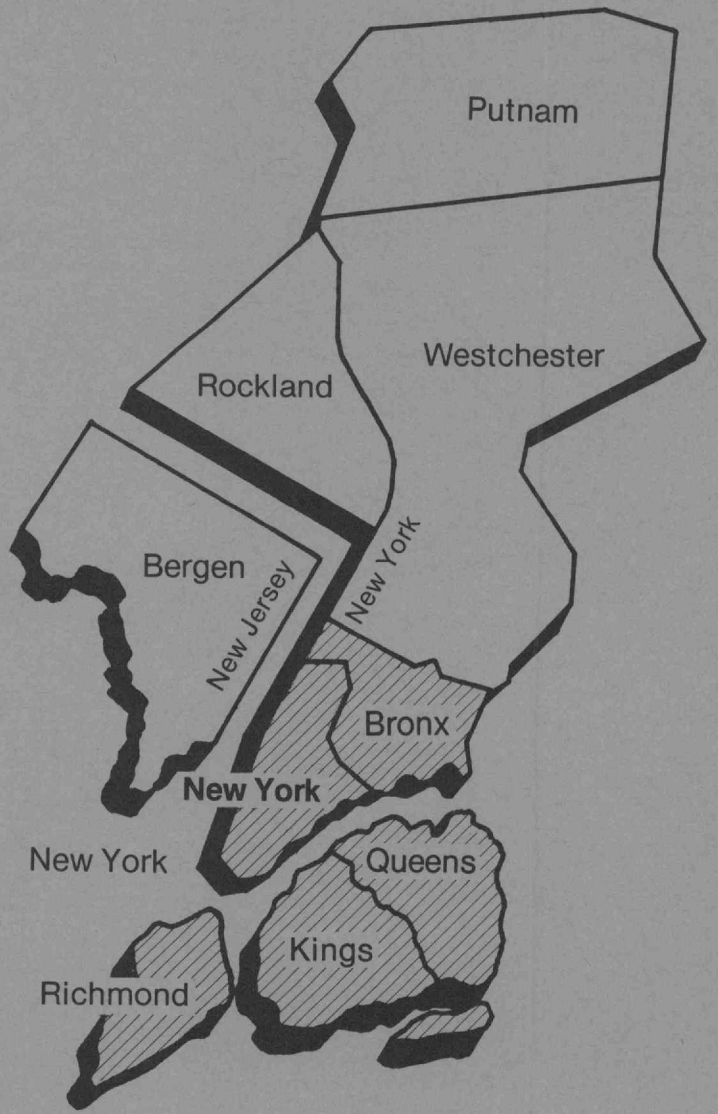
Area Wage Survey

New York, New York—New Jersey, Metropolitan Area May 1980

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3000-24



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1980 survey of occupational earnings in the New York, New York-New Jersey, 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:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the New York area are available for the following industries: drug manufacturing (September 1978), fabricated structural steel (November 1979), hospitals (September 1978), men's and boy's suits and coats (April 1979), miscellaneous plastics (November 1979) and nursing homes and personal care facilities (September 1978). Listings of union wage rates are available for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. A report on occupational earnings for municipal government workers is available for the city of New York. Also available for just the city of New York (the 5 boroughs), is a May 1980 report on occupational earnings for the same occupations and industries as in this publication. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

New York, New York—New Jersey, Metropolitan Area May 1980

U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood,
Commissioner

September 1980

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 71 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, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year. This report has no B-series tables.

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. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for 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.

Tables A-8 through A-11 provide measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

