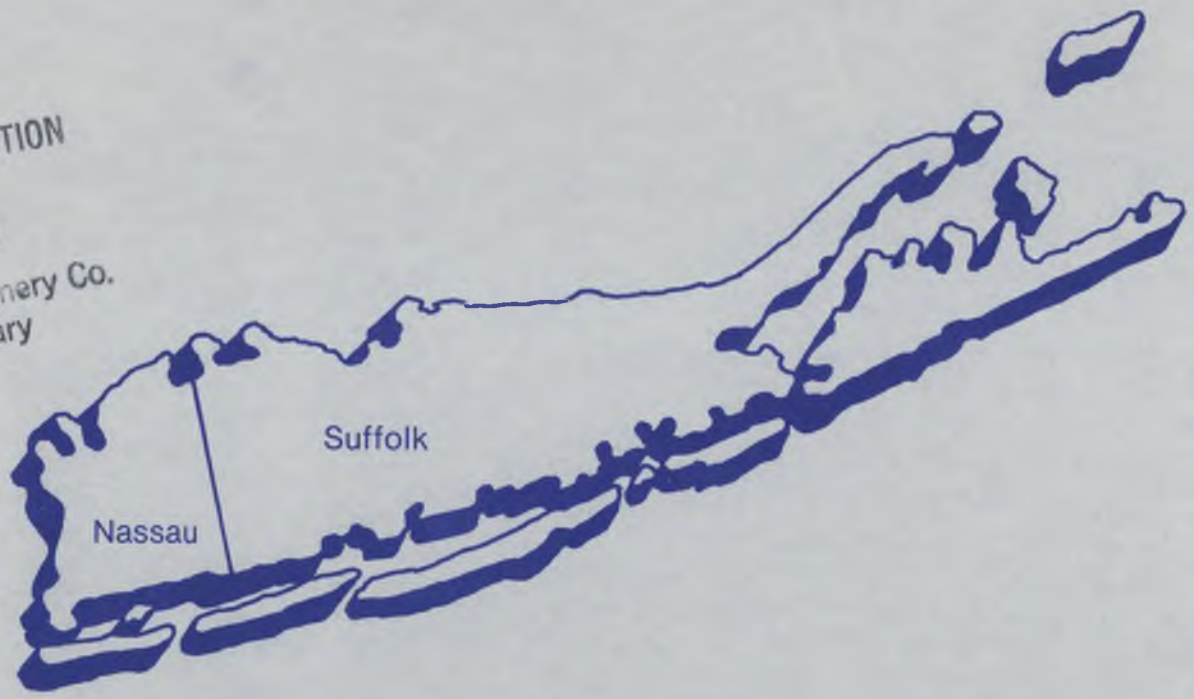
Area Wage Survey

Nassau—Suffolk, New York, Metropolitan Area, June 1978

Bulletin 2025-33

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a June 1978 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Nassau–Suffolk, New York, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It 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:

A report on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits in the Nassau–Suffolk area is available for the contract cleaning industry (July 1977). Free copies are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

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U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
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Introduction

This area is 1 of 75 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, occupational earnings data (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) 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, 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.

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. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-8 through A-13 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 and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. 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.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and more detailed information on life insurance plans.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

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 Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $ 90 and under 100	$ 100 – 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 and over
ALL WORKERS			$	$	$ – $																					
SECRETARIES	2,827	38.0	211.50	204.00	180.00-240.00	–	–	5	13	32	90	120	189	236	394	196	285	223	159	156	286	179	124	74	31	35
MANUFACTURING	1,338	39.0	217.50	210.00	185.00-244.00	–	–	4	4	22	26	48	82	94	128	104	117	126	106	99	146	94	55	45	18	20
NONMANUFACTURING	1,489	37.5	206.50	197.50	175.00-233.00	–	–	1	9	10	64	72	107	142	266	92	168	97	53	57	140	85	69	29	13	15
PUBLIC UTILITIES	186	37.0	261.00	271.50	226.50-290.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	25	–	2	3	7	6	19	31	42	19	10	11
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	149	38.5	264.50	272.00	210.00-315.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	17	7	4	3	4	7	15	18	8	22	24	11
MANUFACTURING	84	39.5	254.00	273.00	185.00-312.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	14	2	4	1	4	5	–	8	4	19	14	–
NONMANUFACTURING	65	37.0	278.00	268.00	250.00-336.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	2	–	2	15	10	4	3	10	*11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	32	37.0	312.00	336.50	293.50-342.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	3	9	11
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	572	38.0	225.00	219.00	180.00-266.00	–	–	–	–	5	10	12	41	66	42	27	64	25	28	17	79	63	45	33	7	8
MANUFACTURING	273	39.0	228.00	228.00	184.00-270.00	–	–	–	–	5	10	10	19	18	13	16	15	12	21	10	38	42	27	9	4	4
NONMANUFACTURING	299	37.0	222.00	205.00	180.00-250.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22	48	29	11	49	13	7	7	41	21	18	24	3	4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	51	36.5	259.50	282.00	180.00-310.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	16	1	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	830	38.0	222.00	213.00	190.00-247.50	–	–	–	1	1	2	26	25	44	103	76	96	83	54	54	108	81	41	19	–	16
MANUFACTURING	381	39.5	237.50	234.50	204.00-258.00	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	2	12	20	32	23	37	32	35	81	40	22	17	–	16
NONMANUFACTURING	449	37.5	208.50	205.00	185.00-228.00	–	–	–	–	1	2	15	23	32	83	44	73	46	22	19	27	41	19	2	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	74	37.0	234.50	249.00	180.00-267.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	14	–	2	2	6	4	12	23	5	–	–	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	905	38.5	199.50	196.00	175.00-221.00	–	–	1	8	7	37	35	67	95	162	54	89	94	67	73	77	16	23	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	439	39.0	201.50	204.00	184.00-220.00	–	–	–	–	1	12	12	26	46	54	39	58	72	45	45	23	4	2	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	466	38.0	197.00	183.50	172.00-228.50	–	–	1	8	6	25	23	41	49	108	15	31	22	22	28	54	12	21	–	–	–
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	360	37.5	176.00	175.00	155.00-192.00	–	–	4	4	19	41	46	47	31	69	32	29	16	5	5	4	1	7	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	161	38.5	175.00	175.00	155.00-192.00	–	–	4	3	16	4	15	26	18	27	15	17	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	199	36.5	177.00	175.50	155.00-190.50	–	–	–	1	3	37	31	21	13	42	17	12	12	1	1	–	1	7	–	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS	213	38.0	178.50	182.00	145.50-193.50	–	–	9	3	22	23	15	8	14	34	35	10	6	9	11	14	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	164	38.0	177.00	182.00	140.00-192.50	–	–	9	3	22	22	6	4	14	13	32	7	5	4	9	14	–	–	–	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	120	37.5	162.00	150.00	135.50-186.50	–	–	9	3	22	23	7	4	14	20	2	1	3	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	104	37.5	158.00	145.00	135.00-178.00	–	–	9	3	22	22	6	4	14	9	2	1	3	3	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	37	37.5	195.50	188.50	176.00-219.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	9	2	1	3	3	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	93	38.5	200.00	190.00	186.00-214.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	–	14	33	9	3	3	6	13	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS	1,284	38.0	150.00	144.00	129.00-165.00	–	1	132	230	217	182	114	159	86	54	46	36	19	20	5	8	5	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	584	39.5	161.50	160.00	137.50-173.00	–	1	11	39	111	65	53	111	59	30	37	23	13	18	1	7	5	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	700	37.0	140.50	135.00	120.00-153.00	–	–	121	161	106	117	61	48	27	24	9	13	6	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	50	38.0	184.00	185.00	161.50-205.00	–	–	–	–	2	7	3	8	2	6	3	10	2	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS, CLASS A	295	38.5	169.50	163.00	148.00-185.50	–	–	5	14	22	36	41	56	29	27	16	21	4	6	5	8	5	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	104	40.0	179.00	169.50	157.50-200.50	–	–	–	7	8	7	5	26	5	12	7	10	–	4	1	7	5	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	191	38.0	164.50	160.00	146.50-179.00	–	–	5	7	14	29	36	30	24	15	9	11	4	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
TYPISTS, CLASS B	807	37.5	139.00	135.00	120.00-150.00	–	1	127	186	169	107	73	77	18	14	30	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	298	39.0	151.50	153.00	135.00-165.00	–	1	11	32	77	19	48	59	15	5	30	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	509	36.5	131.50	128.00	120.00-140.00	–	–	116	154	92	88	25	18	3	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	37.5	164.50	161.50	146.50-170.00	–	–	–	–	2	7	3	8	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FILE CLERKS	881	37.0	123.00	120.00	106.00-132.50	8	227	199	188	106	56	40	35	11	3	–	1	2	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	106	38.0	131.50	127.00	116.50-144.00	–	4	33	25	18	19	4	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	775	37.0	122.00	116.50	100.00-131.50	8	223	169	163	88	37	36	32	11	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at $340 to $360; and 3 at $360 to $380.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—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]	$90 and under 100	$100 – 110	$110 – 120	$120 – 130	$130 – 140	$140 – 150	$150 – 160	$160 – 170	$170 – 180	$180 – 190	$190 – 200	$200 – 210	$210 – 220	$220 – 230	$230 – 240	$240 – 260	$260 – 280	$280 – 300	$300 – 320	$320 – 340	$340 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																								
FILE CLERKS - CONTINUED																								
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	116	37.0	$147.50	$143.00	$131.00-160.50	-	9	3	11	30	15	18	19	2	2	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	105	36.5	147.00	146.00	132.50-160.00	-	9	3	7	26	15	18	19	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	749	37.0	118.50	115.00	100.00-126.00	8	217	196	176	76	39	20	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	89	37.5	127.50	127.00	116.00-139.00	-	4	30	21	14	17	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	660	37.0	117.00	115.00	100.00-125.00	8	213	166	155	62	22	18	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS	162	38.0	140.50	140.00	125.00-153.00	3	10	17	22	27	37	16	7	15	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	72	38.0	137.50	133.50	116.00-155.00	3	6	10	13	5	16	1	-	15	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	90	38.0	143.00	141.50	135.00-153.00	-	4	7	9	22	21	15	7	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	135	38.5	166.50	160.00	135.00-188.50	-	1	-	23	15	7	5	28	9	17	8	3	9	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	102	38.0	164.00	160.00	136.50-185.00	-	1	-	13	14	5	2	28	7	14	7	-	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	479	38.0	148.50	140.00	125.00-165.00	-	-	-	143	85	38	66	32	59	18	28	3	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	287	38.5	144.00	130.00	125.00-158.50	-	-	-	112	41	35	29	22	12	18	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	192	37.0	155.50	155.00	135.00-175.00	-	-	-	31	44	3	37	10	47	-	12	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS	411	36.5	151.00	150.00	130.00-175.00	-	6	33	61	35	66	77	8	57	36	17	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	219	38.0	149.00	145.00	129.00-170.00	-	6	17	45	35	11	31	3	19	32	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	192	35.0	153.00	150.00	145.00-175.00	-	-	16	16	-	55	46	5	38	4	2	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	277	37.0	147.50	140.00	125.50-173.00	-	6	33	61	35	28	39	5	2	36	17	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	193	37.5	147.00	135.00	126.50-180.00	-	6	17	45	35	9	29	-	-	32	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	2,115	37.5	167.50	162.50	140.00-185.00	-	1	165	119	227	199	236	241	333	124	103	85	73	45	50	56	27	8	19	1	3
MANUFACTURING	675	38.5	173.50	168.00	148.50-194.00	-	-	12	33	78	47	67	121	84	43	55	47	18	18	17	21	4	1	9	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,440	37.0	164.50	160.00	135.00-180.00	-	1	153	86	149	152	169	120	249	81	48	38	55	27	33	35	23	7	10	1	3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	160	37.0	217.00	220.00	155.50-259.00	-	-	2	6	2	6	26	8	7	3	6	11	2	6	5	30	19	7	10	1	3
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	1,137	37.5	181.50	175.00	160.00-199.00	-	-	41	3	71	47	88	139	283	95	88	69	69	38	26	28	22	7	19	1	3
MANUFACTURING	332	39.0	194.00	189.00	171.50-205.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	52	73	26	47	43	15	17	14	17	3	-	9	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	805	37.0	176.50	173.00	150.00-192.00	-	-	41	3	71	44	75	87	210	69	41	26	54	21	12	11	19	7	10	1	3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	90	36.0	228.00	259.00	161.00-267.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	4	7	3	4	2	2	-	-	6	19	7	10	1	3
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	978	37.5	153.50	145.00	130.00-162.00	-	1	124	116	156	152	148	102	50	29	15	16	4	7	24	28	5	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	343	38.0	153.50	150.00	136.00-166.50	-	-	12	33	78	44	54	69	11	17	8	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	635	37.5	149.00	140.00	120.00-160.00	-	1	112	83	78	108	94	33	39	12	7	12	1	6	21	24	4	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	70	37.5	203.00	213.50	150.00-252.50	-	-	2	6	2	1	9	4	-	-	2	9	-	6	5	24	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS	242	38.0	177.00	166.00	155.00-191.00	-	-	3	1	24	24	16	68	20	13	18	3	6	23	5	14	3	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	112	38.5	170.00	165.00	140.00-190.00	-	-	-	1	24	17	5	13	8	9	18	3	4	3	2	3	1	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	130	37.5	183.00	166.00	160.00-220.50	-	-	3	-	-	7	11	55	12	4	-	-	2	20	3	11	2	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1,621	37.5	167.00	163.50	145.00-182.00	-	20	33	125	79	204	243	214	141	254	106	53	21	70	31	26	-	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	371	37.5	162.00	160.00	144.00-174.50	-	-	19	40	25	61	52	59	48	21	17	15	2	11	1	8	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,250	37.5	168.50	166.00	148.00-182.00	-	20	23	85	54	143	191	155	93	233	89	38	19	59	30	18	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	446	37.5	184.00	175.00	163.50-196.50	-	-	-	-	6	17	31	120	79	25	68	20	10	47	6	16	-	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	146	38.0	181.00	174.00	168.00-191.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	32	38	12	13	11	2	9	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	300	37.5	185.50	175.50	163.50-197.50	-	-	-	-	6	7	17	88	41	13	55	9	8	38	6	12	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	1,175	37.5	160.50	156.00	140.00-182.00	-	20	33	125	73	187	212	94	62	229	38	33	11	23	25	10	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	225	37.0	149.50	146.00	131.00-160.00	-	-	19	40	25	51	38	27	10	9	4	4	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	950	37.5	163.00	159.00	145.00-182.00	-	20	23	85	48	136	174	67	52	220	34	29	11	21	24	6	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

