURING -----	115	38.5	231.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	377	36.5	243.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----				NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	36.5	246.50	MANUFACTURING -----	137	37.0	258.50
MANUFACTURING -----	508	35.5	246.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	162	36.5	216.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	240	36.5	234.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	475	35.5	246.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	147	36.5	217.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	38.0	262.00
FINANCE -----	342	35.5	234.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	87	35.5	232.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	52	38.0	209.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----				ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	1,996	40.0	305.00	FINANCE -----	116	35.0	229.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,136	36.5	252.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,842	40.0	310.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	327	37.5	248.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,764	40.0	311.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	809	36.5	254.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A -----	387	39.5	311.50				
FINANCE -----	107	37.5	284.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	1,586	40.0	305.00				
	600	36.0	249.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80
					and under \$ 3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	over
ALL WORKERS																											
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	721	6.65	6.41	5.65- 7.70	-	1	6	1	17	10	11	45	11	62	5	70	12	52	47	48	47	35	58	46	27	32	* 78
MANUFACTURING -----	165	6.17	6.20	5.48- 6.53	-	-	5	-	-	9	4	7	4	11	4	24	1	3	24	31	8	6	5	11	-	-	8
NONMANUFACTURING -----	556	6.79	6.63	5.65- 7.73	-	1	1	1	17	1	7	38	7	51	1	46	11	49	23	17	39	29	53	35	27	32	70
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	76	6.84	6.63	6.32- 6.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	23	5	20	5	6	-	9	2	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	151	8.08	8.68	8.00- 9.00	-	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	-	1	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	18	27	70	
FINANCE -----	159	6.75	7.03	5.65- 7.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	11	-	-	6	10	24	29	33	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	168	5.64	5.29	5.00- 6.08	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	37	5	47	-	-	-	31	-	-	9	-	18	-	-	3	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,375	6.67	6.49	5.63- 7.83	-	-	-	6	-	46	36	30	161	35	25	54	79	102	48	94	79	127	56	129	118	81	69
MANUFACTURING -----	804	6.51	6.28	5.51- 7.64	-	-	-	5	-	45	32	30	57	16	18	32	71	72	41	80	42	55	7	66	72	11	52
NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	6.90	7.11	5.65- 7.83	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	104	19	7	22	8	30	7	14	37	72	49	63	46	70	17
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	7.56	7.52	6.74- 8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	32	39	7	19	37	41	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	69	7.73	8.68	6.45- 8.73	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	4	1	1	-	2	-	2	5	2	1	1	-	5	27	** 13	
FINANCE -----	149	6.98	7.11	6.32- 7.59	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	7	5	8	1	32	41	22	4	2	-	-
SERVICES -----	154	5.60	5.14	5.02- 5.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	18	6	2	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	4
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	600	5.94	5.67	5.00- 7.11	-	-	1	35	74	1	1	97	64	9	12	22	19	36	14	29	13	42	54	21	33	14	9