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

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

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 and over
Secretaries	39,033	36.0	261.50	251.50	219.50– 295.00	–	–	–	16	19	119	1424	3537	4696	5342	6298	4912	3562	2858	2313	1413	941	696	366	237	284
Manufacturing	12,032	36.0	268.50	257.00	219.50– 305.00	–	–	–	5	–	30	374	1194	1421	1578	1569	1332	1148	923	742	581	389	278	145	153	170
Nonmanufacturing	27,001	35.5	258.50	250.00	219.50– 290.00	–	–	–	11	19	89	1050	2343	3275	3764	4729	3580	2414	1935	1571	832	552	418	221	84	114
Public utilities	3,747	36.0	291.50	287.00	243.00– 336.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	188	288	378	375	518	330	357	475	276	164	212	95	41	33
Secretaries, class A	3,304	35.5	330.00	325.00	289.00– 369.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	20	134	245	238	389	463	460	384	243	270	206	129	106
Manufacturing	1,396	35.5	335.50	329.50	288.50– 380.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	17	50	97	109	167	149	172	151	129	107	94	88	61
Nonmanufacturing	1,908	35.5	326.00	322.00	290.00– 359.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	84	148	129	222	314	288	233	114	163	112	41	45
Public utilities	329	36.0	353.00	347.50	305.00– 410.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8	28	26	44	35	48	18	28	46	26	19
Secretaries, class B	8,786	36.0	291.50	284.50	251.50– 327.00	–	–	–	–	–	5	114	217	350	729	1214	1428	1171	1037	785	682	474	335	89	33	123
Manufacturing	2,255	36.0	308.00	304.50	270.00– 344.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	21	42	134	243	290	301	302	301	250	172	104	17	11	57
Nonmanufacturing	6,531	36.0	285.50	278.50	249.50– 318.00	–	–	–	–	–	5	104	196	308	595	971	1138	870	735	484	432	302	231	72	22	66
Public utilities	1,230	36.0	319.00	323.00	266.50– 368.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	34	62	123	165	123	91	104	147	128	169	49	14	11
Secretaries, class C	11,261	36.0	259.00	254.50	223.00– 290.00	–	–	–	1	–	35	191	866	1354	1544	2042	1708	1284	949	739	241	158	58	45	42	4
Manufacturing	2,993	36.5	275.50	273.00	244.50– 302.00	–	–	–	–	–	16	19	92	183	315	532	521	489	366	152	151	67	45	11	30	4
Nonmanufacturing	8,268	36.0	253.00	248.00	218.00– 282.00	–	–	–	1	–	19	172	774	1171	1229	1510	1187	795	583	587	90	91	13	34	12	–
Public utilities	1,479	35.5	270.00	266.50	227.00– 316.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	121	179	197	133	203	104	183	318	25	7	7	–	1	–
Secretaries, class D	10,182	35.5	235.00	232.00	203.50– 257.00	–	–	–	5	5	47	687	1424	1655	1874	2084	1132	532	311	285	73	38	13	4	10	3
Manufacturing	3,253	36.0	224.00	218.50	195.00– 246.00	–	–	–	1	–	12	296	676	679	651	431	223	119	60	94	7	–	2	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	6,929	35.5	240.00	240.00	213.50– 263.00	–	–	–	4	5	35	391	748	976	1223	1653	909	413	251	191	66	38	11	3	9	3
Public utilities	508	36.5	273.00	266.50	238.00– 303.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	44	79	83	100	54	39	16	55	11	8	–	–	3
Secretaries, class E	4,405	35.5	215.50	213.00	192.00– 233.50	–	–	–	10	14	31	426	975	1141	854	536	269	104	31	7	7	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,217	35.5	216.00	213.00	194.00– 230.50	–	–	–	4	–	1	44	365	340	240	123	79	16	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,188	35.5	215.50	213.00	191.00– 235.50	–	–	–	6	14	30	382	610	801	614	413	190	88	29	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	201	36.5	227.50	225.00	191.00– 254.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	42	30	38	28	22	23	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers	2,403	36.0	226.50	220.00	192.00– 254.00	–	–	–	–	19	91	272	357	462	367	372	136	112	101	61	22	21	4	3	3	–
Manufacturing	374	35.5	249.00	249.00	209.00– 288.00	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	68	23	66	50	46	55	25	20	7	–	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,029	36.0	222.50	215.00	191.00– 249.50	–	–	–	–	18	91	260	289	439	301	322	90	57	76	41	15	21	3	3	3	–
Public utilities	321	37.5	273.00	289.50	225.00– 317.50	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	14	36	68	10	3	29	66	33	15	20	3	3	3	–
Stenographers, senior	1,426	35.5	231.00	220.00	196.00– 254.50	–	–	–	–	–	15	143	245	298	195	222	85	67	90	25	10	21	4	3	3	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,246	36.0	227.50	215.00	194.00– 249.50	–	–	–	–	–	15	133	221	282	177	206	57	32	69	16	8	21	3	3	3	–
Public utilities	203	37.5	279.00	302.50	225.00– 312.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	28	63	3	–	4	59	8	8	20	3	3	3	–
Stenographers, general	977	36.0	220.00	215.50	185.00– 247.00	–	–	–	–	19	76	129	112	164	172	150	51	45	11	36	12	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	194	36.0	241.50	231.50	205.00– 275.00	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	44	7	48	34	18	20	4	11	5	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	783	36.0	214.50	205.00	175.00– 243.00	–	–	–	–	18	76	127	68	157	124	116	33	25	7	25	7	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	118	38.0	262.50	281.50	199.50– 332.00	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	13	8	5	7	3	25	7	25	7	–	–	–	–	–
Transcribing-machine typists	562	35.0	205.00	194.50	171.50– 223.00	–	–	–	3	5	24	139	148	83	47	42	53	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	511	35.0	206.00	194.50	171.50– 223.00	–	–	–	2	4	22	125	140	61	47	42	50	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Typists	8,175	35.5	177.50	170.00	150.00– 195.50	–	86	181	576	973	1144	2255	1132	824	483	106	131	127	103	14	28	5	6	–	1	–
Manufacturing	1,075	36.5	192.00	178.50	161.50– 213.00	–	–	2	7	108	106	324	177	138	74	31	34	36	15	9	3	5	5	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	7,100	35.5	175.50	168.00	150.00– 192.50	–	86	179	569	865	1038	1931	955	686	409	75	97	91	88	5	25	–	1	–	–	–
Public utilities	919	37.0	204.50	175.00	165.00– 226.50	–	–	–	4	–	132	360	36	85	111	43	12	29	81	1	25	–	–	–	–	–
Typists, class A	2,872	35.5	204.00	194.50	170.50– 221.00	–	1	–	27	133	188	701	510	529	327	82	120	106	95	13	28	5	6	–	1	–
Manufacturing	329	36.5	223.50	207.00	175.00– 264.50	–	–	–	3	6	12	74	51	44	26	21	30	25	14	9	3	5	5	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,543	35.5	201.50	193.50	170.00– 220.00	–	1	–	24	127	176	627	459	485	301	61	90	81	81	4	25	–	1	–	–	–
Public utilities	243	37.5	274.00	261.00	239.50– 317.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	35	33	37	5	19	74	–	25	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 and over
Typists, class B	5,303	35.5	163.50	160.00	145.00– 175.00	–	85	181	549	840	956	1554	622	295	156	24	11	21	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	746	37.0	178.00	171.50	159.00– 193.50	–	–	2	4	102	94	250	126	94	48	10	4	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,557	35.5	161.00	158.50	145.00– 175.00	–	85	179	545	738	862	1304	496	201	108	14	7	10	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	676	37.0	179.50	170.00	160.00– 195.50	–	–	–	4	–	132	353	28	50	78	6	7	10	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks	4,582	36.0	162.50	155.50	135.00– 180.50	–	490	458	501	474	533	922	587	225	185	75	44	33	13	25	–	7	4	–	6	–
Manufacturing	347	36.0	187.00	165.00	144.00– 224.00	–	1	31	19	74	23	48	35	15	42	9	23	12	4	6	–	4	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,235	36.0	160.50	155.00	133.00– 179.50	–	489	427	482	400	510	874	552	210	143	66	21	21	9	19	–	3	3	–	6	–
Public utilities	110	37.0	255.00	279.50	174.00– 334.00	–	–	–	2	10	4	17	4	10	3	1	4	17	9	17	–	3	3	–	6	–
File clerks, class A	697	36.0	201.50	190.50	172.00– 221.00	–	–	–	5	13	46	168	177	110	59	70	20	1	9	4	–	6	3	–	6	–
Manufacturing	76	37.5	223.00	224.00	195.50– 228.00	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	9	7	35	4	4	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	621	35.5	199.00	187.00	170.00– 205.00	–	–	–	2	13	46	160	168	103	24	66	16	–	9	2	–	3	3	–	6	–