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 and under 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 200	$ 200 – 220	$ 220 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 – 380	$ 380 – 420	$ 420 – 460	$ 460 – 500	$ 500 – 540	$ 540 and over
ALL WORKERS																									
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	278	38.5	$ 396.00	$ 393.00	$ 355.00-435.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	16	14	43	29	66	50	25	15	5
MANUFACTURING	103	38.5	397.00	395.00	342.50-448.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	1	10	4	7	16	15	17	12	8	4
NONMANUFACTURING	175	38.5	395.50	384.50	355.00-433.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	6	10	36	13	51	33	13	7	1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	127	39.5	442.00	433.00	403.00-467.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	36	40	25	11	5
NONMANUFACTURING	81	39.0	431.00	429.00	401.50-455.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	29	28	13	3	1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	118	38.0	365.00	360.50	336.00-384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	10	12	27	16	30	10	–	4	–
NONMANUFACTURING	79	38.0	367.50	359.00	341.00-384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	5	10	22	7	22	5	–	4	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	625	37.5	281.00	274.50	230.00-330.00	–	–	–	3	12	6	39	84	41	67	86	57	49	48	69	21	26	4	5	8	–
MANUFACTURING	156	38.0	276.50	271.50	240.00-307.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	8	6	14	35	22	12	6	18	3	4	1	2	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	469	37.5	282.50	275.00	226.50-336.00	–	–	–	3	12	6	14	76	35	53	51	35	37	42	51	18	22	3	3	8	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	28	38.0	354.50	346.00	312.50-391.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	5	3	4	3	2	3	3	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	162	37.5	353.00	353.00	326.50-374.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	2	13	18	24	48	17	23	1	2	8	–
NONMANUFACTURING	132	37.5	353.50	353.00	321.00-374.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	13	17	21	36	15	19	–	–	8	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	267	38.0	279.00	275.00	248.50-311.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	8	28	34	52	35	30	22	21	4	3	3	3	–	–
MANUFACTURING	72	37.5	265.00	282.50	225.50-299.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	6	9	19	10	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	195	38.0	284.50	275.00	250.00-319.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	26	28	43	16	20	21	15	3	3	3	3	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	196	37.5	224.00	211.50	200.00-251.50	–	–	–	3	12	6	15	75	13	28	32	9	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	58	38.5	251.50	262.50	216.00-273.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	4	3	26	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	142	37.5	213.50	202.50	200.00-240.00	–	–	–	3	12	6	8	67	9	25	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS	785	38.0	223.50	220.00	180.00-253.00	2	20	39	42	27	52	81	129	76	155	63	20	24	22	13	10	10	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	132	38.5	227.00	212.00	185.00-260.00	–	–	6	7	5	5	22	28	17	9	4	8	7	11	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	653	38.0	222.50	222.50	180.00-251.00	2	20	33	35	22	47	59	101	59	146	59	12	17	11	12	9	9	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	150	38.0	277.00	262.50	240.00-307.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	22	35	30	9	11	12	9	10	2	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	118	38.0	271.00	263.00	240.00-281.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	18	30	29	5	7	1	8	9	1	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	29	39.0	327.00	358.50	267.00-370.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	4	1	–	1	8	9	1	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	465	38.0	222.50	217.50	185.00-242.00	–	–	1	17	22	41	60	98	51	103	32	6	13	9	4	–	8	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	71	38.0	216.50	208.00	185.00-232.00	–	–	–	–	2	2	20	21	12	4	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	394	38.0	223.50	221.00	187.50-242.00	–	–	1	17	20	39	40	77	39	99	29	2	10	9	4	–	8	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	170	37.5	179.00	158.50	145.00-205.00	2	20	38	25	5	11	21	21	3	17	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	141	37.5	180.50	155.00	145.00-205.00	2	20	32	18	2	8	19	14	2	17	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIANS	59	38.0	168.50	152.00	143.50-176.00	7	6	13	11	1	6	4	2	3	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	53	38.0	161.50	152.00	140.00-170.00	7	6	13	11	1	4	3	2	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS	784	39.0	258.50	255.00	200.00-296.50	–	15	4	32	76	21	40	64	55	86	126	79	58	37	19	11	26	13	8	14	–
MANUFACTURING	540	39.5	247.50	250.00	198.00-294.00	–	15	3	32	53	18	21	51	30	69	65	62	54	27	13	5	21	1	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	244	38.5	282.00	271.00	220.00-320.50	–	–	1	–	23	3	19	13	25	17	61	17	4	10	6	6	5	12	8	14	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—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 and under 130	$130 – 140	$140 – 150	$150 – 160	$160 – 170	$170 – 180	$180 – 200	$200 – 220	$220 – 240	$240 – 260	$260 – 280	$280 – 300	$300 – 320	$320 – 340	$340 – 360	$360 – 380	$380 – 420	$420 – 460	$460 – 500	$500 – 540	$540 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																										
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED																										
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	227	39.5	$321.50	$288.00	$269.00-385.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	14	17	53	28	15	13	11	5	24	13	8	14	–
MANUFACTURING	175	39.5	296.00	286.00	269.00-333.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	11	14	52	24	14	13	11	5	21	1	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	349	39.5	251.50	250.00	210.00-298.00	–	–	–	11	37	–	23	34	33	63	14	51	43	24	8	6	2	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	243	39.5	253.00	250.00	210.00-298.00	–	–	–	11	22	–	10	26	14	53	13	38	40	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	106	39.0	249.50	225.00	198.50-307.00	–	–	–	–	15	–	13	8	19	10	1	13	3	10	6	6	2	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	36.0	305.50	292.50	292.50-326.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	170	37.5	213.00	200.00	170.00-271.00	–	–	3	3	36	20	17	18	8	6	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	89	39.0	178.50	170.00	163.00-200.00	–	–	3	3	31	18	11	16	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	1,181	40.0	267.00	267.50	220.00-308.00	–	2	7	27	43	20	109	84	109	133	108	230	86	52	19	138	–	–	14	–	–
MANUFACTURING	947	40.0	257.00	258.00	215.00-296.50	–	2	7	26	36	18	104	67	97	124	99	217	29	52	19	36	–	–	14	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A	418	40.0	296.00	291.50	254.00-332.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	25	77	59	41	82	46	19	36	–	–	14	–	–
MANUFACTURING	327	40.0	297.00	280.00	250.00-336.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	71	54	28	25	46	19	36	–	–	14	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	654	40.0	264.50	267.50	220.00-296.50	–	–	–	8	6	6	84	60	84	56	49	189	4	6	–	102	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	514	40.0	250.00	254.50	216.00-292.50	–	–	–	8	–	4	80	45	80	53	45	189	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C	109	39.5	170.50	165.00	158.00-187.50	–	2	7	19	37	14	25	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	106	39.5	170.50	165.00	158.50-188.00	–	2	7	18	36	14	24	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	60	39.5	262.00	268.00	240.00-283.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	10	10	17	13	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN			$
MESSENGERS	84	37.0	137.00
NONMANUFACTURING	51	37.0	140.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
SECRETARIES	2,773	38.5	212.00
MANUFACTURING	1,338	39.0	217.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,435	37.5	207.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	186	37.0	261.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	148	38.5	264.50
MANUFACTURING	84	39.5	254.00
NONMANUFACTURING	64	37.0	278.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	32	37.0	312.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	565	38.0	224.50
MANUFACTURING	273	39.0	228.00
NONMANUFACTURING	292	37.0	221.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	51	36.5	259.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	830	38.0	222.00
MANUFACTURING	381	39.5	237.50
NONMANUFACTURING	449	37.5	208.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	74	37.0	234.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	885	38.5	199.00
MANUFACTURING	439	39.0	201.50
NONMANUFACTURING	446	38.5	196.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	334	37.5	178.00
MANUFACTURING	161	38.5	175.00
NONMANUFACTURING	173	37.0	180.50
STENOGRAPHERS	213	38.0	178.50
NONMANUFACTURING	164	38.0	177.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	120	37.5	162.00
NONMANUFACTURING	104	37.5	158.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	37	37.5	195.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	93	38.5	203.00
TYPISTS	1,267	38.0	149.50
MANUFACTURING	571	39.5	163.00
NONMANUFACTURING	696	37.5	140.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	50	38.0	184.00
TYPISTS, CLASS A	293	39.0	170.00
MANUFACTURING	104	40.0	179.00
NONMANUFACTURING	189	38.0	164.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B	805	37.5	139.00
MANUFACTURING	298	39.0	151.50
NONMANUFACTURING	507	36.5	131.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	27	37.5	164.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			$
FILE CLERKS	876	37.0	123.00
MANUFACTURING	105	38.0	131.50
NONMANUFACTURING	771	37.0	122.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	114	37.0	147.50
NONMANUFACTURING	103	36.5	147.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	746	37.0	118.50
MANUFACTURING	88	37.5	127.00
NONMANUFACTURING	658	37.0	117.00
MESSENGERS	78	39.0	144.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	132	38.5	167.00
NONMANUFACTURING	100	38.0	164.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	479	38.0	148.50
MANUFACTURING	287	38.5	144.00
NONMANUFACTURING	192	37.0	155.50
ORDER CLERKS	375	36.5	149.00
MANUFACTURING	219	38.0	149.00
NONMANUFACTURING	156	35.0	148.00
ORDER CLERKS, CLASS B	277	37.0	147.50
MANUFACTURING	193	37.5	147.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	2,027	37.5	167.00
MANUFACTURING	651	38.5	173.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,376	37.0	164.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	158	36.5	217.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	1,076	37.5	181.50
MANUFACTURING	319	38.5	193.00
NONMANUFACTURING	757	37.0	176.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	87	36.0	228.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	951	37.5	150.50
MANUFACTURING	332	38.0	154.00
NONMANUFACTURING	619	37.5	149.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	67	37.5	203.50
PAYROLL CLERKS	237	38.0	176.00
MANUFACTURING	107	38.5	167.00
NONMANUFACTURING	130	37.5	183.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	1,607	37.5	167.00
MANUFACTURING	371	37.5	162.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,236	37.5	168.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	439	37.5	184.00
MANUFACTURING	146	38.0	181.00
NONMANUFACTURING	293	37.5	186.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	1,168	37.5	160.50
MANUFACTURING	225	37.0	149.50
NONMANUFACTURING	943	37.5	163.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			$
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	231	38.5	399.00
NONMANUFACTURING	162	38.5	394.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	112	39.5	441.50
NONMANUFACTURING	78	39.0	433.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	96	38.0	365.50
NONMANUFACTURING	69	38.0	363.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	461	38.0	286.50
MANUFACTURING	93	38.0	289.00
NONMANUFACTURING	368	38.0	286.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	139	37.5	352.50
NONMANUFACTURING	117	37.5	357.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	175	38.5	287.00
NONMANUFACTURING	139	38.5	284.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	147	37.5	223.50
NONMANUFACTURING	112	37.5	214.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS	595	38.0	226.00
MANUFACTURING	89	38.0	228.00
NONMANUFACTURING	506	38.0	225.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	69	37.5	281.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	135	38.0	275.00
NONMANUFACTURING	111	38.0	272.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	25	39.0	339.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	341	38.5	226.00
NONMANUFACTURING	293	38.5	227.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	42	36.5	247.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	119	37.5	170.50
NONMANUFACTURING	102	37.5	170.00
DRAFTERS	653	39.5	262.00
MANUFACTURING	506	39.5	250.50
NONMANUFACTURING	147	39.5	301.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	26	36.5	308.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	224	39.5	321.00
MANUFACTURING	172	39.5	295.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	285	39.5	259.00
MANUFACTURING	214	39.5	261.50
NONMANUFACTURING	71	39.5	251.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
DRAFTERS - CONTINUED			$
DRAFTERS, CLASS C	196	38.5	187.00
MANUFACTURING	87	39.0	177.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	1,163	40.0	268.50
MANUFACTURING	931	40.0	258.50
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	418	40.0	296.00
MANUFACTURING	327	40.0	297.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	640	40.0	266.50
MANUFACTURING	502	40.0	251.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED			$
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-	105	39.5	170.50
MANUFACTURING	102	39.5	170.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	141	37.5	249.00
MANUFACTURING	54	37.5	235.50
NONMANUFACTURING	87	37.5	257.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	83	37.0	249.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			$
COMPUTER OPERATORS	172	37.0	210.00
NONMANUFACTURING	139	36.5	213.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	116	36.5	211.50
NONMANUFACTURING	96	36.0	212.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	50	38.0	200.50
DRAFTERS	131	37.5	240.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	64	39.0	219.00
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	60	39.5	262.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Occupation and industry division[1]	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under $4.20	$4.20 and under $4.40	$4.40 – $4.60	$4.60 – $4.80	$4.80 – $5.00	$5.00 – $5.20	$5.20 – $5.40	$5.40 – $5.60	$5.60 – $5.80	$5.80 – $6.00	$6.00 – $6.20	$6.20 – $6.40	$6.40 – $6.60	$6.60 – $6.80	$6.80 – $7.00	$7.00 – $7.20	$7.20 – $7.60	$7.60 – $8.00	$8.00 – $8.40	$8.40 – $8.80	$8.80 – $9.20	$9.20 – $9.60	$9.60 and over
ALL WORKERS																											
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	102	$7.05	$6.86	$6.50 – $7.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	3	13	16	10	16	7	2	16	6	5	1	–	3
MANUFACTURING	72	6.68	6.60	6.35 – 6.90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	3	12	16	10	13	7	1	–	6	–	–	–	–
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	243	7.33	7.56	6.50 – 7.67	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	27	17	13	14	17	36	43	43	5	4	–	6
MANUFACTURING	180	7.05	7.08	6.35 – 7.60	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	25	17	12	10	17	32	8	38	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	63	8.11	7.60	7.60 – 8.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	–	4	32	5	5	4	–	6
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	67	6.53	6.58	5.95 – 7.10	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	8	4	4	10	5	5	6	12	–	–	4	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	50	6.39	6.53	5.89 – 6.86	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	1	8	4	4	9	5	4	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	305	7.36	7.20	6.85 – 7.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	1	4	9	119	9	68	66	4	–	–	7	10
MANUFACTURING	294	7.32	7.09	6.85 – 7.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	1	4	8	119	9	68	63	4	–	–	–	10
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	326	6.79	6.26	5.85 – 7.90	–	–	1	5	4	8	12	27	21	16	41	71	8	2	19	2	2	14	–	14	1	58	–
MANUFACTURING	253	6.11	6.19	5.70 – 6.30	–	–	1	5	4	8	12	27	21	16	41	71	8	2	19	2	2	14	–	–	–	–	–
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	450	6.96	7.56	5.46 – 8.16	–	12	12	8	16	18	42	26	23	5	19	2	5	3	4	13	44	24	121	24	4	10	15
MANUFACTURING	70	7.32	7.56	7.33 – 7.56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	5	3	4	11	27	16	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	380	6.89	7.28	5.25 – 8.16	–	12	12	8	16	18	42	26	22	5	18	–	–	–	–	2	17	8	121	24	4	10	15
PUBLIC UTILITIES	359	6.76	7.03	5.25 – 8.16	–	12	12	8	16	18	42	26	22	5	18	–	–	–	–	2	11	8	121	24	4	10	–
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	81	5.71	5.80	5.50 – 5.80	–	2	1	2	–	2	11	11	4	28	10	4	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	397	7.27	7.56	6.70 – 7.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	3	37	9	9	25	7	25	116	73	66	9	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	397	7.27	7.56	6.70 – 7.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	3	37	9	9	25	7	25	116	73	66	9	–	–	–
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	110	8.30	7.90	7.60 – 8.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	3	2	5	–	41	9	–	34	–	11
NONMANUFACTURING	93	8.40	7.88	7.60 – 8.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	40	1	–	33	–	*11

* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $10.40 to $10.80; 8 at $10.80 to $11.20; and 2 at $11.20 to $11.60.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$2.60 and under 2.70	$2.70 2.80	$2.80 2.90	$2.90 3.00	$3.00 3.20	$3.20 3.40	$3.40 3.60	$3.60 3.80	$3.80 4.00	$4.00 4.20	$4.20 4.40	$4.40 4.60	$4.60 5.00	$5.00 5.40	$5.40 5.80	$5.80 6.20	$6.20 6.60	$6.60 7.00	$7.00 7.40	$7.40 7.80	$7.80 8.20	$8.20 8.60	$8.60 and over
ALL WORKERS																											
TRUCKDRIVERS	1,519	$7.92	$8.79	$6.93-$9.14	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	7	-	2	21	15	9	86	37	10	60	172	180	37	94	4	*777
MANUFACTURING	455	7.11	7.31	6.25-8.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	21	15	9	24	18	9	36	38	79	35	92	4	67
NONMANUFACTURING	1,064	8.27	8.79	7.19-9.30	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	62	19	1	24	134	101	2	2	-	710
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	160	5.48	5.35	5.25-6.17	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	19	-	7	62	19	4	12	28	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	50	4.94	4.87	4.25-5.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	19	-	7	-	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	110	5.72	5.35	5.35-6.77	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	12	1	4	28	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK:																											
MANUFACTURING	60	5.81	5.32	5.20-7.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	19	4	1	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	575	8.61	9.04	7.43-9.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	134	26	92	4	310
MANUFACTURING	229	8.24	8.10	7.77-9.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	33	24	92	4	67
NONMANUFACTURING	346	8.86	9.61	7.33-9.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	-	243
PUBLIC UTILITIES	62	9.19	9.40	9.04-9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	60
SHIPPERS	244	4.61	4.65	3.90-5.34	-	-	-	-	36	-	9	-	45	7	-	4	34	64	20	1	23	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	143	5.00	5.09	4.65-5.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	7	7	-	4	30	48	20	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVERS	350	4.59	4.42	4.10-5.01	-	-	3	-	13	12	2	4	5	56	71	45	49	36	21	19	7	5	1	-	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING	102	4.50	4.75	3.75-5.10	-	-	3	-	12	9	-	3	3	4	8	-	27	25	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	248	4.63	4.39	4.24-4.90	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	52	63	45	22	11	21	16	3	4	1	-	1	-	-
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	241	5.25	5.09	4.37-5.90	-	-	-	-	1	15	9	1	6	16	19	10	26	25	46	23	-	22	8	11	1	-	2
MANUFACTURING	214	5.23	5.07	4.37-5.90	-	-	-	-	1	15	9	1	-	16	19	6	26	17	41	22	-	22	8	11	-	-	-
WAREHOUSEMEN	569	5.32	5.00	3.65-6.71	-	12	-	6	18	36	39	55	2	15	8	68	11	23	1	30	12	138	95	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	295	5.51	5.95	3.75-7.24	-	-	-	-	18	36	9	19	2	1	2	30	2	16	-	28	10	31	91	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	274	5.10	4.47	3.65-6.71	-	12	-	6	-	-	30	36	-	14	6	38	9	7	1	2	2	107	4	-	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS	678	5.48	6.36	3.50-6.92	3	19	16	3	46	71	27	6	-	20	5	23	-	19	32	-	72	308	8	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	247	4.71	4.55	3.33-6.36	3	9	16	3	25	18	11	1	-	15	-	23	-	19	32	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPPING PACKERS	583	4.33	3.97	3.30-5.14	6	23	43	6	53	43	26	12	86	28	30	32	19	57	20	-	90	9	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	426	4.63	4.49	3.35-5.59	6	8	7	6	43	38	19	12	10	23	30	32	18	55	20	-	90	9	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	157	3.51	3.91	2.87-3.97	-	15	36	-	10	5	7	-	76	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	897	4.43	3.74	3.25-5.02	2	51	76	23	66	116	95	29	36	24	47	58	44	15	23	38	48	16	6	3	1	80	-
MANUFACTURING	475	4.33	4.11	3.25-4.98	-	14	1	-	16	112	36	27	13	19	26	56	42	11	23	38	20	11	6	3	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	422	4.53	3.50	2.85-6.54	2	37	75	23	50	4	59	2	23	5	21	2	2	4	-	-	28	5	-	-	-	80	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	624	5.72	5.51	4.50-6.75	-	-	-	-	-	40	20	60	-	4	15	22	11	50	143	38	35	56	70	-	-	-	60
MANUFACTURING	376	5.77	5.51	5.50-6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	22	11	30	143	38	28	42	43	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	248	5.64	5.20	3.60-7.01	-	-	-	-	-	40	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	7	14	27	-	-	-	**60
GUARDS	3,227	3.60	2.75	2.65-4.40	1406	538	258	33	37	45	18	18	19	28	19	52	42	77	39	90	425	83	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	309	4.85	5.00	4.15-5.80	14	1	3	1	2	4	5	14	17	25	12	27	28	44	34	61	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	2,918	3.47	2.75	2.65-2.90	1392	537	255	32	35	41	13	4	2	3	7	25	14	33	5	29	408	83	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS B	2,430	3.04	2.65	2.65-2.75	1406	538	78	21	22	5	6	13	14	24	17	52	36	75	38	63	17	5	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	284	4.91	5.10	4.20-5.83	14	1	3	1	2	3	-	11	13	21	11	27	24	42	33	61	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	2,146	2.79	2.65	2.65-2.75	1392	537	75	20	20	2	6	2	1	3	6	25	12	33	5	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	2,692	3.95	3.45	3.05-4.81	117	224	47	65	318	221	493	181	73	50	51	70	154	174	279	101	39	20	-	-	-	15	-
MANUFACTURING	816	4.60	4.68	3.60-5.53	-	15	6	15	59	45	60	35	34	30	42	52	89	87	150	71	8	18	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,876	3.67	3.43	3.00-3.73	117	209	41	50	259	176	433	146	39	20	9	18	65	87	129	30	31	2	-	-	-	15	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 350 at $8.60 to $9; 172 at $9 to $9.40; and 255 at $9.40 to $9.80.
** Workers were at $9 to $9.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings[4]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
		$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	102	7.05
MANUFACTURING	72	6.68
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	243	7.33
MANUFACTURING	180	7.05
NONMANUFACTURING	63	8.11
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	67	6.53
MANUFACTURING	50	6.39
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	305	7.36
MANUFACTURING	294	7.32
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	326	6.79
MANUFACTURING	253	6.11
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	449	6.96
MANUFACTURING	70	7.32
NONMANUFACTURING	379	6.90
PUBLIC UTILITIES	358	6.77
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM)	81	5.71
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	397	7.27
MANUFACTURING	397	7.27
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	110	8.30
NONMANUFACTURING	93	8.40
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS	1,514	7.93
MANUFACTURING	452	7.12
NONMANUFACTURING	1,062	8.27
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	158	5.46
MANUFACTURING	50	4.94
NONMANUFACTURING	108	5.70
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK:		
MANUFACTURING	60	5.81
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	573	8.62
MANUFACTURING	227	8.25
NONMANUFACTURING	346	8.86
PUBLIC UTILITIES	62	9.19
SHIPPERS	234	4.65
MANUFACTURING	134	5.11
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
RECEIVERS	340	4.63
MANUFACTURING	93	4.62
NONMANUFACTURING	247	4.63
SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS	226	5.29
MANUFACTURING	199	5.26
WAREHOUSEMEN	569	5.32
MANUFACTURING	295	5.51
NONMANUFACTURING	274	5.10
ORDER FILLERS	541	5.75
MANUFACTURING	125	4.88
SHIPPING PACKERS	472	4.59
MANUFACTURING	326	5.06
NONMANUFACTURING	146	3.54
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	790	4.49
NONMANUFACTURING	421	4.54
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	624	5.72
MANUFACTURING	376	5.77
NONMANUFACTURING	248	5.64
GUARDS	3,136	3.60
MANUFACTURING	295	4.86
NONMANUFACTURING	2,841	3.47
GUARDS, CLASS B	2,358	3.02
MANUFACTURING	270	4.93
NONMANUFACTURING	2,088	2.78
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	2,474	3.97
MANUFACTURING	781	4.59
NONMANUFACTURING	1,693	3.69
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
ORDER FILLERS	137	4.45
MANUFACTURING	122	4.53
SHIPPING PACKERS	111	3.24
MANUFACTURING	100	3.25
GUARDS	81	3.41
NONMANUFACTURING	67	3.16
GUARDS, CLASS B	62	3.22
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	218	3.70
NONMANUFACTURING	183	3.51