MANUFACTURING -----	126	6.18	6.18	5.19- 7.44	-	-	-	14	7	-	1	5	5	8	6	6	10	3	22	-	2	6	18	-	-	8	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	474	5.88	5.19	5.00- 7.11	-	-	1	21	67	1	-	92	59	4	4	16	13	26	11	7	13	40	48	3	33	14	1
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	6.77	7.11	5.79- 7.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	6	-	8	-	-	20	4	-	11	2	-
FINANCE -----	88	7.06	7.38	6.67- 7.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	7	13	13	44	2	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	270	4.90	5.00	4.38- 5.11	-	-	-	21	67	-	-	92	58	4	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	993	7.39	7.68	6.35- 8.52	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	16	6	29	37	80	14	35	83	116	23	7	10	185	209	† 101	
MANUFACTURING -----	686	6.91	6.66	5.87- 8.38	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	16	6	29	36	80	14	35	74	116	20	6	4	80	47	81	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -----	1,772	6.33	6.34	5.77- 7.05	6	2	16	32	3	33	104	53	31	75	12	184	165	79	102	104	102	337	177	67	69	18	1
MANUFACTURING -----	1,333	6.10	6.18	5.61- 6.96	6	2	16	32	3	23	104	44	28	29	3	174	157	67	74	97	99	306	53	-	10	5	1
NONMANUFACTURING -----	439	7.03	7.49	6.33- 7.76	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	3	46	9	10	8	12	28	7	3	31	124	67	59	13	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	299	7.34	7.49	7.15- 7.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	6	1	12	15	-	2	26	81	66	59	7	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	2,507	7.20	7.30	6.56- 7.77	-	7	-	7	28	9	24	25	12	33	8	12	87	103	120	155	37	251	885	198	256	208	42
MANUFACTURING -----	335	6.73	6.66	6.03- 7.77	-	-	-	-	5	4	25	9	1	1	-	26	36	27	33	5	29	42	27	47	14	4	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,172	7.28	7.43	7.00- 7.72	-	7	-	7	28	4	20	-	3	32	7	12	61	67	93	122	32	222	843	171	209	194	38
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,822	7.41	7.46	7.18- 7.67	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	44	61	33	121	30	192	833	169	209	85	38
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	182	7.60	8.45	7.02- 8.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	28	-	2	-	109	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	295	6.53	6.50	6.23- 7.63	-	-	-	-	14	23	5	-	1	4	16	1	8	31	68	40	8	2	71	-	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	277	6.51	6.53	6.18- 7.77	-	-	-	-	14	23	5	-	1	4	16	1	8	24	62	40	8	-	71	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	104	6.94	6.78	6.50- 7.77	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	28	36	2	-	14	1	12	-
MANUFACTURING -----	82	6.75	6.78	6.53- 6.78	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	20	35	2	-	14	-	-	-	-
MILLWRIGHTS -----	107	6.68	6.53	5.96- 7.85	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	6	8	4	1	1	6	22	8	7	-	36	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	107	6.68	6.53	5.96- 7.85	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	4	1	1	6	22	8	7	-	36	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	402	5.66	5.75	5.54- 5.98	9	8	14	4	4	-	22	7	1	21	27	92	98	39	23	-	-	20	13	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	132	5.53	5.98	4.15- 6.15	8	8	14	4	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	46	24	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	270	5.72	5.75	5.58- 5.93	1	-	-	-	4	-	21	7	1	21	18	92	52	15	23	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	198	5.88	5.75	5.67- 5.93	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	17	85	48	-	23	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 63 at \$8.80 to \$9.20; 5 at \$9.60 to \$10; 2 at \$10 to \$10.40; and 8 at \$10.40 to \$10.80.