File clerks, class B	1,249	35.5	171.50	159.50	145.00– 189.00	–	72	50	100	150	262	223	178	37	123	4	6	19	4	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	107	35.0	194.00	181.00	146.00– 211.50	–	–	6	8	19	7	12	21	7	4	4	2	9	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,142	35.5	169.50	158.00	145.00– 186.00	–	72	44	92	131	255	211	157	30	119	–	4	10	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	53	37.0	246.50	221.00	175.00– 334.00	–	–	–	2	–	4	9	1	8	3	–	3	6	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks, class C	2,636	36.0	147.50	140.00	125.00– 162.00	–	418	408	396	311	225	531	232	78	3	1	18	13	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	164	36.5	165.50	145.00	140.00– 162.50	–	1	25	8	55	16	28	5	1	3	1	17	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,472	36.0	146.50	140.00	125.00– 162.00	–	417	383	388	256	209	503	227	77	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	4,435	36.0	156.00	150.00	134.50– 172.50	127	143	589	536	759	693	749	477	184	91	41	22	10	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,195	36.0	160.00	155.50	135.00– 181.50	90	24	111	113	153	151	246	133	109	44	15	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,240	36.0	154.50	150.00	134.50– 169.50	37	119	478	423	606	542	503	344	75	47	26	17	10	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	407	36.0	174.00	159.00	140.00– 192.50	–	9	39	53	72	33	71	43	16	10	21	17	10	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	2,226	36.0	202.50	205.00	179.50– 211.00	–	–	41	24	92	110	294	407	783	177	138	32	47	22	42	8	3	5	1	–	–
Manufacturing	319	36.5	214.00	202.50	179.50– 238.00	–	–	–	5	16	10	52	64	63	31	24	5	23	16	2	3	3	1	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,907	36.0	200.50	205.00	179.50– 210.00	–	–	41	19	76	100	242	343	720	146	114	27	24	6	40	5	–	4	–	–	–
Public utilities	268	36.5	245.00	242.00	187.00– 296.00	–	–	–	–	1	2	17	74	10	19	44	22	24	6	40	5	–	4	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	1,598	36.5	198.50	199.50	172.50– 218.00	–	25	4	42	49	127	270	289	400	169	99	65	43	7	–	–	6	3	–	–	–
Manufacturing	581	37.5	200.00	195.00	175.00– 220.00	–	–	–	9	7	15	154	141	109	89	19	15	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,017	36.0	197.50	200.00	166.50– 217.50	–	25	4	33	42	112	116	148	291	80	80	50	26	1	–	–	6	3	–	–	–
Public utilities	64	36.0	253.50	260.00	200.00– 260.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	12	2	–	32	–	1	–	–	6	3	–	–	–
Order clerks	2,355	37.5	207.50	199.50	170.00– 236.00	–	–	20	90	23	139	523	390	362	385	244	46	10	55	10	2	–	2	–	–	54
Manufacturing	717	36.5	202.50	200.00	171.50– 225.00	–	–	–	11	15	25	181	123	152	69	109	9	10	1	10	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,638	38.0	210.00	195.00	169.50– 236.00	–	–	20	79	8	114	342	267	210	316	135	37	–	54	–	–	–	2	–	–	54
Order clerks, class A	741	37.0	252.50	236.00	217.00– 251.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	151	323	48	45	10	54	10	–	–	–	–	–	54
Order clerks, class B	1,539	38.0	187.00	180.00	165.00– 210.00	–	–	20	88	20	133	491	331	201	53	196	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	434	36.5	197.00	180.00	166.00– 229.50	–	–	–	9	12	19	149	64	42	42	94	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,105	39.0	183.50	179.00	164.50– 200.00	–	–	20	79	8	114	342	267	159	11	102	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Accounting clerks	11,889	36.0	216.00	209.50	180.50– 240.00	–	40	43	91	409	591	1678	1893	2193	1920	1223	636	317	362	87	125	230	39	4	3	5
Manufacturing	2,247	36.5	227.00	220.00	192.00– 250.00	–	–	–	3	35	30	300	375	358	377	316	143	132	48	42	37	23	16	4	3	5
Nonmanufacturing	9,642	36.0	213.50	206.50	178.00– 235.00	–	40	43	88	374	561	1378	1518	1835	1543	907	493	185	314	45	88	207	23	–	–	–
Public utilities	1,675	36.5	249.00	239.00	185.00– 302.50	–	–	18	36	63	32	190	241	184	79	82	96	68	273	35	58	206	14	–	–	–
Accounting clerks, class A	5,838	36.5	237.00	229.00	207.00– 257.00	–	–	–	6	12	101	347	634	1112	1429	824	532	279	98	69	121	224	38	4	3	5
Manufacturing	1,198	36.5	244.50	234.00	209.50– 275.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	106	120	146	258	183	122	118	33	32	33	18	15	4	3	5
Nonmanufacturing	4,640	36.5	235.00	227.00	206.00– 252.00	–	–	–	6	12	99	241	514	966	1171	641	410	161	65	37	88	206	23	–	–	–
Public utilities	800	37.0	283.50	273.50	214.50– 361.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	106	106	56	66	67	55	28	27	58	205	14	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 and over
Accounting clerks, class B	6,051	36.0	195.50	190.00	165.00– 213.50	–	40	43	85	397	490	1331	1259	1081	491	399	104	38	264	18	4	6	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,049	36.5	207.00	200.00	180.00– 224.00	–	–	–	3	35	28	194	255	212	119	133	21	14	15	10	4	5	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	5,002	36.0	193.00	185.00	165.00– 209.50	–	40	43	82	362	462	1137	1004	869	372	266	83	24	249	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	875	35.5	218.00	190.00	167.00– 302.50	–	–	18	36	63	32	178	135	78	23	16	29	13	245	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping-machine operators	529	36.0	202.00	194.50	180.50– 219.00	–	–	–	–	2	58	60	161	127	55	33	9	19	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	136	37.0	213.00	192.50	167.00– 250.00	–	–	–	–	–	31	6	40	12	1	14	8	19	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	393	35.5	198.00	195.00	181.50– 219.00	–	–	–	–	2	27	54	121	115	54	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	152	35.5	221.50	205.00	205.00– 250.00	–	–	–	–	2	7	6	18	62	8	21	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	61	36.0	247.50	250.00	210.00– 291.00	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	11	–	14	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	91	35.0	203.50	205.00	195.00– 205.00	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	13	51	8	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	377	36.0	194.50	190.00	169.50– 219.00	–	–	–	–	–	51	54	143	65	47	12	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	302	35.5	196.50	194.00	181.50– 219.00	–	–	–	–	–	24	48	108	64	46	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machine-billers	107	36.5	208.50	200.00	198.50– 215.00	–	–	–	–	7	7	1	13	57	11	6	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	1,439	36.5	228.50	224.00	195.00– 258.50	–	–	–	16	20	16	191	167	251	237	216	136	91	15	45	7	13	–	3	14	1
Manufacturing	431	37.0	235.00	212.50	200.00– 255.00	–	–	–	–	4	3	65	35	123	43	60	13	20	5	35	4	3	–	3	14	1
Nonmanufacturing	1,008	36.0	225.50	224.00	195.00– 258.50	–	–	–	16	16	13	126	132	128	194	156	123	71	10	10	3	10	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	186	36.0	244.50	224.00	210.00– 280.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	33	28	36	9	41	9	7	10	–	7	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	7,163	36.0	208.00	200.00	175.00– 228.50	–	–	23	137	218	359	1312	1421	1414	790	719	124	331	184	38	14	72	2	5	–	–
Manufacturing	1,315	36.5	219.00	208.50	184.00– 246.50	–	–	1	8	40	55	171	232	261	119	163	55	157	35	2	5	4	2	5	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	5,848	36.0	205.50	199.50	175.00– 225.00	–	–	22	129	178	304	1141	1189	1153	671	556	69	174	149	36	9	68	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	719	37.0	262.00	270.00	202.00– 312.50	–	–	–	–	–	10	72	61	67	64	67	22	152	94	33	9	68	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators, class A	3,409	36.5	214.50	207.00	180.00– 233.00	–	–	–	25	55	106	622	660	771	402	301	62	171	111	34	13	69	2	5	–	–
Manufacturing	572	36.5	246.00	243.00	207.00– 293.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	29	131	67	56	46	155	25	–	4	1	2	5	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,837	36.0	208.50	201.00	179.50– 224.50	–	–	–	25	55	105	572	631	640	335	245	16	16	86	34	9	68	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	323	38.5	286.00	312.50	225.00– 331.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	7	26	51	6	3	10	81	31	9	68	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators, class B	3,754	36.0	202.00	195.00	175.00– 226.00	–	–	23	112	163	253	690	761	643	388	418	62	160	73	4	1	3	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	743	36.5	198.50	191.50	175.00– 220.00	–	–	1	8	40	54	121	203	130	52	107	9	2	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,011	36.0	203.00	195.00	175.00– 228.00	–	–	22	104	123	199	569	558	513	336	311	53	158	63	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	396	36.0	242.00	245.50	195.00– 289.50	–	–	–	–	–	10	41	54	41	13	61	19	142	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 160	160 and under 170	170 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 and over