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings, adjusted for employment shifts, for selected occupational groups in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group [5]	June 1975 to June 1976	June 1976 to June 1977	June 1977 to June 1978
All industries:			
Office clerical	6.0	6.5	5.0
Electronic data processing	6.2	5.1	5.7
Industrial nurses	4.8	8.3	7.7
Skilled maintenance trades	6.2	6.6	7.6
Unskilled plant workers	6.5	5.1	6.9
Manufacturing:			
Office clerical	6.1	6.5	5.8
Electronic data processing	([6])	([6])	([6])
Industrial nurses	3.2	9.1	7.2
Skilled maintenance trades	5.5	6.7	7.6
Unskilled plant workers	7.1	6.1	9.1
Nonmanufacturing:			
Office clerical	5.9	6.5	4.6
Electronic data processing	6.4	4.6	5.5
Industrial nurses	([6])	([6])	([6])
Unskilled plant workers	6.0	4.3	4.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

A revised description for computer operators is being introduced in this area in 1978. The revised description is not considered equivalent to the previous description. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic data processing group.

Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

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]	$ 90 and under 100	$ 100 110	$ 110 120	$ 120 130	$ 130 140	$ 140 150	$ 150 160	$ 160 170	$ 170 180	$ 180 190	$ 190 200	$ 200 210	$ 210 220	$ 220 230	$ 230 240	$ 240 260	$ 260 280	$ 280 300	$ 300 320	$ 320 340	$ 340 and over
ALL WORKERS			$	$	$ $																			
SECRETARIES	1,765	39.0	218.50	214.00	184.50-247.50	-	-	5	12	16	48	68	93	124	145	138	165	152	128	116	230	132	98	50	29	16
MANUFACTURING	985	39.5	220.00	216.00	190.00-246.00	-	-	4	3	6	16	20	43	64	85	87	103	93	81	74	139	74	40	30	18	5
NONMANUFACTURING	780	38.0	216.00	211.00	175.00-251.50	-	-	1	9	10	32	48	50	60	60	51	62	59	47	42	91	58	58	20	11	11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	124	37.5	282.00	281.50	262.00-310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	5	15	23	34	15	10	11
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	88	39.0	300.00	310.00	277.50-334.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	-	2	2	11	8	22	24	*11
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	284	39.0	251.00	254.50	219.50-281.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	12	13	18	13	14	15	51	54	45	24	5	4
MANUFACTURING	166	40.0	259.00	260.00	239.00-280.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	2	5	6	7	10	38	42	27	9	4	4
NONMANUFACTURING	118	37.5	240.00	237.50	200.00-282.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	4	11	13	7	7	5	13	12	18	15	1	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	33	36.5	289.00	288.00	275.50-310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	12	1	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	499	39.0	222.50	222.00	197.00-247.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	17	18	34	54	47	48	48	46	93	50	22	4	-	1
MANUFACTURING	281	39.5	228.50	230.00	204.00-247.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	9	32	23	30	32	35	74	25	7	2	-	1
NONMANUFACTURING	218	38.5	215.50	209.00	185.00-248.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	15	13	25	22	24	18	16	11	19	25	15	2	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	666	38.5	202.50	203.00	172.50-228.00	-	-	1	8	6	32	32	53	65	54	52	68	71	60	48	77	16	23	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	301	38.0	205.50	210.00	165.50-244.00	-	-	1	8	6	20	21	27	27	13	13	13	19	22	24	54	12	21	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	217	38.5	180.00	180.00	160.00-200.00	-	-	4	4	9	14	19	22	28	43	17	26	16	5	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	126	39.0	180.50	180.00	166.00-200.00	-	-	4	3	6	4	5	14	18	27	12	17	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	91	37.5	179.00	179.00	156.50-202.50	-	-	-	1	3	10	14	8	10	16	5	9	12	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS	109	38.5	192.50	188.50	163.50-226.50	-	-	-	3	5	8	9	8	9	16	5	10	6	6	11	13	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	81	37.5	197.00	188.50	171.50-231.50	-	-	-	3	5	7	-	4	9	13	2	7	5	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	53	38.0	176.50	176.00	146.50-199.50	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	4	9	9	2	1	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	51	38.0	177.50	176.00	147.50-199.50	-	-	-	3	5	7	-	4	9	9	2	1	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36	37.5	194.00	185.50	176.00-219.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	9	2	1	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	56	37.5	207.50	207.00	184.50-239.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	7	3	9	3	3	6	13	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS	479	39.0	156.50	149.50	133.50-172.00	-	1	32	52	76	81	53	55	33	26	16	23	6	7	5	8	5	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	129	40.0	169.00	162.00	140.00-192.00	-	1	7	12	9	15	16	17	9	8	7	10	-	5	1	7	5	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	350	38.5	151.50	146.50	132.50-166.50	-	-	25	40	67	66	37	38	24	18	9	13	6	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A	228	39.0	175.50	170.00	155.00-193.00	-	-	5	1	12	27	26	42	27	23	16	21	4	6	5	8	5	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	75	40.0	190.00	184.00	162.00-207.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	15	5	8	7	10	-	4	1	7	5	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	153	38.5	168.50	164.50	151.00-183.50	-	-	5	1	11	20	21	27	22	15	9	11	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B	251	38.5	139.00	137.00	126.00-148.00	-	1	27	51	68	54	27	13	6	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	54	39.5	140.50	138.00	125.50-155.00	-	1	7	12	8	8	11	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	197	38.5	139.00	136.50	127.00-146.50	-	-	20	39	56	46	16	11	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS	384	37.0	131.50	127.00	113.50-142.00	8	37	82	85	72	32	28	23	6	3	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	364	37.0	131.00	128.00	113.50-141.50	8	33	74	83	72	32	26	22	6	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B	108	37.0	149.00	147.00	133.50-162.00	-	9	3	7	26	15	18	19	2	2	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	105	36.5	147.00	146.00	132.50-160.00	-	9	3	7	26	15	18	19	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	266	37.0	122.50	122.00	112.50-131.50	8	27	79	77	46	17	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at $340 to $360; and 3 at $360 to $380.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—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]	$ 90 and under 100	$ 100 – 110	$ 110 – 120	$ 120 – 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 190	$ 190 – 200	$ 200 – 210	$ 210 – 220	$ 220 – 230	$ 230 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED			$	$	$ $																					
MESSENGERS	83	38.5	141.00	140.00	120.00-155.00	3	10	6	6	14	13	16	7	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	53	39.0	146.50	149.00	138.50-157.00	-	4	1	4	9	10	15	7	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	89	38.5	176.50	176.50	153.50-197.00	-	1	-	9	5	7	5	9	9	17	8	3	7	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	63	38.0	172.50	174.00	151.00-189.50	-	1	-	6	4	5	2	9	7	14	7	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	592	38.0	185.50	181.00	151.00-207.00	-	1	19	20	38	45	60	46	56	56	61	51	27	25	23	30	11	8	11	1	3
MANUFACTURING	257	38.5	188.50	185.50	160.00-208.00	-	-	4	5	4	19	32	24	25	26	39	17	18	11	8	11	4	1	9	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	335	37.5	182.50	177.50	146.00-207.00	-	1	15	15	34	26	28	22	31	30	22	34	9	14	15	19	7	7	2	1	3
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	338	38.0	200.00	194.00	175.00-218.50	-	-	7	3	3	8	24	25	41	35	50	36	23	18	15	18	10	7	11	1	3
MANUFACTURING	157	38.5	201.00	196.00	178.00-215.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	14	17	17	33	14	15	10	5	7	3	-	9	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	181	37.5	199.00	192.50	173.00-221.50	-	-	7	3	3	5	14	11	24	18	17	22	8	8	10	11	7	7	2	1	3
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	254	37.5	165.50	164.50	139.50-187.00	-	1	12	17	35	37	36	21	15	21	11	15	4	7	8	12	1	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	100	37.5	169.00	158.00	146.00-187.00	-	-	4	5	4	16	22	10	8	9	6	3	3	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	154	38.0	163.50	151.50	130.00-186.00	-	1	8	12	31	21	14	11	7	12	5	12	1	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	-
PAYROLL CLERKS	68	38.0	200.50	195.00	173.00-226.50	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	7	11	6	4	3	6	8	5	7	3	1	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	714	38.0	177.00	182.00	155.00-189.50	-	9	11	35	37	40	69	57	45	233	40	43	17	28	29	20	-	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	178	37.0	167.50	158.00	141.50-189.00	-	-	6	16	21	24	24	12	13	18	10	13	2	9	1	8	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	536	38.5	180.00	182.00	166.00-190.00	-	9	5	19	16	16	45	45	32	215	30	30	15	19	28	12	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	166	39.0	192.00	184.00	167.50-206.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	31	20	22	23	16	6	11	4	16	-	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	52	39.5	199.50	196.00	180.00-226.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	9	6	9	2	9	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	114	38.5	188.50	181.00	164.50-200.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	26	17	13	17	7	4	2	4	12	-	-	-	-	-
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	548	38.0	172.50	182.00	150.00-182.00	-	9	11	35	35	39	56	26	25	211	17	27	11	17	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	126	36.0	154.00	147.50	133.50-169.00	-	-	6	16	21	24	20	7	10	9	4	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