** Workers were distributed as follows: 12 at \$8.80 to \$9.20; and 1 at \$12.60 to \$13.

† Workers were distributed as follows: 32 at \$8.80 to \$9.20; and 69 at \$9.20 to \$9.60.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5a. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ⁴			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40
					and under																						
					2.40 2.60 2.80 3.00 3.20 3.40 3.60 3.80 4.00 4.20 4.40 4.60 4.80 5.20 5.60 6.00 6.40 6.80 7.20 7.60 8.00 8.40 over																						
ALL WORKERS																											
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,210	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.03- 7.11	-	-	1	5	3	4	11	6	10	21	18	27	67	484	166	183	315	340	1977	328	24	18	202
MANUFACTURING -----	1,213	7.17	7.11	7.11- 7.11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	4	4	8	33	36	18	23	105	723	9	22	17	*202
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,997	6.34	6.96	5.76- 6.98	-	-	1	5	3	3	11	5	9	15	14	23	59	451	130	165	292	235	1254	319	2	1	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,490	6.47	6.98	5.99- 6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	16	52	325	95	137	184	135	1217	308	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	320	5.54	5.99	5.14- 5.99	-	-	1	5	3	4	11	5	9	7	2	7	11	37	28	133	12	14	17	9	4	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	5.51	5.99	5.14- 5.99	-	-	1	5	3	3	11	5	9	6	2	7	7	35	28	133	11	14	8	9	2	1	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,852	6.71	6.98	6.25- 6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	246	21	23	180	132	1095	2	-	-	146
MANUFACTURING -----	284	7.46	8.55	6.76- 8.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	16	12	8	2	76	17	-	-	-	**146
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,568	6.58	6.98	6.25- 6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	9	15	178	56	1078	2	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	483	6.93	7.23	6.83- 7.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	10	25	12	14	52	58	308	-	-	-	
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	132	5.45	5.32	4.25- 6.35	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	10	12	10	1	1	14	13	5	26	2	28	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	6.21	6.32	5.71- 7.11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	6	6	3	26	2	28	-	-	-	-
RECEIVING CLERKS -----	322	5.29	5.13	4.28- 6.61	-	-	1	1	2	7	14	9	17	17	26	30	21	22	26	13	7	84	19	4	-	-	2
NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	4.90	4.64	4.21- 5.45	-	-	1	1	1	6	13	9	9	10	22	27	16	22	16	12	7	11	19	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	180	4.88	4.59	4.08- 5.48	-	-	1	1	1	6	13	9	8	10	20	26	9	20	12	8	6	11	19	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	128	4.75	4.65	4.13- 5.15	1	-	-	2	2	6	4	1	11	7	8	20	5	47	2	-	-	-	7	1	4	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	4.72	4.25	3.52- 5.06	1	-	-	2	1	6	4	-	7	3	6	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	416	5.41	5.52	4.98- 6.01	-	-	3	2	-	1	18	1	10	24	6	19	10	19	153	45	46	56	2	-	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	5.55	5.91	4.82- 6.33	-	-	3	2	-	1	3	1	8	23	6	5	10	17	21	45	46	56	2	-	1	-	-
ORDER FILLERS -----	779	5.87	5.96	5.77- 6.37	3	6	6	11	3	6	2	5	4	5	21	1	45	16	25	240	255	2	123	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	698	6.12	6.05	5.96- 6.37	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	3	1	43	11	19	240	255	2	123	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	662	5.27	5.52	4.28- 5.85	2	4	14	1	20	13	16	15	33	31	48	33	32	47	177	13	18	1	-	144	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	430	5.64	5.52	4.67- 7.33	2	3	9	1	19	4	5	4	16	4	16	24	5	21	153	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	232	4.58	4.45	4.05- 5.12	-	1	5	-	1	9	11	11	17	27	32	9	27	26	24	13	18	1	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	205	4.52	4.31	3.99- 5.12	-	1	5	-	1	9	11	11	17	27	32	9	10	25	20	11	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,897	5.65	6.16	4.59- 6.89	6	45	86	34	55	43	47	44	59	66	166	78	54	157	348	135	189	518	566	201	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	957	5.41	5.48	4.20- 6.92	2	19	34	16	27	18	11	7	33	10	105	3	1	93	197	26	45	60	48	200	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,940	5.77	6.63	4.71- 6.89	4	26	52	16	28	25	36	37	26	56	61	75	53	64	151	109	144	458	518	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	927	6.79	6.82	6.63- 6.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	446	468	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	878	4.64	4.61	3.81- 5.56	4	26	52	16	28	25	33	33	26	55	60	73	53	64	139	96	32	12	50	1	-	-	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	770	5.73	5.84	5.49- 6.53	-	-	-	5	8	3	6	8	28	3	5	26	12	79	27	279	21	218	42	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	636	5.61	5.67	5.12- 6.53	-	-	-	5	8	3	6	7	28	3	5	22	8	75	24	254	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	6.28	6.53	5.79- 6.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	4	3	25	21	30	42	-	-	-	-
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	7,202	3.89	3.90	2.73- 5.01	268	1398	520	486	281	328	110	137	203	231	356	371	344	930	620	287	130	137	55	7	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	657	5.22	5.14	4.82- 5.95	10	-	4	17	4	14	14	8	5	16	16	17	33	209	75	72	16	96	27	2	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,545	3.76	3.51	2.55- 4.81	258	1398	516	469	277	314	96	129	198	215	340	354	311	721	545	215	114	41	28	5	1	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	148	5.37	5.59	4.84- 6.04	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	-	-	3	11	9	16	23	32	38	4	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	535	3.50	3.33	3.00- 3.92	-	15	63	35	75	96	33	30	80	38	16	15	11	23	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE -----	2,651	4.87	4.89	4.34- 5.31	-	-	-	-	2	13	41	89	118	169	279	230	282	624	497	170	76	27	28	5	1	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 160 at \$8.40 to \$8.80; 19 at \$8.80 to \$9.20; 18 at \$9.20 to \$9.60; 3 at \$9.60 to \$10; 1 at \$10 to \$10.40; and 1 at \$10.40 to \$10.80.