Computer systems analysts (business)	3,857	35.5	482.00	477.00	420.50– 537.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	23	66	113	99	127	249	589	684	776	357	260	395	99
Manufacturing	658	36.0	516.00	517.50	445.50– 580.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	16	21	15	10	85	54	134	104	104	42	62
Nonmanufacturing	3,199	35.5	475.00	467.50	412.50– 520.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	18	60	97	78	112	239	504	630	642	253	156	353	37
Public utilities	732	36.0	544.50	546.50	479.50– 639.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	13	13	82	59	130	65	45	298	9
Computer systems analysts (business), class A	1,613	35.5	507.00	493.00	452.00– 549.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	67	214	344	451	183	177	89	81
Manufacturing	307	36.5	570.00	568.50	517.50– 606.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	8	56	54	85	31	* 50
Nonmanufacturing	1,306	35.5	492.00	480.00	447.50– 518.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	66	192	336	395	129	92	58	31
Public utilities	197	37.0	527.00	518.50	496.50– 546.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	20	99	33	18	15	4
Computer systems analysts (business), class B	1,787	35.5	487.00	476.50	411.50– 548.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	40	47	84	123	313	296	303	169	82	304	16
Manufacturing	265	36.0	488.00	486.00	431.50– 532.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	6	11	2	48	39	67	46	18	9	10
Nonmanufacturing	1,522	35.5	487.00	473.50	407.50– 557.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	33	41	73	121	265	257	236	123	64	295	6
Public utilities	531	36.0	552.00	610.50	452.00– 639.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	13	13	75	39	31	31	27	283	5
Computer systems analysts (business), class C	457	35.5	373.00	363.00	326.00– 410.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	22	57	72	52	37	59	62	44	22	5	1	2	2
Nonmanufacturing	371	35.0	364.00	355.00	322.50– 402.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	18	52	63	37	33	52	47	37	11	1	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	3,991	36.0	368.50	353.00	305.50– 428.00	–	16	–	–	22	89	216	221	338	490	369	324	319	237	521	340	247	78	154	6	4
Manufacturing	581	36.5	388.50	397.00	346.00– 434.00	–	16	–	–	17	2	5	5	7	33	45	61	45	70	140	84	27	11	5	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	3,410	35.5	365.00	345.00	300.00– 423.50	–	–	–	–	5	87	211	216	331	457	324	263	274	167	381	256	220	67	149	2	–
Public utilities	622	36.5	461.00	483.00	377.50– 558.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	21	18	24	40	28	31	47	67	120	46	149	2	–
Computer programmers (business), class A	1,417	36.0	401.50	404.00	347.00– 440.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	58	123	99	145	106	121	393	204	120	34	4	4	4
Manufacturing	339	36.5	420.00	412.00	385.00– 440.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	16	31	29	58	118	48	15	11	4	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	1,078	36.0	396.00	403.00	340.00– 440.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	57	123	83	114	77	63	275	156	105	23	–	–	–
Public utilities	62	38.0	427.00	423.50	389.50– 474.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	5	8	22	5	12	2	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business), class B	1,767	36.0	373.50	345.00	307.00– 423.00	–	–	–	–	16	2	60	77	193	270	216	144	175	101	117	132	68	44	150	2	–
Manufacturing	183	36.0	366.00	361.00	311.00– 451.00	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	3	4	29	23	16	12	10	21	36	12	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,584	36.0	374.00	345.00	307.00– 422.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	60	74	189	241	193	128	163	91	96	96	56	44	149	2	–
Computer programmers (business), class C	794	35.5	299.00	279.00	249.00– 323.00	–	16	–	–	5	87	156	142	80	97	52	35	37	15	10	3	59	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	735	35.5	300.50	279.00	249.50– 319.00	–	–	–	–	4	85	151	140	78	93	46	21	33	13	9	3	59	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	115	36.0	400.50	485.00	298.50– 492.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	10	5	2	1	3	–	1	59	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	4,589	36.0	268.00	260.50	225.00– 302.00	175	102	86	211	356	626	679	567	461	595	221	118	62	154	76	49	45	6	–	–	–
Manufacturing	701	37.0	292.00	278.00	240.00– 341.00	1	32	10	8	56	67	94	87	69	59	36	39	9	97	8	12	17	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,888	36.0	263.50	259.00	225.00– 302.00	174	70	76	203	300	559	585	480	392	536	185	79	53	57	68	37	28	6	–	–	–
Public utilities	700	36.0	318.00	302.00	295.00– 318.50	–	–	3	2	20	14	49	65	29	368	25	3	12	19	27	30	28	6	–	–	–
Computer operators, class A	1,365	36.0	313.00	298.00	271.00– 335.00	–	–	–	1	52	37	137	184	310	161	174	65	42	64	47	45	40	6	–	–	–
Manufacturing	170	37.0	336.00	321.00	298.00– 375.50	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	6	26	36	31	11	4	15	7	8	12	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,195	36.0	309.50	293.00	270.00– 331.50	–	–	–	1	52	28	132	178	284	125	143	54	38	49	40	37	28	6	–	–	–
Public utilities	163	37.0	380.50	377.50	295.00– 472.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	27	10	13	17	3	4	16	–	30	28	6	–	–	–
Computer operators, class B	2,244	36.0	259.50	250.00	225.00– 273.00	6	12	19	102	198	542	517	356	116	143	38	51	16	90	29	4	5	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	435	36.5	296.00	275.00	250.00– 356.50	–	–	–	1	29	50	83	80	39	23	5	28	5	82	1	4	5	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,809	36.0	250.50	245.00	225.00– 266.00	6	12	19	101	169	492	434	276	77	120	33	23	11	8	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	226	36.0	298.00	302.00	257.00– 318.50	–	–	3	–	19	10	39	36	2	75	8	–	4	3	27	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 160	160 and under 170	170 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 and over
Computer operators, class C	929	36.0	225.50	215.00	165.00– 302.00	* * 164	85	63	103	101	45	20	18	30	289	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	96	38.0	197.00	188.00	164.50– 219.50	1	32	10	7	27	8	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	833	35.5	229.00	215.00	169.00– 302.00	163	53	53	96	74	37	14	17	26	289	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer data librarians	148	35.5	214.00	214.50	184.50– 237.00	3	19	13	19	27	45	8	5	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	142	35.5	213.50	212.00	184.50– 237.00	3	18	12	19	27	42	8	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	2,369	37.0	323.00	330.00	285.00– 365.00	18	9	39	28	41	75	169	163	240	220	408	237	312	131	233	30	8	2	4	2	–
Manufacturing	456	39.0	289.50	286.00	250.00– 323.00	18	–	22	7	25	14	62	53	72	64	30	24	19	11	23	2	8	–	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,913	36.5	331.00	336.00	295.00– 370.00	–	9	17	21	16	61	107	110	168	156	378	213	293	120	210	28	–	2	2	2	–
Drafters, class A	951	37.5	364.50	370.00	338.00– 400.00	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	39	25	84	76	103	246	119	201	28	2	2	4	2	–
Manufacturing	189	39.5	323.50	307.50	279.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	35	21	49	15	12	6	7	23	2	2	–	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	762	37.0	375.00	371.50	354.50– 400.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	4	35	61	91	240	112	178	26	–	2	2	2	–