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 and under 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 200	$ 200 – 220	$ 220 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 – 380	$ 380 – 420	$ 420 – 460	$ 460 – 500	$ 500 – 540	$ 540 and over
ALL WORKERS																										
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	250	38.5	$398.50	$398.00	$348.50-439.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	16	14	30	29	53	48	25	15	5
MANUFACTURING	103	38.5	397.00	395.00	342.50-448.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	1	10	4	7	16	15	17	12	8	4
NONMANUFACTURING	147	39.0	399.00	401.50	354.50-435.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	6	10	23	13	38	31	13	7	1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	125	39.5	442.00	432.50	403.00-468.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	36	38	25	11	5
NONMANUFACTURING	79	39.0	430.50	426.00	401.50-456.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	29	26	13	3	1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	105	38.5	363.00	356.00	332.00-394.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	10	12	27	16	17	10	–	4	–
NONMANUFACTURING	66	38.5	364.50	349.50	336.00-384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	5	10	22	7	9	5	–	4	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	315	38.5	290.00	280.50	249.50-328.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	35	18	31	55	36	36	21	28	19	12	4	5	–	–
MANUFACTURING	100	38.0	280.00	270.50	249.50-303.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	6	9	35	9	7	3	6	3	4	1	2	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	215	39.0	294.50	292.00	246.50-336.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	27	12	22	20	27	29	18	22	16	8	3	3	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	74	39.0	349.00	351.50	315.50-372.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	12	9	17	15	9	1	2	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	130	38.5	299.00	292.00	260.50-322.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	22	21	20	23	10	11	4	3	3	3	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	95	39.0	303.00	297.50	261.00-325.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	16	12	14	18	9	6	3	3	3	3	–	–
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	111	38.5	240.00	231.00	211.50-270.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	33	10	9	32	9	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	54	38.5	251.50	262.50	216.00-273.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	4	3	26	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	57	38.5	229.00	213.00	211.50-249.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	25	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS	428	38.0	225.00	230.00	179.50-256.50	2	20	17	32	17	19	29	41	55	109	31	15	10	14	9	6	2	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	81	39.0	248.00	232.00	200.00-305.00	–	–	4	2	2	4	6	9	17	4	4	8	7	11	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	347	38.0	219.50	230.00	174.00-243.00	2	20	13	30	15	15	23	32	38	105	27	7	3	3	8	5	1	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	95	39.0	287.50	268.00	253.50-326.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	18	24	8	5	12	9	6	2	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	68	38.5	280.50	263.50	251.00-285.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	18	23	4	1	1	8	5	1	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	237	37.5	218.50	228.00	190.00-242.00	–	–	1	17	15	14	20	35	43	74	6	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	199	37.5	215.00	228.00	185.50-242.00	–	–	1	17	13	13	16	30	31	70	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	96	38.5	179.00	154.00	143.00-218.00	2	20	16	15	2	5	9	4	3	17	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NONMANUFACTURING	80	38.5	179.00	150.00	135.00-239.50	2	20	12	13	2	2	7	–	2	17	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRAFTERS	279	38.5	290.50	292.50	271.00-318.00	–	–	4	3	4	3	9	4	11	13	70	36	54	29	9	5	24	1	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	172	40.0	306.00	314.00	281.50-334.50	–	–	3	3	–	–	5	2	6	7	14	19	50	27	9	5	21	1	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	74	40.0	342.50	339.00	308.00-385.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	7	11	13	7	5	24	1	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	66	40.0	343.00	342.00	314.50-385.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	10	13	7	5	21	1	–	–	–
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	117	39.5	292.50	309.00	282.00-314.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	3	6	10	29	43	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	90	40.0	298.00	309.00	286.50-316.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	4	9	16	40	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	681	40.0	284.00	296.50	236.00-332.50	–	–	1	3	5	6	62	47	56	50	46	149	69	30	19	138	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	452	40.0	270.50	282.00	224.00-296.50	–	–	1	2	3	4	57	30	48	41	37	136	12	30	19	36	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—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 and under 130	$ 130 – 140	$ 140 – 150	$ 150 – 160	$ 160 – 170	$ 170 – 180	$ 180 – 200	$ 200 – 220	$ 220 – 240	$ 240 – 260	$ 260 – 280	$ 280 – 300	$ 300 – 320	$ 320 – 340	$ 340 – 360	$ 360 – 380	$ 380 – 420	$ 420 – 460	$ 460 – 500	$ 500 – 540	$ 540 and over
ALL WORKERS--CONTINUED																										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS - CONTINUED																										
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-	254	40.0	$ 301.50	$ 313.50	$ 266.00-332.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	33	25	30	65	24	19	36	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	163	40.0	306.00	314.00	260.00-355.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	27	20	17	8	24	19	36	–	–	–	–	–
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-	389	40.0	282.00	296.50	224.00-360.00	–	–	–	–	1	2	41	40	36	17	21	119	4	6	–	102	–	–	–	–	–
MANUFACTURING	254	40.0	259.00	282.00	220.00-296.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	25	32	14	17	119	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	60	39.5	262.00	268.00	240.00-283.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	10	10	17	13	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			$
SECRETARIES	1,711	39.0	219.00
MANUFACTURING	985	39.5	220.00
NONMANUFACTURING	726	38.5	217.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	124	37.5	282.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	87	39.0	300.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	277	39.0	251.00
MANUFACTURING	166	40.0	259.00
NONMANUFACTURING	111	37.5	239.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	33	36.5	289.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	499	39.0	222.50
MANUFACTURING	281	39.5	228.50
NONMANUFACTURING	218	38.5	215.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	646	39.0	202.00
NONMANUFACTURING	281	38.5	204.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS E	191	38.5	183.50
MANUFACTURING	126	39.0	180.50
STENOGRAPHERS	109	38.0	192.50
NONMANUFACTURING	81	37.5	197.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	53	38.0	176.50
NONMANUFACTURING	51	38.0	177.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36	37.5	194.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	56	37.5	207.50
TYPISTS	475	39.0	156.50
MANUFACTURING	129	40.0	169.00
NONMANUFACTURING	346	38.5	152.00
TYPISTS, CLASS A	226	39.0	175.50
MANUFACTURING	75	40.0	190.00
NONMANUFACTURING	151	38.5	168.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B	249	38.5	139.50
MANUFACTURING	54	39.5	140.50
NONMANUFACTURING	195	38.5	139.00
FILE CLERKS	379	37.0	131.50
NONMANUFACTURING	360	37.0	131.50
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A	136	37.0	149.00
NONMANUFACTURING	103	36.5	147.00
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C	263	37.0	122.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED			$
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	86	38.5	178.00
NONMANUFACTURING	61	38.0	173.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	515	38.0	185.50
MANUFACTURING	242	38.0	187.50
NONMANUFACTURING	273	38.0	184.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A	278	38.5	202.00
MANUFACTURING	144	38.5	200.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B	237	38.0	166.00
MANUFACTURING	98	37.5	169.00
NONMANUFACTURING	139	38.0	164.00
PAYROLL CLERKS	63	38.0	197.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	708	38.0	177.00
MANUFACTURING	178	37.0	167.50
NONMANUFACTURING	530	38.5	180.50
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS A	160	39.0	193.00
MANUFACTURING	52	39.5	199.50
NONMANUFACTURING	108	38.5	190.00
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS, CLASS B	548	38.0	172.50
MANUFACTURING	126	36.0	154.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS)	203	39.0	402.00
NONMANUFACTURING	134	39.0	398.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	110	39.5	441.50
NONMANUFACTURING	76	39.0	429.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	83	38.5	363.00
NONMANUFACTURING	56	39.0	358.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS)	217	39.0	288.50
MANUFACTURING	55	38.5	274.50
NONMANUFACTURING	162	39.0	293.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	80	39.0	298.50
NONMANUFACTURING	63	39.0	297.50
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS) - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	79	39.0	239.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS	281	38.5	225.50
MANUFACTURING	58	38.5	240.50
NONMANUFACTURING	223	38.5	221.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES	57	37.5	274.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	80	39.0	286.50
NONMANUFACTURING	61	39.0	283.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	142	38.5	215.50
NONMANUFACTURING	117	38.5	212.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES	36	37.0	239.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	59	39.0	167.00
DRAFTERS	201	39.5	297.50
MANUFACTURING	163	40.0	305.50
DRAFTERS, CLASS A	71	40.0	341.50
MANUFACTURING	63	40.0	342.00
DRAFTERS, CLASS B	100	40.0	292.00
MANUFACTURING	86	40.0	297.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS	671	40.0	285.50
MANUFACTURING	444	40.0	272.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A	254	40.0	301.50
MANUFACTURING	163	40.0	306.00
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B	383	40.0	283.00
MANUFACTURING	250	40.0	269.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
COMPUTER OPERATORS	129	37.0	217.50
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES	60	39.5	262.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

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 $4.20	$4.20 and under $4.40	$4.40 and under $4.60	$4.60 and under $4.80	$4.80 and under $5.00	$5.00 and under $5.20	$5.20 and under $5.40	$5.40 and under $5.60	$5.60 and under $5.80	$5.80 and under $6.00	$6.00 and under $6.20	$6.20 and under $6.40	$6.40 and under $6.60	$6.60 and under $6.80	$6.80 and under $7.00	$7.00 and under $7.20	$7.20 and under $7.60	$7.60 and under $8.00	$8.00 and under $8.40	$8.40 and under $8.80	$8.80 and under $9.20	$9.20 and under $9.60	$9.60 and over
ALL WORKERS		$	$	$ $																								
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	89	7.13	6.90	6.55- 7.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	13	3	10	16	7	2	16	6	5	1	-	3
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	220	7.34	7.56	6.60- 7.80	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	5	6	26	8	13	14	15	36	34	43	5	-	-	6
MANUFACTURING	161	7.08	7.10	6.35- 7.56	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	5	6	24	8	12	10	15	32	2	38	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	59	8.04	7.60	7.60- 8.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	4	32	5	5	-	-	6
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	62	6.58	6.63	6.13- 7.20	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	4	4	10	5	5	6	12	-	-	4	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	113	8.00	7.68	7.56- 7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	44	41	4	-	-	7	10
MANUFACTURING	102	7.93	7.64	7.56- 7.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	44	38	4	-	-	-	10
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	167	7.05	6.25	5.50- 9.29	-	-	-	5	4	8	11	22	7	11	10	11	8	2	1	2	2	2	-	2	1	58	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	236	7.44	8.16	6.45- 8.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	5	5	17	2	5	3	4	2	34	2	109	20	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	189	7.51	8.16	6.00- 8.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	4	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	109	20	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES	183	7.51	8.16	6.00- 8.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	4	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	109	20	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	118	7.62	7.75	7.54- 7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	1	1	5	20	57	22	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	118	7.62	7.75	7.54- 7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	1	1	5	20	57	22	1	-	-	-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	107	8.29	7.88	7.60- 8.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	2	5	-	41	7	-	33	-	*11
NONMANUFACTURING	93	8.40	7.88	7.60- 8.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	40	1	-	33	-	11

* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $ 10.40 to $ 10.80; 8 at $ 10.80 to $ 11.20; and 2 at $ 11.20 to $ 11.60.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

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]	$2.60 and under 2.70	$2.70 2.80	$2.80 2.90	$2.90 3.00	$3.00 3.20	$3.20 3.40	$3.40 3.60	$3.60 3.80	$3.80 4.00	$4.00 4.20	$4.20 4.40	$4.40 4.60	$4.60 5.00	$5.00 5.40	$5.40 5.80	$5.80 6.20	$6.20 6.60	$6.60 7.00	$7.00 7.40	$7.40 7.80	$7.80 8.20	$8.20 8.60	$8.60 and over
ALL WORKERS		$	$	$ - $																						
TRUCKDRIVERS	774	8.03	8.79	7.31- 8.79	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	3	3	6	7	47	66	136	25	22	4	*442
MANUFACTURING	232	7.60	7.33	6.79- 9.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	6	23	38	35	23	20	4	67
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	251	8.07	7.63	7.33- 9.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	112	14	20	4	92
RECEIVERS	125	5.04	4.83	4.25- 5.82	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	14	17	9	19	11	13	19	7	5	1	-	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	115	4.96	4.75	4.25- 5.69	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	14	15	9	19	11	13	16	3	4	1	-	1	-	-
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	278	6.06	6.39	4.18- 8.59	2	1	4	3	22	9	8	6	5	10	5	8	19	7	7	17	39	16	6	3	1	80	-
MANUFACTURING	114	5.29	5.13	4.20- 6.31	-	-	1	-	4	5	3	4	2	9	4	6	17	3	7	17	11	11	6	3	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	164	6.60	6.89	4.12- 8.59	2	1	3	3	18	4	5	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	28	5	-	-	-	80	-
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	93	6.74	6.74	6.44- 7.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	23	38	-	-	-	-
GUARDS	415	4.90	5.10	4.25- 5.82	12	2	6	13	16	10	2	8	5	24	19	32	38	77	39	90	17	5	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	157	4.55	4.81	3.13- 5.36	12	2	3	12	14	6	1	4	2	3	7	5	14	33	5	29	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS, CLASS A	357	4.93	5.10	4.35- 5.70	12	2	6	1	16	5	1	3	4	24	17	32	36	75	38	63	17	5	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	108	4.42	4.77	3.13- 5.35	12	2	3	-	14	2	1	2	1	3	6	5	12	33	5	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	858	5.17	5.35	4.72- 5.62	7	8	2	7	20	7	16	19	21	29	18	28	97	159	263	93	31	18	-	-	-	15	-
MANUFACTURING	405	5.25	5.50	4.77- 5.75	-	-	-	1	6	3	10	11	7	14	9	19	32	72	134	63	8	16	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	453	5.10	5.18	4.68- 5.58	7	8	2	6	14	4	6	8	14	15	9	9	65	87	129	30	23	2	-	-	-	15	-

* Workers were distributed as follows: 350 at $8.60 to $9; 67 at $9 to $9.40; and 25 at $9.40 to $9.80.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex—large establishments in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings[4]
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
		$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS	89	7.13
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS	220	7.34
MANUFACTURING	161	7.08
NONMANUFACTURING	59	8.04
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS	62	6.58
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS	113	8.00
MANUFACTURING	102	7.93
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY)	167	7.05
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES)	235	7.45
NONMANUFACTURING	188	7.51
PUBLIC UTILITIES	182	7.52
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	118	7.62
MANUFACTURING	118	7.62
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	107	8.29
NONMANUFACTURING	93	8.40
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS	769	8.04
MANUFACTURING	229	7.61
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
		$
TRUCKDRIVERS, TRACTOR-TRAILER	249	8.08
RECEIVERS	124	5.05
NONMANUFACTURING	114	4.97
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS	271	6.10
MANUFACTURING	108	5.32
NONMANUFACTURING	163	6.62
FORKLIFT OPERATORS	93	6.74
GUARDS	369	4.93
NONMANUFACTURING	125	4.52
GUARDS, CLASS A	330	4.91
NONMANUFACTURING	95	4.26
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	787	5.21
MANUFACTURING	376	5.28
NONMANUFACTURING	411	5.15
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	71	4.69

See footnotes at end of tables.

B. Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Minimum weekly straight-time salary[7]	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers[8]						
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
		Based on standard weekly hours[9] of—						Based on standard weekly hours[9] of—					
		All schedules	40	All schedules	37½	35		All schedules	40	37½	All schedules	40	37½	35
ESTABLISHMENTS STUDIED	183	71	XXX	112	XXX	XXX	183	71	XXX	XXX	112	XXX	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING A SPECIFIED MINIMUM	44	21	13	23	8	7	66	27	15	7	39	13	12	11
$92.50 AND UNDER $95.00	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
$95.00 AND UNDER $97.50	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
$97.50 AND UNDER $100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	2
$100.00 AND UNDER $105.00	2	1	-	1	1	-	7	2	-	1	5	-	2	3
$105.00 AND UNDER $110.00	7	3	3	4	-	2	10	6	6	-	4	4	-	-
$110.00 AND UNDER $115.00	7	4	4	3	2	-	13	4	3	1	9	6	2	-
$115.00 AND UNDER $120.00	5	2	1	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
$120.00 AND UNDER $125.00	5	2	2	3	2	1	9	2	2	-	7	1	3	2
$125.00 AND UNDER $130.00	6	2	1	4	2	1	8	5	3	2	3	-	3	-
$130.00 AND UNDER $135.00	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
$135.00 AND UNDER $140.00	5	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
$140.00 AND UNDER $145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	2	1	-	-
$145.00 AND UNDER $150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
$150.00 AND UNDER $155.00	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$155.00 AND UNDER $160.00	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
$160.00 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING NO SPECIFIED MINIMUM	25	13	XXX	12	XXX	XXX	62	29	XXX	XXX	33	XXX	XXX	XXX
ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DID NOT EMPLOY WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY	114	37	XXX	77	XXX	XXX	55	15	XXX	XXX	40	XXX	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers[10]		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
PERCENT OF WORKERS				
IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LATE SHIFT PROVISIONS	75.1	54.7	9.8	2.5
WITH NO PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK	3.2	-	.7	-
WITH PAY DIFFERENTIAL FOR LATE SHIFT WORK	71.9	54.7	9.1	2.5
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	27.7	17.3	5.2	1.3
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	42.7	35.4	3.9	1.2
OTHER DIFFERENTIAL	1.5	2.0	-	.1
AVERAGE PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR DIFFERENTIAL	15.8	24.3	17.9	28.2
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL	10.9	14.0	11.2	15.4
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TYPE AND AMOUNT OF PAY DIFFERENTIAL				
UNIFORM CENTS-PER-HOUR:				
5 CENTS	1.0	1.0	-	-
10 CENTS	12.4	-	1.9	-
12 CENTS	1.0	-	-	-
15 CENTS	2.5	3.8	.4	.2
20 CENTS	6.2	2.1	1.5	.5
25 CENTS	-	2.5	-	(11)
29 CENTS	4.3	4.3	1.2	-
30 CENTS	-	2.3	-	-
40 CENTS	-	1.4	-	.6
50 CENTS	.2	-	-	-
75 CENTS	-	.2	-	-
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE:				
6 PERCENT	.3	-	.1	-
7 PERCENT	1.7	-	-	-
10 PERCENT	29.3	7.6	2.3	-
12 AND UNDER 13 PERCENT	4.9	-	1.0	-
13 PERCENT	-	.9	-	-
15 PERCENT	6.5	25.8	.5	1.1
20 PERCENT	-	1.2	-	.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS AND DAYS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
30 HOURS-5 DAYS	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
33 HOURS-5 DAYS	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
34 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
35 HOURS-5 DAYS	4	8	1	1	30	12	39	48
35 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 HOURS	2	3	(12)	2	(12)	(12)	(12)	-
5 DAYS	1	3	-	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	-
6 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	2	-	-	-	-
36 1/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	-
36 1/3 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	(12)	-	-	2	-	3	-
37 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
37 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	8	5	10	-	21	19	23	25
38 3/4 HOURS-5 DAYS	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	23
39 HOURS-5 DAYS	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 HOURS	79	80	78	92	35	64	21	4
4 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS	79	80	77	92	35	64	21	4
5 1/2 DAYS	(12)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
42 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	1	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS-6 DAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
49 1/2 HOURS-5 DAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS								
ALL WEEKLY WORK SCHEDULES	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.6	37.6	38.7	37.0	36.7