** Workers were at \$8.40 to \$8.80.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	721	6.65	STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	1,173	7.09
MANUFACTURING -----	165	6.17	MANUFACTURING -----	223	7.48
NONMANUFACTURING -----	556	6.79	NONMANUFACTURING -----	950	6.99
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	76	6.84	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	255	7.35
RETAIL TRADE -----	151	8.08	FINANCE -----	352	7.21
FINANCE -----	159	6.75	SERVICES -----	312	6.28
SERVICES -----	168	5.64			
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,375	6.67	BOILER TENDERS -----	302	6.26
MANUFACTURING -----	804	6.51	MANUFACTURING -----	107	5.63
NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	6.90	NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	6.61
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	7.56	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
RETAIL TRADE -----	69	7.73	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	13,301	6.44
FINANCE -----	149	6.98	MANUFACTURING -----	3,421	6.26
SERVICES -----	154	5.60	NONMANUFACTURING -----	9,880	6.50
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	600	5.94	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	4,913	6.95
MANUFACTURING -----	126	6.18	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	3,916	6.43
NONMANUFACTURING -----	474	5.88	RETAIL TRADE -----	194	5.58
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	6.77	SERVICES -----	708	4.26
FINANCE -----	88	7.06	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	500	5.16
SERVICES -----	270	4.90	MANUFACTURING -----	174	4.75
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	993	7.39	NONMANUFACTURING -----	326	5.37
MANUFACTURING -----	686	6.91	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	4,595	6.25
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	1,770	6.33	MANUFACTURING -----	736	6.09
MANUFACTURING -----	1,333	6.10	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,859	6.28
NONMANUFACTURING -----	437	7.04	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,741	6.69
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	299	7.34	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,396	6.83
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	2,507	7.20	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	3,483	6.97
MANUFACTURING -----	335	6.73	MANUFACTURING -----	795	6.75
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,172	7.28	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,688	7.03
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,822	7.41	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,723	7.49
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	182	7.60	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	872	6.19
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	295	6.53	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (OTHER THAN TRAILER) -----	2,714	6.39
MANUFACTURING -----	277	6.51	MANUFACTURING -----	1,050	5.76
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	104	6.94	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,664	6.78
MANUFACTURING -----	82	6.75	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,047	6.35
MILLWRIGHTS -----	107	6.68	SHIPPING CLERKS -----	545	5.52
MANUFACTURING -----	107	6.68	MANUFACTURING -----	247	4.63
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	401	5.66	NONMANUFACTURING -----	298	6.25
MANUFACTURING -----	132	5.53	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	211	6.36
NONMANUFACTURING -----	269	5.72	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	968	5.18
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	197	5.88	MANUFACTURING -----	349	5.00
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	789	6.45	NONMANUFACTURING -----	619	5.28
MANUFACTURING -----	789	6.45	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	372	5.57
			RETAIL TRADE -----	212	4.78

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	599	\$ 5.31	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN--CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING -----	204	5.01	GUARDS: MANUFACTURING -----	540	\$ 5.12
NONMANUFACTURING -----	395	5.46	WATCHMEN: MANUFACTURING -----	228	4.76
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	261	5.67	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	33,215	4.56
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,918	4.94	MANUFACTURING -----	2,952	4.28
MANUFACTURING -----	623	4.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	30,263	4.58
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,295	5.31	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,599	5.26
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	998	5.38	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	462	3.84
ORDER FILLERS -----	4,350	5.43	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,683	3.66
MANUFACTURING -----	1,229	4.82	FINANCE -----	7,906	4.90
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,121	5.67	SERVICES -----	18,613	4.49
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,589	5.65			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	3,042	4.33	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	2,223	4.26	ORDER FILLERS -----	826	3.59
NONMANUFACTURING -----	819	4.53	MANUFACTURING -----	472	3.08
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	585	4.66	NONMANUFACTURING -----	354	4.28
RETAIL TRADE -----	214	4.24	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	563	3.41
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	6,416	5.51	MANUFACTURING -----	405	3.19
MANUFACTURING -----	2,701	4.99	NONMANUFACTURING -----	158	4.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,715	5.89	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	248	3.30
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,760	6.60	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	18,893	4.89
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,099	5.84	MANUFACTURING -----	230	4.12
RETAIL TRADE -----	769	4.58	NONMANUFACTURING -----	18,663	4.90
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	2,536	5.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	150	4.81
MANUFACTURING -----	1,388	5.07	RETAIL TRADE -----	149	3.45
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,148	6.01	FINANCE -----	2,967	4.73
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	303	6.96	SERVICES -----	15,330	4.95
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	752	5.59			
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	17,403	3.61			
MANUFACTURING -----	768	5.01			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	16,635	3.55			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	161	5.16			
RETAIL TRADE -----	602	3.52			
FINANCE -----	3,572	4.83			
SERVICES -----	12,257	3.14			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6a. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex—large establishments in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1976—Continued

Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings ⁴
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		\$	MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	505	6.95	TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	283	6.89	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	567	5.41
MANUFACTURING -----	125	6.43	MANUFACTURING -----	283	6.89	MANUFACTURING -----	392	5.79
NONMANUFACTURING -----	380	7.12	STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	761	7.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	4.55
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	76	6.84	MANUFACTURING -----	133	7.37	RETAIL TRADE -----	163	4.49
RETAIL TRADE -----	150	8.10	NONMANUFACTURING -----	628	7.07	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,736	5.72
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	984	7.05	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	243	7.44	MANUFACTURING -----	957	5.41
MANUFACTURING -----	494	7.15	FINANCE -----	174	7.34	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,779	5.89
NONMANUFACTURING -----	490	6.94	BOILER TENDERS -----	78	6.06	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	927	6.79
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	195	7.56	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			RETAIL TRADE -----	717	4.69
RETAIL TRADE -----	69	7.73	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	4,196	6.58	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	770	5.73
FINANCE -----	104	7.22	MANUFACTURING -----	1,213	7.17	MANUFACTURING -----	636	5.61
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	363	6.30	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,983	6.34	NONMANUFACTURING -----	134	6.28
MANUFACTURING -----	91	6.64	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,476	6.47	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	7,062	3.89
NONMANUFACTURING -----	272	6.19	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	308	5.55	MANUFACTURING -----	646	5.21
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	71	6.77	NONMANUFACTURING -----	288	5.51	NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,416	3.75
FINANCE -----	58	6.84	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	1,850	6.71	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	145	5.37
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	751	7.88	MANUFACTURING -----	284	7.46	RETAIL TRADE -----	513	3.50
MANUFACTURING -----	450	7.45	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,566	6.58	FINANCE -----	2,560	4.88
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	815	6.71	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	483	6.93	GUARDS: MANUFACTURING -----	504	5.22
MANUFACTURING -----	419	6.26	SHIPPING CLERKS -----	129	5.48	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	12,514	4.88
NONMANUFACTURING -----	396	7.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	76	6.24	MANUFACTURING -----	933	4.85
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	299	7.34	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	290	5.41	NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,581	4.88
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,106	7.48	NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	5.04	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,574	5.28
MANUFACTURING -----	127	7.11	RETAIL TRADE -----	149	5.04	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,027	3.74
MANUFACTURING -----	979	7.53	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	122	4.83	FINANCE -----	1,356	4.95
NONMANUFACTURING -----	941	7.61	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	413	5.41	SERVICES -----	7,600	4.93
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	249	6.83	NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	5.55	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	249	6.83	ORDER FILLERS -----	685	5.99	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	95	4.43
MANUFACTURING -----	234	6.85	NONMANUFACTURING -----	626	6.21	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	10,292	4.97
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	104	6.94	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	122	4.83	NONMANUFACTURING -----	10,152	4.98
MANUFACTURING -----	82	6.75	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	413	5.41	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	150	4.81
MILLWRIGHTS -----	91	6.79	NONMANUFACTURING -----	247	5.55	RETAIL TRADE -----	113	3.63
MANUFACTURING -----	91	6.79	ORDER FILLERS -----	685	5.99	FINANCE -----	1,252	4.23
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	234	5.75	NONMANUFACTURING -----	626	6.21			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	5.73						
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	139	5.91						

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, adjusted for employment shifts, in New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1975 to May 1976

Industry and occupational group (men and women combined)	May 1975 to May 1976
All Industries:	
Office clerical.....	6.3
Electronic data processing.....	6.8
Industrial nurses.....	6.7
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.9
Unskilled plant workers.....	10.6
Manufacturing:	
Office clerical.....	7.3
Electronic data processing.....	6.4
Industrial nurses.....	8.2
Skilled maintenance trades.....	7.8
Unskilled plant workers.....	7.2
Nonmanufacturing:	
Office clerical.....	6.0
Electronic data processing.....	6.9
Industrial nurses.....	5.4
Skilled maintenance trades.....	*
Unskilled plant workers.....	11.0

* Data do not meet publication criteria.