Drafters, class B	846	37.0	311.50	324.50	280.00– 345.00	–	–	15	3	18	25	60	86	141	60	191	130	65	12	32	2	6	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	204	38.5	281.50	277.00	245.00– 309.50	–	–	15	3	18	3	45	18	40	14	15	11	12	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	642	36.5	321.00	327.00	287.50– 350.00	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	68	101	46	176	119	53	8	32	2	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters, class C	499	36.5	274.00	286.50	240.00– 327.00	18	9	23	15	11	37	96	18	50	76	141	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	443	36.0	281.50	300.00	240.00– 336.00	–	9	17	12	5	37	87	18	39	75	141	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafter-tracers	73	39.0	250.50	270.50	211.50– 286.00	–	–	1	10	12	5	1	20	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	2,093	40.0	420.00	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	25	18	20	46	54	31	24	5	15	27	1231	435	143	19	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,991	40.0	423.50	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	25	18	20	40	26	11	5	3	11	27	1229	435	129	12	–	–	–
Public utilities	1,825	40.0	425.50	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	7	18	20	40	26	9	5	3	11	9	1101	435	129	12	–	–	–
Electronics technicians, class B	1,556	40.0	429.00	431.50	431.50– 431.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	18	5	15	27	1098	369	–	12	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,534	40.0	430.00	431.50	431.50– 431.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	3	11	27	1096	369	–	12	–	–	–
Public utilities	1,514	40.0	431.00	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	3	11	9	1096	369	–	12	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	325	37.0	337.50	330.00	296.00– 370.50	–	–	–	–	3	3	11	27	40	63	31	30	47	35	18	11	6	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	141	37.5	358.00	356.50	314.00– 387.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	15	35	11	11	17	20	14	11	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	184	37.0	322.50	316.00	282.50– 363.50	–	–	–	–	3	3	9	26	25	28	20	19	30	15	4	–	2	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	63	38.0	343.50	348.00	310.00– 373.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	4	12	5	9	13	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 21 at $640.00 to $680.00; 13 at $680.00 to $720.00; 9 at $720.00 to $760.00; 4 at $760.00 to $800.00; 2 at $800.00 to $840.00; and 1 at $880.00 and over.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 28 at $130.00 to $140.00; 89 at $140.00 to $150.00; and 47 at $150.00 to $160.00.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Office occupations – men			
Messengers	3,470	36.0	156.50
Manufacturing	964	36.0	159.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,506	36.0	155.00
Public utilities	334	36.0	168.00
Order clerks	485	38.5	248.50
Accounting clerks	2,446	36.0	220.00
Manufacturing	493	36.0	236.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,953	36.0	216.00
Public utilities	524	36.5	237.50
Accounting clerks, class A	1,482	36.0	239.00
Manufacturing	341	36.5	246.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,141	36.0	237.00
Public utilities	291	37.0	274.50
Accounting clerks, class B	964	36.0	191.00
Manufacturing	152	36.0	214.50
Nonmanufacturing	812	36.0	186.50
Public utilities	233	35.5	191.00
Payroll clerks:			
Manufacturing	77	38.0	261.50
Key entry operators:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	63	36.0	227.00
Office occupations – women			
Secretaries	36,853	36.0	263.00
Manufacturing	11,878	36.0	269.00
Nonmanufacturing	24,975	35.5	260.00
Public utilities	3,722	36.0	292.00
Secretaries, class A	3,177	35.5	330.00
Manufacturing	1,389	35.5	336.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,788	35.5	325.50
Public utilities	329	36.0	353.00
Secretaries, class B	8,293	35.5	292.00
Manufacturing	2,227	36.0	308.50
Nonmanufacturing	6,066	35.5	286.00
Public utilities	1,226	36.0	319.00
Secretaries, class C	10,882	36.0	260.00
Manufacturing	2,975	36.5	275.50
Nonmanufacturing	7,907	36.0	254.50
Public utilities	1,470	35.5	270.50
Secretaries, class D	9,670	36.0	235.00
Manufacturing	3,172	36.0	224.50
Nonmanufacturing	6,498	35.5	240.00
Public utilities	499	36.5	273.50
Secretaries, class E	3,737	35.5	217.50
Manufacturing	1,198	35.5	216.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	198	36.5	228.00
Stenographers	2,379	36.0	226.50
Manufacturing	373	35.5	249.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,006	36.0	222.50
Public utilities	316	37.5	271.50
Stenographers, senior	1,425	35.5	231.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,245	36.0	227.50
Public utilities	203	37.5	279.00
Stenographers, general	954	36.0	220.00
Manufacturing	193	36.0	242.00
Nonmanufacturing	761	36.0	214.50
Public utilities	113	38.0	258.50
Transcribing-machine typists	476	35.0	208.00
Nonmanufacturing	428	35.0	209.00
Typists	7,738	35.5	177.50
Manufacturing	1,012	37.0	192.00
Nonmanufacturing	6,726	35.5	175.50
Public utilities	903	37.0	204.00
Typists, class A	2,679	36.0	205.50
Manufacturing	320	36.5	222.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,359	35.5	203.00
Public utilities	233	37.5	273.00
Typists, class B	5,059	35.5	163.00
Manufacturing	692	37.0	178.50
Nonmanufacturing	4,367	35.5	160.50
Public utilities	670	37.0	180.00
File clerks	4,126	36.0	162.00
Manufacturing	306	36.5	181.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,820	36.0	160.50
Public utilities	94	36.5	243.00
File clerks, class A	662	36.0	202.50
Manufacturing	75	37.5	224.00
Nonmanufacturing	587	35.5	199.50
File clerks, class B	1,060	35.5	170.50
Manufacturing	83	35.0	181.00
Nonmanufacturing	977	35.5	169.50
File clerks, class C	2,404	36.0	147.00
Manufacturing	148	36.5	159.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,256	36.0	146.00
Messengers	879	36.0	154.50
Manufacturing	223	36.5	162.50
Nonmanufacturing	656	36.0	151.50
Public utilities	73	37.0	201.50
Switchboard operators	2,171	36.0	203.00
Manufacturing	309	36.5	214.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,862	36.0	201.50
Public utilities	266	36.5	245.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	1,590	36.5	198.50
Manufacturing	581	37.5	200.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,009	36.0	197.50
Public utilities	64	36.0	253.50
Order clerks	1,870	37.5	197.00
Manufacturing	662	36.5	198.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,208	38.0	196.50
Order clerks, class A	557	36.5	232.00
Order clerks, class B	1,242	38.0	182.50
Manufacturing	399	36.5	193.50
Nonmanufacturing	843	39.0	177.00
Accounting clerks	9,074	36.0	214.00
Manufacturing	1,701	36.5	222.50
Nonmanufacturing	7,373	36.0	212.00
Public utilities	1,120	36.5	255.50
Accounting clerks, class A	4,129	36.5	235.50
Manufacturing	825	36.5	241.50
Nonmanufacturing	3,304	36.5	234.00
Public utilities	488	37.5	291.00
Accounting clerks, class B	4,945	36.0	196.00
Manufacturing	876	36.5	204.50
Nonmanufacturing	4,069	36.0	194.50
Public utilities	632	35.5	228.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators	494	36.0	199.00
Manufacturing	109	37.5	200.50
Nonmanufacturing	385	35.5	198.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	125	35.5	213.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	369	36.0	194.50
Nonmanufacturing	302	35.5	196.50
Machine-billers	107	36.5	208.50
Payroll clerks	1,119	36.5	228.00
Manufacturing	349	37.0	230.00
Nonmanufacturing	770	36.0	226.50
Public utilities	131	36.0	231.50
Key entry operators	6,500	36.5	209.50
Manufacturing	1,210	36.5	220.00
Nonmanufacturing	5,290	36.0	207.50
Public utilities	656	37.0	265.00
Key entry operators, class A	3,093	36.5	216.00
Manufacturing	543	36.5	247.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,550	36.5	209.50
Public utilities	285	38.5	293.00
Key entry operators, class B	3,407	36.0	203.50
Manufacturing	667	36.5	197.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,740	36.0	205.00
Public utilities	371	36.0	244.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Professional and technical occupations - men			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Manufacturing	461	36.0	524.50
Computer systems analysts (business), class A	1,081	35.5	512.00