See footnote at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	98	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS								
FOR WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING HOLIDAYS	9.8	10.4	9.3	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.3
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS PROVIDED								
2 HOLIDAYS	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
3 HOLIDAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5 HOLIDAYS	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
6 HOLIDAYS	3	-	6	-	2	-	3	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
7 HOLIDAYS	10	5	15	8	2	1	2	1
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	-
8 HOLIDAYS	14	8	18	11	8	6	9	6
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	1	2	(12)	1	(12)	(12)	(12)	1
9 HOLIDAYS	10	12	9	-	3	4	2	(12)
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	5	8	2	-	1	3	(12)	-
10 HOLIDAYS	9	14	5	3	17	18	16	23
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	1	3	(12)	-	3	8	(12)	-
11 HOLIDAYS	13	17	9	4	21	8	27	(12)
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	4	4	5	21	4	4	4	20
12 HOLIDAYS	19	23	15	44	25	45	15	45
PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(12)	-	1	3	3	-	5	2
13 HOLIDAYS	5	3	6	5	7	1	11	3
PLUS 1 OR MORE HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
14 HOLIDAYS	1	2	-	-	2	(12)	2	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	-
15 HOLIDAYS	(12)	(12)	(12)	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	-
PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(12)	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 HOLIDAYS	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	1	-
20 HOLIDAYS	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)	-	-
PERCENT OF WORKERS BY TOTAL PAID HOLIDAY TIME PROVIDED[13]								
3 DAYS OR MORE	98	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
5 DAYS OR MORE	97	100	94	100	100	100	100	100
6 DAYS OR MORE	96	100	92	100	100	100	100	100
7 DAYS OR MORE	93	100	86	100	98	100	97	100
8 DAYS OR MORE	83	95	71	92	96	98	95	99
9 DAYS OR MORE	68	86	5[illegible]	80	88	92	86	93
10 DAYS OR MORE	55	70	[illegible]	80	84	86	83	93
11 DAYS OR MORE	43	50	[illegible]	77	66	66	67	70
12 DAYS OR MORE	28	30	[illegible]	73	43	50	39	70
13 DAYS OR MORE	6	6	7	8	14	2	20	5
14 DAYS OR MORE	1	2	(12)	-	4	1	5	-
15 DAYS OR MORE	(12)	1	(12)	-	1	(12)	1	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	3	-	6	11	-	-	-	-
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	97	100	94	89	100	100	100	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	94	95	93	89	99	99	98	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	2	5	(12)	-	1	(12)	1	-
OTHER PAYMENT	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	(12)	-
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER: [14]								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	31	47	17	-	20	44	8	2
1 WEEK	36	32	40	61	60	33	73	89
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	6	10	4	-	13	20	10	-
2 WEEKS	1	2	(12)	-	2	(12)	3	-
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
UNDER 1 WEEK	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK	31	32	29	22	8	10	7	5
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	4	2	6	-	2	2	2	-
2 WEEKS	53	55	52	66	89	88	89	95
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	4	7	2	-	2	(12)	2	-
3 WEEKS	(12)	-	1	2	(12)	-	(12)	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	11	11	11	6	2	3	2	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	71	68	74	81	93	91	93	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	7	12	3	-	3	2	3	-
3 WEEKS	5	4	6	2	2	4	1	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	5	1	7	-	1	(12)	2	-
2 WEEKS	75	76	74	86	93	91	93	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	10	15	5	-	3	2	3	-
3 WEEKS	6	5	7	3	3	6	2	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	4	1	7	-	1	(12)	2	-
2 WEEKS	75	76	75	86	88	91	87	99
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	10	15	5	-	3	2	3	-
3 WEEKS	6	5	7	3	7	6	8	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	2	1	-	(12)	-	1	-
4 WEEKS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER[14] — CONTINUED								
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	1	1	–	(12)	(12)	–	–
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	(12)	–	(12)	–	1	–	1	–
2 WEEKS	53	51	54	74	53	73	43	70
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	15	22	9	3	4	8	2	2
3 WEEKS	25	22	28	13	41	18	53	28
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	3	1	–	(12)	–	1	–
4 WEEKS	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	–	1	–	(12)	(12)	–	–
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
2 WEEKS	14	12	16	1	10	10	11	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	3	7	(12)	–	1	2	1	–
3 WEEKS	65	68	62	88	78	81	77	99
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	5	6	4	–	3	1	5	–
4 WEEKS	9	6	11	–	6	7	6	–
12 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	–	1	–	(12)	(12)	–	–
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
2 WEEKS	12	7	16	1	9	5	11	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	4	9	(12)	–	2	5	1	–
3 WEEKS	54	56	53	85	63	50	70	74
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	13	20	7	3	15	34	6	2
4 WEEKS	13	8	17	–	10	7	11	24
15 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	–	1	–	(12)	(12)	–	–
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
2 WEEKS	8	5	12	1	6	4	7	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	–	1	(12)	1	–
3 WEEKS	43	55	32	10	35	38	33	5
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	11	20	4	3	16	34	6	2
4 WEEKS	30	16	43	75	40	22	50	93
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	(12)	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
5 WEEKS	(12)	(12)	1	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	–	1	–	(12)	(12)	–	–
2 WEEKS	8	5	12	1	7	4	8	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	–	1	(12)	1	–
3 WEEKS	27	35	20	8	25	23	26	3
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	5	1	–	(12)	1	(12)	–
4 WEEKS	48	42	54	71	60	65	57	72
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	(12)	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
5 WEEKS	6	8	4	9	6	7	6	26
25 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	–	1	–	(12)	(12)	–	–
2 WEEKS	8	5	12	1	7	4	8	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	–	1	(12)	1	–
3 WEEKS	25	34	18	8	22	17	25	3
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	5	(12)	–	(12)	1	–	–
4 WEEKS	39	42	37	5	51	69	41	6
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–
5 WEEKS	17	9	24	75	15	9	18	68
6 WEEKS	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	23

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
AMOUNT OF PAID VACATION AFTER[14] - CONTINUED								
30 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
1 WEEK	1	-	1	-	(12)	(12)	-	-
2 WEEKS	8	5	12	1	7	4	8	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	-	1	(12)	1	-
3 WEEKS	25	34	18	8	22	17	25	3
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	5	(12)	-	(12)	1	-	-
4 WEEKS	32	26	36	5	32	30	33	5
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
5 WEEKS	25	25	24	75	33	47	26	69
6 WEEKS	(12)	1	-	-	3	1	4	23
MAXIMUM VACATION AVAILABLE:								
1 WEEK	1	-	1	-	(12)	(12)	-	-
2 WEEKS	8	5	12	1	7	4	8	(12)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	5	(12)	-	1	(12)	1	-
3 WEEKS	25	34	18	8	22	17	25	3
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	5	(12)	-	(12)	1	-	-
4 WEEKS	32	26	36	5	29	30	29	5
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
5 WEEKS	22	25	21	54	34	47	27	50
6 WEEKS	2	1	4	21	6	1	8	43

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities
PERCENT OF WORKERS								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE BENEFITS SHOWN BELOW[15]	97	100	95	100	99	99	99	100
LIFE INSURANCE	95	96	94	97	96	95	97	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	88	94	82	74	85	92	81	79
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	73	82	65	71	80	80	80	78
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	69	80	58	69	69	77	65	77
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH[16]	87	90	84	94	88	93	85	99
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE	40	31	49	69	35	27	39	90
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	37	31	42	69	33	27	36	90
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY AND NO WAITING PERIOD)	73	82	65	46	84	93	79	99
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD)	2	-	4	8	1	-	1	-
LONG-TERM DISABILITY INSURANCE	29	28	30	63	47	46	48	65
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	23	20	25	63	39	37	40	65
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	95	94	95	100	98	97	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	86	89	83	95	77	89	71	99
SURGICAL INSURANCE	96	96	95	100	98	98	98	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	87	91	83	95	73	89	65	99
MEDICAL INSURANCE	92	97	88	100	97	98	97	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	84	92	77	95	73	89	65	99
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	81	83	79	91	96	96	96	99
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	65	72	59	87	71	85	64	99
DENTAL INSURANCE	53	49	57	75	45	45	45	91
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	49	46	51	75	37	40	35	91
RETIREMENT PENSION	76	76	77	86	87	82	90	97
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	72	70	74	86	79	68	85	97

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE								
ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE PROVIDED THE SAME FLAT-SUM DOLLAR AMOUNT:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	45	44	43	43	16	15	18	18
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED: [19]								
MEAN	$5,300	$5,100	$6,300	$6,300	$6,600	$6,900	$6,700	$6,700
MEDIAN	$3,000	$3,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$7,500	$10,000	$10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$2,500- 7,000	$2,500- 7,000	$2,500-10,000	$2,500-10,000	$3,000-10,000	$4,000-10,000	$3,000-10,000	$3,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,500-10,000	$1,500-10,000	$2,000-15,000	$2,000-15,000	$2,000-10,000	$2,000-10,000	$2,000-10,000	$2,000-10,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED LENGTH OF SERVICE:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	6	6	4	4	1	1	1	1
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED [19] AFTER:								
6 MONTHS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$3,600	$3,600	$3,300	$3,300	$3,200	$3,200	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	$5,000	$5,000	$4,000	$4,000	$5,000	$5,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$2,000- 5,000	$2,000- 5,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 5,000	$1,000- 5,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000	$500- 6,000	$500- 6,000	$1,000- 5,000	$1,000- 5,000	(6)	(6)
1 YEAR OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$3,800	$3,800	$3,400	$3,400	$3,700	$3,700	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	$5,000	$5,000	$4,000	$4,000	$5,000	$5,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$2,000- 5,000	$2,000- 5,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000	$3,000- 5,000	$3,000- 5,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 6,000	$1,000- 5,000	$1,000- 5,000	(6)	(6)
5 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$5,600	$5,600	$6,200	$6,200	$7,200	$7,200	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	$5,000	$5,000	$4,000	$4,000	$5,000	$5,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$4,000- 5,000	$4,000- 5,000	$3,500-12,000	$3,500-12,000	$5,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$3,500-12,000	$3,500-12,000	$1,000-12,000	$1,000-12,000	$3,500-15,000	$3,500-15,000	(6)	(6)
10 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$8,900	$8,900	$8,700	$8,700	$11,200	$11,200	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$5,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000	$7,000-12,000	$7,000-12,000	$10,000-10,000	$10,000-10,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$5,000-12,000	$5,000-12,000	$3,500-12,000	$3,500-12,000	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000	(6)	(6)
20 YEARS OF SERVICE:								
MEAN	$12,700	$12,700	$10,500	$10,500	$11,800	$11,800	(6)	(6)
MEDIAN	$10,000	$10,000	$12,000	$12,000	$10,000	$10,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$10,000-17,000	$10,000-17,000	$10,000-12,000	$10,000-12,000	$10,000-10,000	$10,000-10,000	(6)	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000	$3,500-17,000	$3,500-17,000	$10,000-23,000	$10,000-23,000	(6)	(6)

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Life insurance plans for full-time workers in Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978—Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries		Manufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing	
	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]	All plans [17]	Noncontributory plans [17]
TYPE OF PLAN AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE-CONTINUED								
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON A SCHEDULE WHICH INDICATES A SPECIFIED DOLLAR AMOUNT OF INSURANCE FOR A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF EARNINGS:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	11	10	12	12	14	13	16	16
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE PROVIDED [19] IF:								
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $5,000:								
MEAN	$5,200	$4,500	$6,000	$5,900	$7,400	$7,200	$7,400	$7,300
MEDIAN	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$2,000- 7,500	$2,000- 5,000	$5,000- 7,500	$5,000- 7,500	$4,000-10,000	$4,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000	$5,000-10,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,500-11,000	$1,500- 9,000	$2,500-12,000	$2,500-12,000	$4,000-10,000	$4,000-10,000	$5,000-12,000	$5,000-12,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $10,000:								
MEAN	$12,400	$11,500	$13,900	$13,900	$13,900	$13,500	$14,500	$14,300
MEDIAN	$12,500	$12,500	$12,500	$12,500	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$10,000-15,000	$10,000-15,000	$12,500-15,000	$12,500-15,000	$10,000-20,000	$7,500-20,000	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$1,500-20,000	$1,500-18,000	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000	$4,000-20,000	$4,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000	$10,000-20,000
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $15,000:								
MEAN	$16,300	$14,900	$17,100	$16,900	$18,800	$18,100	$18,800	$18,600
MEDIAN	$15,000	$15,000	$17,500	$17,500	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$15,000-18,000	$15,000-17,500	$15,000-18,000	$15,000-17,500	$15,000-28,300	$15,000-28,000	$16,000-20,000	$15,000-20,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$5,000-25,000	$5,000-20,000	$15,000-20,000	$15,000-20,000	$5,000-28,000	$5,000-28,000	$15,000-22,500	$15,000-22,500
ANNUAL EARNINGS ARE $20,000:								
MEAN	$21,700	$19,900	$22,700	$22,900	$24,800	$23,700	$22,300	$22,000
MEDIAN	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$22,500	$21,000	$20,000	$21,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$15,000-30,000	$15,000-25,000	$15,000-30,000	$15,000-30,000	$20,000-40,000	$15,000-40,000	$20,000-22,500	$20,000-22,500
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$10,000-30,000	$10,000-30,000	$15,000-30,000	$15,000-30,000	$7,500-40,000	$7,500-40,000	$20,000-30,000	$20,000-30,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS EXPRESSED AS A FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS: [20]								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	29	24	32	30	55	50	50	48
FACTOR OF ANNUAL EARNINGS USED TO CALCULATE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: [19 20]								
MEAN	1.38	1.37	1.53	1.56	1.44	1.44	1.81	1.85
MEDIAN	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	(6)
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	(6)
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS NOT SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	21	18	24	23	43	41	43	43
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY PLANS SPECIFYING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	8	5	8	7	12	9	7	5
SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF INSURANCE: [19]								
MEAN	$63,600	$50,000	$40,200	$39,800	$109,400	$115,900	$57,600	$60,200
MEDIAN	$50,000	$40,000	$50,000	$40,000	$100,000	$100,000	$50,000	$50,000
MIDDLE RANGE (50 PERCENT)	$40,000-100,000	$25,000- 50,000	$25,000- 50,000	$25,000- 50,000	$60,000-100,000	$60,000-150,000	$50,000- 75,000	$40,000-100,000
MIDDLE RANGE (80 PERCENT)	$25,000-100,000	$10,000-100,000	$10,000- 50,000	$10,000- 50,000	$30,000-250,000	$30,000-250,000	$25,000-100,000	$25,000-100,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS BASED ON SOME OTHER TYPE OF PLAN:								
PERCENT OF ALL FULL-TIME WORKERS [18]	4	4	4	4	10	7	10	10

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

[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 workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn the same or 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.