Footnotes

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the employees surveyed receive more and half receive less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by 2 rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

Appendix A

Area wage and related benefits data are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives at 3-year intervals.¹ In each of the intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

In each of the 84² areas currently surveyed, data are obtained from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis. The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection, so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of four to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B. Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and

described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables, because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification of electronics technicians, secretaries, or truckdrivers is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

¹ Personal visits were on a 2-year cycle before July 1972.

² Included in the 84 areas are 14 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio; Austin, Tex.; Binghamton, N.Y.—Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood and West Palm Beach—Boca Raton, Fla.; Lexington—Fayette, Ky.; Melbourne—Titusville—Cocoa, Fla.; Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News—Hampton, Va.—N.C.; Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y.; Raleigh—Durham, N.C.; Stamford, Conn.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Utica—Rome, N.Y.; and Westchester County, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings for establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical (men and women):

Secretaries
Stenographers, general
Stenographers, senior
Typists, classes A and B
File clerks, classes A, B, and C
Messengers
Switchboard operators
Order clerks

Office clerical (men and women)—Continued

Accounting clerks, classes A and B
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B
Payroll clerks
Keypunch operators, classes A and B
Tabulating-machine operators, class B

Electronic data processing (men and women):

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

Skilled maintenance (men and women):

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Pipefitters
Tool and die makers

Industrial nurses (men and women):

Registered industrial nurses

Unskilled plant (men and women):

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
2. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average (mean) earnings is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
3. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals.¹ These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

¹ Personal visits were on a 2-year cycle before July 1972.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in New York, N.Y.—N.J.,¹ May 1976

Industry division ²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study ⁴		Studied
				Number	Percent	
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	5,332	757	1,470,052	100	707,657
MANUFACTURING -----	100	1,439	205	367,225	25	136,960
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	3,893	552	1,102,827	75	570,697
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	100	249	82	212,925	14	179,749
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	1,008	107	128,641	9	31,988
RETAIL TRADE -----	100	349	94	167,149	11	113,701
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	50	882	98	349,569	24	178,750
SERVICES ⁷ -----	50	1,405	171	244,543	17	66,509
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS						
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	463	257	787,940	100	616,427
MANUFACTURING -----	500	127	73	154,554	20	110,484
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	336	184	633,386	80	505,943
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁵ -----	500	46	42	174,112	22	171,462
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	500	18	15	18,751	2	16,690
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	67	50	117,649	15	104,668
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ⁶ -----	500	122	41	240,865	31	168,532
SERVICES ⁷ -----	500	83	36	82,009	10	44,591

¹ The New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Bronx, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, N.Y.; and Bergen County, N.J. The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1967 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

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

⁴ Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

⁵ Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The governmentally operated portion of New York's transit system is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Abbreviated to "finance" in the A-series tables.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

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

OFFICE

SECRETARY

Assigned as personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day work of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties, usually including most of the following:

- a. Receives telephone calls, personal callers, and incoming mail, answers routine inquiries, and routes technical inquiries to the proper persons;
- b. Establishes, maintains, and revises the supervisor's files;
- c. Maintains the supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed;
- d. Relays messages from supervisor to subordinates;
- e. Reviews correspondence, memorandums, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy;
- f. Performs stenographic and typing work.

SECRETARY—Continued

May also perform other clerical and secretarial tasks of comparable nature and difficulty. The work typically requires knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions

Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

- a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;
- b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;
- c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;
- d. Secretary positions in which the duties are either substantially more routine or substantially more complex and responsible than those characterized in the definition;

Beginning with calendar year 1976 surveys, the Bureau has grouped occupations studied in its area wage surveys into job families in order to present information on related occupations in sequence. Job families have not been titled, however, since doing so might have added extraneous elements to the job matching process.

The Bureau has also revised several occupational titles. The titles more nearly reflect usual word order and are more descriptive of the survey jobs.

Exclusions—Continued

e. Assistant-type positions which involve more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, supervisory, or specialized clerical duties which are not typical of secretarial work.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer," used in the level definitions following, refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the following level definitions.

Class A

1. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or

2. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or

3. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class B

1. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or

2. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or

3. Secretary to the head, immediately below the officer level, over either a major corporationwide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or

4. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or

5. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) or a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class C

1. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for class B, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or

2. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.