Manufacturing	229	36.5	577.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	132	37.0	529.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class B:			
Manufacturing	165	36.0	494.00
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	376	36.5	390.50
Computer programmers (business), class A:			
Manufacturing	212	36.5	428.00
Computer programmers (business), class B:			
Manufacturing	127	36.0	368.00
Computer programmers (business), class C	509	35.5	299.00
Nonmanufacturing	472	35.5	302.50
Computer operators	3,401	36.0	268.50
Manufacturing	565	37.0	297.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,836	36.0	262.50
Public utilities	349	36.5	325.50
Computer operators, class A	1,134	36.0	313.00
Manufacturing	141	37.0	344.50
Nonmanufacturing	993	36.0	308.50
Public utilities	129	37.5	372.00
Computer operators, class B	1,691	36.0	260.50
Manufacturing	359	36.5	300.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,332	36.0	250.00
Public utilities	123	36.5	299.50
Computer operators, class C	527	36.0	202.00
Manufacturing	65	38.5	184.50
Nonmanufacturing	462	36.0	204.50
Drafters	1,881	37.0	329.00
Manufacturing	403	39.0	289.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,478	36.5	340.00
Public utilities	110	36.0	342.50
Drafters, class A	899	37.5	367.00
Manufacturing	173	39.5	327.50
Nonmanufacturing	726	37.0	376.50
Drafters, class B	693	37.0	311.00
Manufacturing	169	39.0	277.00
Nonmanufacturing	524	36.5	322.00
Drafters, class C	263	37.0	259.00
Nonmanufacturing	207	37.0	271.00
Public utilities	52	35.5	324.50
Electronics technicians	1,911	40.0	425.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,811	40.0	429.50
Public utilities	1,651	40.0	432.00
Electronics technicians, class B	1,445	40.0	429.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,423	40.0	431.00
Public utilities	1,403	40.0	431.50
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Manufacturing	187	36.0	497.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class A:			
Manufacturing	72	36.5	551.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	65	36.5	522.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class B:			
Manufacturing	96	36.0	480.00
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	193	36.5	390.50
Computer programmers (business), class C	246	35.5	302.00
Nonmanufacturing	227	35.5	299.50
Computer operators:			
Manufacturing	131	37.5	269.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	351	35.0	311.00
Computer operators, class B:			
Manufacturing	72	37.5	279.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	103	35.5	296.00
Computer operators, class C	362	35.5	262.00
Nonmanufacturing	331	35.5	265.50
Drafters	428	36.5	298.50
Manufacturing	53	39.0	291.00
Nonmanufacturing	375	36.5	299.50
Drafters, class C	230	35.5	292.00
Nonmanufacturing	230	35.5	292.00
Registered industrial nurses	306	37.0	337.00
Manufacturing	136	37.5	354.00
Nonmanufacturing	170	37.0	324.00
Public utilities	59	38.0	343.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.20	5.20 – 5.40	5.40 – 5.60	5.60 – 5.80	5.80 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 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 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.40	10.40 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.20	11.20 – 11.60	11.60 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.40	12.40 and over
Maintenance carpenters	793	8.19	7.61	7.11– 9.05	6	–	3	–	3	3	12	41	134	182	61	19	55	92	54	29	5	56	–	10	14	14	–
Manufacturing	194	8.54	9.05	7.11– 9.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	17	28	–	16	6	6	81	12	–	–	11	–	10	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	599	8.07	7.46	7.00– 9.12	6	–	3	–	3	3	6	24	106	182	45	13	49	11	42	29	5	45	–	–	13	14	–
Public utilities	88	9.30	8.79	8.67– 9.59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	1	32	3	17	–	1	–	–	–	13	6	–
Maintenance electricians	1,293	9.12	9.08	7.56–10.42	–	3	–	5	3	22	26	113	57	106	63	20	81	226	148	12	46	93	1	61	170	37	–
Manufacturing	761	9.27	9.08	8.26–11.53	–	–	–	2	–	22	13	71	24	49	3	15	63	195	54	–	30	14	–	56	150	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	532	8.91	9.13	7.20–10.42	–	3	–	3	3	–	13	42	33	57	60	5	18	31	94	12	16	79	1	5	20	37	–
Public utilities	173	10.74	10.42	10.03–11.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	33	2	9	59	1	5	20	37	–
Maintenance painters	674	7.83	7.20	6.61– 9.05	–	–	3	–	1	3	–	271	52	63	19	35	33	89	24	9	15	4	20	22	9	2	–
Manufacturing	183	8.49	9.05	7.38– 9.05	–	–	3	–	1	3	–	31	–	17	2	22	3	72	8	–	3	–	–	18	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	491	7.59	6.84	6.52– 8.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	52	46	17	13	30	17	16	9	12	4	20	4	9	2	–
Public utilities	61	8.50	8.37	7.06– 8.79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	15	3	–	10	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	–
Maintenance machinists	1,317	9.83	9.38	9.10–11.65	–	11	11	–	–	11	33	22	6	14	30	57	60	129	404	–	67	30	47	23	199	148	15
Manufacturing	972	9.25	9.38	8.92– 9.38	–	11	11	–	–	11	33	22	6	–	30	43	60	115	403	–	55	25	45	23	79	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,642	8.92	8.84	8.10– 9.60	–	8	–	1	5	21	60	30	118	28	121	205	206	241	127	211	21	11	3	40	180	–	5
Manufacturing	1,360	8.86	8.78	8.10– 9.60	–	8	–	1	5	21	60	30	118	–	77	205	171	223	73	164	9	3	3	4	180	–	5
Nonmanufacturing	282	9.17	9.24	7.97– 9.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	44	–	35	18	54	47	12	8	–	36	–	–	–
Public utilities	110	10.20	9.63	9.63–11.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	46	11	–	–	36	–	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,863	9.92	9.58	9.03–11.44	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	9	18	1	87	90	52	513	156	36	289	34	62	124	236	142	–
Manufacturing	215	9.18	9.50	8.84– 9.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	2	1	24	12	4	40	98	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,648	10.01	10.03	9.03–11.44	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	16	–	63	78	48	473	58	36	289	34	62	99	236	142	–
Public utilities	1,246	10.34	10.29	9.12–11.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	42	75	48	169	58	27	289	34	26	97	236	142	–
Maintenance pipefitters	459	9.63	9.05	8.92–10.38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	37	238	36	1	21	11	–	69	35	–	–
Manufacturing	423	9.60	9.05	8.84–10.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	33	231	36	–	–	8	–	69	35	–	–
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	137	9.37	9.05	9.03– 9.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	101	9	1	–	1	–	11	7	–	–
Manufacturing	128	9.39	9.05	9.05– 9.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	93	9	–	–	1	–	11	7	–	–
Maintenance trades helpers	184	6.84	7.05	5.31– 8.16	* 36	–	14	3	9	–	–	28	21	8	3	26	6	15	–	–	5	1	9	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	85	7.59	7.14	6.51– 8.02	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	28	11	8	3	14	–	–	–	–	5	1	9	–	–	–	–
Tool and die makers	689	8.77	8.91	7.86– 9.29	–	–	3	–	–	6	6	31	28	43	69	116	31	106	107	28	44	4	5	34	28	–	–
Manufacturing	689	8.77	8.91	7.86– 9.29	–	–	3	–	–	6	6	31	28	43	69	116	31	106	107	28	44	4	5	34	28	–	–
Stationary engineers	1,309	9.67	9.72	9.15–10.59	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	70	64	1	1	34	68	139	157	267	116	137	98	60	9	61	22
Manufacturing	262	10.46	10.59	8.93–12.01	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	54	17	1	22	5	39	5	35	8	60	10
Nonmanufacturing	1,047	9.47	9.72	9.15–10.13	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	70	61	–	–	34	14	122	156	245	111	98	93	25	1	1	12
Public utilities	231	10.46	10.79	10.32–10.90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	20	23	4	82	91	–	–	–	–
Boiler tenders	402	8.97	7.81	7.46–10.24	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	7	155	29	5	5	–	16	–	73	–	36	4	–	4	* * 45
Manufacturing	124	9.37	10.23	7.82–10.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	29	4	2	–	12	–	60	–	–	4	–	4	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 33 under $4.40; and 3 at $4.60 to $4.80.