[5] Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

[6] Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

[7] Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks.

[8] Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

[9] Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

[10] Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

[11] Less than 0.05 percent.

[12] Less than 0.5 percent.

[13] All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

[14] Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

[15] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

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

[17] Estimates under "All plans" relate to all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. Estimates under "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer.

[18] For "All industries," all full-time production and related workers or office workers equal 100 percent. For "Manufacturing," all full-time production and related workers or office workers in manufacturing equal 100 percent.

[19] The mean amount is computed by multiplying the number of workers provided insurance by the amount of insurance provided, totaling the products, and dividing the sum by the number of workers. The median indicates that half of the workers are provided an amount equal to or smaller and half an amount equal to or larger than the amount shown. Middle range (50 percent)—a fourth of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and a fourth are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount. Middle range (80 percent)—10 percent of the workers are provided an amount equal to or less than the smaller amount and 10 percent are provided an amount equal to or more than the larger amount.

[20] A factor of annual earnings is the number by which annual earnings are multiplied to determine the amount of insurance provided. For example, a factor of 2 indicates that for annual earnings of $10,000 the amount of insurance provided is $20,000.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 75[1] areas currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data 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. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

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

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, less establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

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 4 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.

[1] Included in the 75 areas are 5 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News—Hampton, Va.—N.C.; Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y.; and Utica—Rome, 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.

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, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification 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. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

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.

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 of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect 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 may 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

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

Office clerical—Continued

- Order clerks, classes A and B
- Accounting clerks, classes A and B
- Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B
- Payroll clerks
- Key entry operators, classes A and B

Electronic data processing[2]

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

Industrial nurses

- Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

- Carpenters
- Electricians

Skilled maintenance—Continued

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

Unskilled plant

- Janitors, porters, and cleaners
- Material handling laborers

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

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.

2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.

3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.

4. 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

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers

[2] The earnings of computer operators are not included in the wage trend computation for this group. A revised job description is being introduced in this survey which is not equivalent to the previous description.

are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under standard weekly hours indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays; vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits as well as to employees who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-6 and B-7). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The cost may be (1) underwritten by a commercial insurance company or nonprofit organization, (2) covered by a union fund to which the employer has contributed, or (3) borne directly by the employer out of operating funds or a fund set aside to cover the cost. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance[3] are excluded.

[3] Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker. Information is also provided in table B-7 on types of life insurance plans and the amount of coverage in all industries combined and in manufacturing.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., $50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans[4] which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., $50) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., $10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

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

Labor-management agreement coverage

The following tabulation shows the percent of full-time production and office workers employed in establishments in the Nassau–Suffolk area in which a union contract or contracts covered a majority of the workers in the respective categories, June 1978:

	Production and related workers	Office workers
All industries	55	9
Manufacturing	53	1
Nonmanufacturing	56	13
Public utilities	88	67

An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Industrial composition in manufacturing

Nearly two-fifths of the workers within the scope of the survey in the Nassau–Suffolk area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industry groups and specific industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Industry groups		Specific industries	
Transportation equipment	26	Aircraft and parts	25
Electric and electronic equipment	19	Communication equipment	8
Instruments and related products	11	Electronic components and accessories	5
Printing and publishing	7	Engineering and scientific instruments	5
Chemicals and allied products	5		
Fabricated metal products	5		

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Nassau–Suffolk, N.Y.,[1] June 1978

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
				Within scope of study				Studied
		Within scope of study[3]	Studied	Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	Total[4]
				Number	Percent			
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL DIVISIONS	–	1,305	184	288,411	100	129,085	55,117	145,196
MANUFACTURING	50	510	71	110,146	38	61,253	18,335	53,873
NONMANUFACTURING	–	795	113	178,265	62	67,832	36,782	91,323
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	50	64	18	28,031	10	12,359	6,877	20,064
WHOLESALE TRADE	50	157	11	20,807	7	(6)	(6)	2,592
RETAIL TRADE	50	249	34	65,112	23	(6)	(6)	40,348
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50	125	16	26,798	9	(6)	(6)	13,665
SERVICES[7]	50	200	34	37,517	13	(6)	(6)	14,654
LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS								
ALL DIVISIONS	–	67	54	134,784	100	51,023	28,508	122,492
MANUFACTURING	500	17	14	47,420	35	18,313	10,497	44,120
NONMANUFACTURING	–	50	40	87,364	65	32,710	18,011	78,372
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	500	9	5	21,029	16	8,820	6,193	18,117
WHOLESALE TRADE	500	1	1	650	1	(6)	(6)	650
RETAIL TRADE	500	22	20	40,536	30	(6)	(6)	37,736
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	500	7	7	11,671	9	(6)	(6)	11,671
SERVICES[7]	500	11	7	13,478	10	(6)	(6)	10,198

[1] The Nassau–Suffolk Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. 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 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify establishments by industry division. However, all government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[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 one establishment.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

[6] Separate presentation of data is not made for this division.

[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; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Office

SECRETARY

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

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

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. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Order clerk
Payroll clerk
Secretary
Key entry operator
Transcribing-machine typist
Computer operator
Guard
Shipper and receiver (previously surveyed as shipping and receiving clerk)
Truckdriver

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator. Workers previously classified as watchmen are now classified as guards under the revised description.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;

f. Trainees.

Classification by Level

Secretary jobs which meet the above characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The chart following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

Secretaries should be matched at one of the four LS levels described below according to the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company organizational structure.

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

b. 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.)

LS–2 a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS–3, 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

b. 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.

LS–3 a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or

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

c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide 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

d. 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

SECRETARY—Continued

Classification by Level—Continued

e. 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) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

LS–4 a. 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

b. 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

c. 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.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policy-making 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 definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR–1 or LR–2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

Level of Responsibility 1 (LR–1)

Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.

b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.

c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.

d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.

e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

SECRETARY—Continued

Level of Responsibility 2 (LR–2)

Performs duties described under LR–1 and, in addition performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.

b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. May sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.

c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.

d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.

e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsibility	
	LR–1	LR–2
LS–1	Class E	Class D
LS–2	Class D	Class C
LS–3	Class C	Class B
LS–4	Class B	Class A

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—Continued

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 follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, 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 type copy of voice recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

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.

FILE CLERK—Continued

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 written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and

ORDER CLERK—Continued

adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following-up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

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

ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

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 memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

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

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves most of the following: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll

PAYROLL CLERK—Continued

listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a non-automated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

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 entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

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

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 systems 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.

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.

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.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS—Continued

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

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxilliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

COMPUTER OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

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).

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

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, 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; 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

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN—Continued

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.

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 task; 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

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. Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs clerical and physical tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER—Continued

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

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 Shipper and Receiver 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

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

GUARD—Continued

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

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.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. 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. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1976, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1977	1950-70, 80 cents
Albany–Schenectady–Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1977	1950-52, 80 cents
Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1977	1950-60, $1.00
Atlanta, Ga., May 1978[1]	2025-28, $1.40
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1977	1950-39, $1.20
Billings, Mont., July 1977[1]	1950-40, $1.00
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15, 80 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1977	1950-50, $1.20
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1977	1950-58, $1.00
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22, 70 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.–Ga., Sept. 1977	1950-44, 70 cents
Chicago, Ill., May 1978	2025-32, $1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio–Ky.–Ind., July 1977[1]	1950-45, $1.20
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1977[1]	1950-53, $1.40
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1977	1950-64, $1.00
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1978	2025-29, $1.00
Dallas–Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1977	1950-65, $1.20
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline, Iowa–Ill., Feb. 1978	2025-6, 70 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1977[1]	1950-71, $1.10
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1977[1]	1950-43, $1.00
Denver–Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1977[1]	1950-74, $1.40
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1978	2025-11, $1.20
Fresno, Calif., June 1978[1]	2025-31, $1.20
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1977[1]	1950-46, $1.00
Green Bay, Wis., July 1977	1950-36, 70 cents
Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, N.C., Aug. 1977[1]	1950-42, $1.10
Greenville–Spartanburg, S.C., June 1978	2025-30, $1.00
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-14, $1.20
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1978	2025-23, $1.20
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1978	2025-4, 70 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1977	1950-56, $1.00
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1978	2025-1, 70 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1977	1950-67, 70 cents
Kansas City, Mo.–Kans., Sept. 1977	1950-54, $1.00
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1977	1950-61, $1.20
Louisville, Ky.–Ind., Nov. 1977[1]	1950-66, $1.20
Memphis, Tenn.–Ark.–Miss., Nov. 1977	1950-63, 70 cents
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1977	1950-57, $1.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1978[1]	2025-18, $1.40
Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn.–Wis., Jan. 1978[1]	2025-2, $1.40
Nassau–Suffolk, N.Y., June 1978[1]	2025-33, $1.30
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1978[1]	2025-7, $1.40
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1978	2025-5, $1.00
New York, N.Y.–N.J., May 1977	1950-31, $1.20
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth, Va.–N.C., May 1978	2025-20, 70 cents
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth and Newport News–Hampton, Va.–N.C., May 1978	2025-21, 80 cents
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1977[1]	1950-38, $1.10
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1977[1]	1950-49, $1.10
Omaha, Nebr.–Iowa, Oct. 1977[1]	1950-55, $1.10
Paterson–Clifton–Passaic, N.J., June 1977	1950-34, 70 cents
Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J., Nov. 1977	1950-62, $1.20
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1978	2025-3, $1.10
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1977	1950-69, 70 cents
Portland, Oreg.–Wash., May 1978	2025-25, $1.00
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1977	1950-25, 70 cents
Poughkeepsie–Kingston–Newburgh, N.Y., June 1976	1900-55, 55 cents
Providence–Warwick–Pawtucket, R.I.–Mass., June 1978	2025-27, $1.40
Richmond, Va., June 1978	2025-26, 80 cents
St. Louis, Mo.–Ill., Mar. 1978	2025-13, $1.20
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1977[1]	1950-72, $1.00
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1977	1950-59, 70 cents
Salt Lake City–Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1977	1950-68, 80 cents
San Antonio, Tex., May 1978	2025-17, 70 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1977[1]	1950-73, $1.10
San Francisco–Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-10, $1.40
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-9, $1.20
Seattle–Everett, Wash., Dec. 1977	1950-75, 80 cents
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1977[1]	1950-51, $1.10
Toledo, Ohio–Mich., May 1978[1]	2025-24, $1.20
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1977	1950-47, 70 cents
Utica–Rome, N.Y., July 1977[1]	1950-37, $1.10
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va., Mar. 1978[1]	2025-12, $1.40
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1978	2025-16, 80 cents
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1978[1]	2025-19, $1.10
York, Pa., Feb. 1978[1]	2025-8, $1.10

* 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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