Class D

1. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

2. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer, or assistant, skilled technician, or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, General

Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer, Senior

Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

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

TYPIST

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

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

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

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

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

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

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

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve any combination of the following: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; and distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

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

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

MACHINE BILLER

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

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

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

PAYROLL CLERK

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

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates one or a variety of machines such as the tabulator, calculator, collator, interpreter, sorter, reproducing punch, etc. Excluded from this definition are working supervisors. Also excluded are operators of electronic digital computers, even though they may also operate electric accounting machine equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Performs complete reporting and tabulating assignments including devising difficult control panel wiring under general supervision. Assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are irregular or nonrecurring, requiring some planning of the nature and sequencing of operations, and the use of a variety of machines. Is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations or training lower level operators in wiring from diagrams and in the operating sequences of long and complex reports. Does not include positions in which wiring responsibility is limited to selection and insertion of prewired boards.

Class B. Performs work according to established procedures and under specific instructions. Assignments typically involve complete but routine and recurring reports or parts of larger and more complex reports. Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the simpler machines used by class C operators. May be required to do some wiring from diagrams.

Class C. Under specific instructions, operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, interpreter, reproducing punch, collator, etc. Assignments typically involve portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs, or repetitive operations. May perform simple wiring from diagrams, and do some filing work.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of system analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programmer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

DRAFTER

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

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

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTER-TRACER

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

AND/OR

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

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

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

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

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

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

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

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

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

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 this 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 MECHANIC (Machinery)

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 shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery 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.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

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

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out 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 machines; 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.

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (Toolroom)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

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

BOILER TENDER

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

MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL

TRUCKDRIVER—Continued

- Truckdriver, light truck (under 1½ tons)
- Truckdriver, medium truck (1½ to and including 4 tons)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck (trailer) (over 4 tons)
- Truckdriver, heavy truck (other than trailer) (over 4 tons)

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipments of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: A knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation, and rates; and preparing records of the goods

shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work involves: Verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipping clerk
Receiving clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipping and Receiving Clerk and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

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

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in

shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

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. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

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 power-truck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD AND WATCHMAN

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

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR 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 trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