* * All workers were at $12.40 to $12.80.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20 – 3.40	3.40 – 3.60	3.60 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.40	11.40 – 12.00	12.00 and over
Truckdrivers	8,027	8.95	9.50	6.73–10.96	–	–	–	11	11	58	73	198	229	468	217	762	89	90	175	724	812	341	837	826	340	1766	–
Manufacturing	2,366	8.80	9.62	7.92– 9.62	–	–	–	11	11	42	57	59	63	36	80	96	58	64	22	156	87	300	654	534	8	28	–
Nonmanufacturing	5,661	9.02	8.84	6.50–11.51	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	139	166	432	137	666	31	26	153	568	725	41	183	292	332	1738	–
Public utilities	3,234	10.39	11.50	8.84–11.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	4	11	14	13	61	209	688	39	156	284	–	1738	–
Truckdrivers, light truck	350	6.87	7.35	4.94– 8.56	–	–	–	–	3	20	37	36	27	12	18	11	7	18	20	12	118	1	2	–	8	–	–
Manufacturing	123	5.69	4.94	4.67– 6.00	–	–	–	–	3	7	21	33	18	6	14	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	227	7.52	8.56	6.94– 8.56	–	–	–	–	–	13	16	3	9	6	4	5	7	13	20	12	118	1	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	3,409	9.12	10.53	6.38–11.51	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	146	172	429	149	106	43	3	50	91	327	39	24	222	198	1360	–
Manufacturing	528	8.04	7.02	6.25–10.53	–	–	–	–	–	27	20	10	20	16	50	85	39	2	–	57	–	2	–	172	–	28	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,881	9.32	10.99	6.38–11.51	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	136	152	413	99	21	4	1	50	34	327	37	24	50	198	1332	–
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	923	8.37	8.32	7.60– 9.48	–	–	–	11	8	8	16	16	20	21	43	3	18	54	24	337	108	54	16	3	108	55	–
Manufacturing	284	7.06	7.22	5.44– 8.48	–	–	–	11	8	8	16	16	20	14	13	3	11	54	–	19	37	54	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	639	8.95	8.32	8.32–10.96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	30	–	7	–	24	318	71	–	16	3	108	55	–
Public utilities	115	10.23	10.59	8.99–11.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	16	3	–	55	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	2,100	9.34	9.83	6.50–10.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	562	8	3	19	80	64	244	140	601	26	351	–
Manufacturing	764	9.81	9.50	9.50–10.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	8	3	13	80	50	244	–	362	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,336	9.07	9.83	6.50–11.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	–	–	6	–	14	–	140	239	26	351	–
Public utilities	736	10.95	10.69	10.55–11.76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	140	231	–	351	–
Shippers	340	6.85	6.50	5.65– 7.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	47	4	21	37	58	30	28	8	9	40	–	29	–	–	–	2
Manufacturing	200	6.52	6.50	5.92– 7.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	6	3	19	37	29	30	25	5	9	8	–	–	–	–	–	2
Receivers	646	6.19	6.00	5.19– 6.92	–	18	10	8	15	47	29	63	37	74	107	58	29	39	7	42	1	5	54	1	2	–	–
Manufacturing	195	6.91	6.50	5.95– 7.57	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	13	–	25	37	23	13	25	4	8	–	5	27	1	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	451	5.88	5.75	4.50– 6.43	–	18	10	8	15	37	27	50	37	49	70	35	16	14	3	34	1	–	27	–	–	–	–
Shippers and receivers	596	7.03	7.02	5.93– 7.88	–	6	–	3	–	31	5	13	45	51	30	19	105	27	139	58	9	27	26	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	333	6.93	6.88	5.93– 7.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	48	26	16	102	9	39	18	9	27	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	263	7.16	7.68	5.76– 8.13	–	6	–	3	–	31	5	13	6	3	4	3	3	18	100	40	–	–	26	2	–	–	–
Warehousemen	1,381	6.62	6.52	5.30– 7.98	–	3	3	3	127	34	101	74	113	70	77	152	111	64	184	26	21	198	20	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	638	6.10	6.02	5.30– 6.96	–	3	3	3	7	4	53	19	111	68	56	147	101	54	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	743	7.07	7.98	4.60– 9.43	–	–	–	–	120	30	48	55	2	2	21	5	10	10	184	26	21	189	20	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	57	8.78	8.46	8.28–10.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	5	4	14	5	20	–	–	–	–
Order fillers	2,943	6.20	6.43	5.29– 7.17	39	74	47	65	28	264	108	43	256	110	70	1026	274	101	45	24	207	162	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	786	5.49	5.29	4.15– 7.17	14	14	47	30	3	158	56	15	93	24	33	28	261	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,157	6.46	6.43	5.86– 6.90	25	60	–	35	25	106	52	28	163	86	37	998	13	91	45	24	207	162	–	–	–	–	–
Shipping packers	1,848	5.34	5.25	4.02– 6.40	95	43	30	201	22	159	201	156	229	15	114	281	167	24	–	48	–	63	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,036	5.18	4.84	3.75– 6.67	95	34	30	145	1	45	165	93	101	–	57	43	140	24	–	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	812	5.54	5.35	4.66– 6.40	–	9	–	56	21	114	36	63	128	15	57	238	27	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	4,919	7.12	7.49	5.02– 8.26	70	213	240	93	164	103	133	302	57	276	152	168	78	611	187	992	24	321	207	40	132	356	–
Manufacturing	2,670	6.06	6.03	4.24– 7.49	70	143	215	65	127	66	106	234	23	256	139	124	26	583	130	–	–	321	42	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,249	8.38	8.26	8.26– 9.96	–	70	25	28	37	37	27	68	34	20	13	44	52	28	57	992	24	–	165	40	132	356	–
Forklift operators	1,746	7.04	7.66	5.49– 8.16	–	–	–	8	–	260	7	14	210	22	157	2	68	32	411	290	31	91	76	57	10	–	–
Manufacturing	1,053	7.51	7.83	6.85– 8.14	–	–	–	8	–	36	1	13	60	22	111	1	68	25	396	131	18	91	72	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	693	6.34	5.38	4.10– 8.32	–	–	–	–	–	224	6	1	150	–	46	1	–	7	15	159	13	–	4	57	10	–	–
Public utilities	85	10.17	10.45	10.38–10.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	–	4	57	10	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20 – 3.40	3.40 – 3.60	3.60 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.40	11.40 – 12.00	12.00 and over
Guards	18,169	4.23	3.30	3.15– 5.37	4580	4620	1035	1596	198	467	316	414	625	436	1826	812	513	224	117	105	123	101	57	2	–	1	1
Manufacturing	858	6.72	6.86	5.58– 8.15	–	25	2	32	1	36	64	35	29	44	122	23	105	41	69	73	69	29	55	2	–	1	1
Nonmanufacturing	17,311	4.11	3.30	3.15– 5.13	4580	4595	1033	1564	197	431	252	379	596	392	1704	789	408	183	48	32	54	72	2	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	238	7.42	7.52	6.26– 9.04	–	–	–	3	3	7	–	18	6	8	21	20	15	32	6	6	31	62	–	–	–	–	–
Guards, class A	1,737	5.45	5.20	3.95– 6.67	15	22	161	217	58	192	79	81	171	137	118	119	75	46	57	62	98	15	13	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	176	7.83	8.24	7.80– 8.48	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	12	6	–	7	2	4	24	41	57	2	11	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,561	5.18	5.00	3.75– 6.15	15	20	160	217	58	192	79	75	159	131	118	112	73	42	33	21	41	13	2	–	–	–	–
Guards, class B	15,850	4.10	3.20	3.10– 4.94	4565	4583	610	1343	125	248	234	319	267	297	1703	686	437	174	58	43	25	86	44	1	–	1	1
Manufacturing	682	6.43	6.24	5.01– 7.52	–	23	1	32	1	36	64	29	17	38	122	16	103	37	45	32	12	27	44	1	–	1	1
Nonmanufacturing	15,168	4.00	3.20	3.10– 4.32	4565	4560	609	1311	124	212	170	290	250	259	1581	670	334	137	13	11	13	59	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	162	7.49	7.58	6.44– 9.17	–	–	–	3	3	7	–	4	2	6	15	13	14	23	4	6	9	53	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	42,087	5.94	6.40	5.85– 6.46	940	931	717	929	345	1417	860	890	994	7497	5629	17984	1782	453	119	121	286	164	27	1	–	1	–
Manufacturing	2,527	5.66	5.77	4.02– 6.86	52	143	179	150	69	256	144	121	64	198	308	11	333	229	1	–	91	158	18	1	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	39,560	5.96	6.40	5.86– 6.46	888	788	538	779	276	1161	716	769	930	7299	5321	17973	1449	224	118	121	195	6	9	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	1,446	6.43	6.99	5.38– 7.03	–	–	3	4	95	143	54	42	48	120	17	48	561	15	22	121	147	6	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men		
Maintenance carpenters	793	8.19
Manufacturing	194	8.54
Nonmanufacturing	599	8.07
Public utilities	88	9.30
Maintenance electricians	1,292	9.13
Manufacturing	760	9.28
Nonmanufacturing	532	8.91
Public utilities	173	10.74
Maintenance painters	668	7.83
Manufacturing	180	8.48
Nonmanufacturing	488	7.59
Public utilities	58	8.58
Maintenance machinists	1,317	9.83
Manufacturing	972	9.25
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,641	8.92
Manufacturing	1,359	8.87
Nonmanufacturing	282	9.17
Public utilities	110	10.20
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,856	9.92
Manufacturing	215	9.18
Nonmanufacturing	1,641	10.02
Public utilities	1,239	10.35
Maintenance pipefitters	459	9.63
Manufacturing	423	9.60
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	137	9.37
Manufacturing	128	9.39
Maintenance trades helpers	184	6.84
Nonmanufacturing	85	7.59
Tool and die makers	689	8.77
Manufacturing	689	8.77
Stationary engineers	1,302	9.67
Manufacturing	262	10.46
Nonmanufacturing	1,040	9.47
Public utilities	230	10.46
Boiler tenders	402	8.97
Manufacturing	124	9.37
Material movement and custodial occupations - men		
Truckdrivers	7,998	8.96
Manufacturing	2,366	8.80
Nonmanufacturing	5,632	9.02
Public utilities	3,210	10.40
Truckdrivers, light truck	331	6.82
Manufacturing	123	5.69
Nonmanufacturing	208	7.49
Truckdrivers, medium truck	3,399	9.12
Manufacturing	528	8.04
Nonmanufacturing	2,871	9.32
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	923	8.37
Manufacturing	284	7.06
Nonmanufacturing	639	8.95
Public utilities	115	10.23
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	2,100	9.34
Manufacturing	764	9.81
Nonmanufacturing	1,336	9.07
Public utilities	736	10.95
Shippers	325	6.86
Manufacturing	185	6.51
Receivers	583	6.38
Manufacturing	195	6.91
Nonmanufacturing	388	6.11
Shippers and receivers	587	7.09
Manufacturing	333	6.93
Nonmanufacturing	254	7.29
Warehousemen	1,351	6.63
Manufacturing	627	6.09
Nonmanufacturing	724	7.10
Public utilities	57	8.78
Order fillers	2,337	6.46
Manufacturing	605	5.78
Nonmanufacturing	1,732	6.70
Shipping packers	1,472	5.52
Manufacturing	920	5.30
Material handling laborers	4,817	7.14
Manufacturing	2,665	6.06
Nonmanufacturing	2,152	8.48
Forklift operators	1,746	7.04
Manufacturing	1,053	7.51
Nonmanufacturing	693	6.34
Public utilities	85	10.17
Guards	17,308	4.19
Manufacturing	829	6.70
Nonmanufacturing	16,479	4.07
Public utilities	186	7.05
Guards, class A	1,703	5.43
Manufacturing	168	7.83
Nonmanufacturing	1,535	5.16
Guards, class B	15,077	4.05
Manufacturing	661	6.41
Nonmanufacturing	14,416	3.94
Public utilities	110	6.89
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	28,020	5.84
Manufacturing	2,295	5.59
Nonmanufacturing	25,725	5.86
Public utilities	1,149	6.47
Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Order fillers	606	5.20
Shipping packers	376	4.62
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	14,060	6.15
Manufacturing	232	6.31
Nonmanufacturing	13,828	6.14
Public utilities	297	6.29