Available On Request—

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which, while supplies last, are or will be available at no cost from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska	Logansport-Peru, Ind.
Albany, Ga.	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Alexandria, La.	Lynchburg, Va.
Alpena, Standish, and Tawas City, Mich.	Macon, Ga.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Madison, Wis.
Asheville, N.C.	Mansfield, Ohio
Atlantic City, N.J.	Marquette, Escanaba, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-
Bakersfield, Calif.	Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
Baton Rouge, La.	Medford-Klamath Falls-Grants Pass, Oreg.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Meridian, Miss.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Cos., N.J.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss.	Mobile and Pensacola, Ala.-Fla.
Boise City, Idaho	Montgomery, Ala.
Bremerton, Wash.	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford, Conn.	New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
Brunswick, Ga.	New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.
Burlington, Vt.-N.Y.	North Dakota, State of
Cape Cod, Mass.	Orlando, Fla.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.	Panama City, Fla.
Charleston, S.C.	Parkersburg-Marietta, W. Va.-Ohio
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.	Peoria, Ill.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Pocatello-Idaho Falls, Idaho
Columbia, S.C.	Portsmouth, N.H.-Maine-Mass.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	Pueblo, Colo.
Columbus, Miss.	Puerto Rico
Crane, Ind.	Reno, Nev.
Decatur, Ill.	Richland-Kennebec-Walla Walla-
Des Moines, Iowa	Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.
Dothan, Ala.	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	Salina, Kans.
El Paso, Tex., and Alamogordo-Las Cruces, N. Mex.	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Eugene-Springfield, Oreg.	Sandusky, Ohio
Fayetteville, N.C.	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	Savannah, Ga.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	Selma, Ala.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Frederick-Hagerstown, Md.-Chambersburg, Pa.-	Shreveport, La.
Martinsburg, W. Va.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.	Spokane, Wash.
Goldsboro, N.C.	Springfield, Ill.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.
Great Falls, Mont.	Stockton, Calif.
Guam, Territory of	Tacoma, Wash.
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	Topeka, Kans.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Tucson, Ariz.
La Crosse, Wis.	Tulsa, Okla.
Laredo, Tex.	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Las Vegas, Nev.	Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Lawton, Okla.	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
Lima, Ohio	West Texas Plains
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 1891, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, March 1975, \$1.30 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest available bulletins is presented below. A directory of area wage studies including more limited studies conducted at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor is available on request. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Area	Bulletin number and price*	Area	Bulletin number and price*
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1975	1850-80, 45 cents	Miami, Fla., Oct. 1975	1850-76, 95 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1975 ¹	1850-63, \$1.20	Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1976	1900-22, 85 cents
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1975 ¹	1850-75, 85 cents	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1976	1900-3, 95 cents
Atlanta, Ga., May 1976	1900-30, 85 cents	Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1976	1900-35, 85 cents
Austin, Tex., Dec. 1975 ¹	1850-83, 75 cents	Newark, N.J., Jan. 1976	1900-10, 85 cents
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1975 ¹	1850-62, \$1.30	New Orleans, La., Jan. 1976	1900-2, 75 cents
Billings, Mont., July 1976	1900-39, 55 cents	New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1976	1900-48, \$1.05
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa., July 1975	1850-50, 65 cents	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1976 ¹	1900-27, 85 cents
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1976 ¹	1900-11, 95 cents	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1976 ¹	1900-33, 85 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1975 ¹	1850-58, \$1.50	Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1976	1900-43, 65 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1975 ¹	1850-69, 95 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1976	1900-42, 55 cents
Canton, Ohio, May 1976	1900-28, 55 cents	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1975	1850-56, \$1.10
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1975 ¹	1850-67, 85 cents	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1976	1900-38, 55 cents
Chicago, Ill., May 1976	1900-32, \$1.05	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1975	1850-65, 85 cents
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., Mar. 1976	1900-7, 75 cents	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1976 ¹	1900-1, \$1.15
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1975	1850-64, \$1.30	Portland, Maine, Nov. 1975	1850-72, 45 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1975 ¹	1850-78, 95 cents	Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1975	1850-40, 75 cents
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1976	1900-41, 55 cents	Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1975 ¹	1850-70, 65 cents
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1975 ¹	1850-59, \$1.50	Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1975 ¹	1850-68, 75 cents
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1976	1900-25, 55 cents	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1976	1900-31, 75 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1975	1850-73, 45 cents	Raleigh-Durham, N.C., Feb. 1976	1900-18, 55 cents
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1976	1900-45, 45 cents	Richmond, Va., June 1976	1900-34, 65 cents
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1975	1850-82, 75 cents	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1976 ¹	1900-19, \$1.25
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1976 ¹	1900-15, \$1.25	Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1975	1850-87, 45 cents
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla., Apr. 1976	1900-20, 55 cents	Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1975	1850-71, 35 cents
Fresno, Calif., June 1976	1900-29, 55 cents	Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1975 ¹	1850-74, 75 cents
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1975	1850-57, \$1.10	San Antonio, Tex., May 1976	1900-23, 65 cents
Green Bay, Wis., July 1976	1900-37, 55 cents	San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1975	1850-77, 45 cents
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1976	1900-47, 65 cents	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-9, 95 cents
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1976 ¹	1900-36, 85 cents	San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-13, 75 cents
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1976	1900-14, 55 cents	Seattle-Everett, Wash., Jan. 1976	1900-6, 65 cents
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1976	1900-26, 85 cents	South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1976	1900-5, 55 cents
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1976	1900-17, 55 cents	Stamford, Conn., May 1976 ¹	1900-40, 85 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1975 ¹	1850-66, 95 cents	Syracuse, N.Y., July 1976	1900-44, 55 cents
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1976	1900-8, 55 cents	Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1976	1900-24, 55 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1975	1850-81, 45 cents	Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1975 ¹	1850-60, \$1.20
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1975	1850-55, 80 cents	Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1975 ¹	1850-48, 80 cents
Lexington-Fayette, Ky., Nov. 1975 ¹	1850-84, 75 cents	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1976	1900-12, 85 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1975 ¹	1850-86, \$1.15	Westchester County, N.Y., May 1976	1900-46, 55 cents
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1975	1850-79, 45 cents	Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1976	1900-21, 55 cents
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fla., Aug. 1975	1850-54, 65 cents	Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1976	1900-16, 55 cents
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1975	1850-85, 45 cents	York, Pa., Feb. 1976	1900-4, 55 cents

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.
¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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