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, New York, N.Y.-N.J., selected periods

Period[5]	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (May 1977=100):														
May 1979	112.3	111.1	113.4	115.6	113.2	113.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.9	111.6	110.8	114.0	113.2
May 1980	120.7	120.8	125.4	126.0	119.4	122.6	123.3	126.7	125.1	123.4	119.9	120.3	124.5	119.1
Percent increases:														
May 1975 to May 1976	6.3	6.8	6.7	7.9	10.6	7.3	6.4	8.2	7.8	7.2	6.0	6.9	5.4	11.0
May 1976 to May 1977	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.4	7.0	7.3	5.4	5.6	7.1	7.3
May 1977 to May 1978	5.8	5.3	6.6	7.1	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.1	6.5	5.8
May 1978 to May 1979	6.1	5.5	6.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.8	7.9	7.7	5.8	5.4	7.0	7.0
May 1979 to May 1980	7.5	8.7	10.6	9.0	5.5	8.0	9.4	12.2	10.1	8.3	7.4	8.6	9.2	5.2

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for office clerical occupations, New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared																						
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks		Bookkeeping-machine operators		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
Secretaries, class A	100																								
Secretaries, class B	118	100																							
Secretaries, class C	137	119	100																						
Secretaries, class D	152	132	117	100																					
Secretaries, class E	157	142	122	117	100																				
Stenographers, senior	155	134	128	115	111	100																			
Stenographers, general	177	153	140	133	121	116	100																		
Transcribing-machine typists	162	145	128	114	109	99	89	100																	
Typists, class A	169	149	132	123	114	106	95	113	100																
Typists, class B	202	167	149	137	131	130	112	124	120	100															
File clerks, class A	172	141	136	122	115	103	102	106	98	82	100														
File clerks, class B	188	167	149	139	124	120	106	125	112	98	116	100													
File clerks, class C	214	184	169	154	145	160	128	140	135	115	134	119	100												
Messengers	213	183	166	153	143	145	129	134	132	112	132	112	100	100											
Switchboard operators	157	142	123	116	111	108	91	103	100	88	94	84	77	77	100										
Switchboard operator-receptionists	158	137	124	114	108	(e)	94	106	102	92	100	85	77	79	104	100									
Order clerks, class A	144	123	102	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	94	100								
Order clerks, class B	153	137	129	114	114	101	94	(e)	115	96	82	(e)	82	82	92	102	129	100							
Accounting clerks, class A	140	118	107	105	96	90	83	87	87	72	84	76	69	68	88	89	(e)	85	100						
Accounting clerks, class B	168	144	129	119	114	112	89	103	105	87	95	86	81	81	105	103	(e)	101	125	100					
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	146	161	127	107	108	(e)	(e)	104	94	82	(e)	90	76	76	109	89	(e)	95	121	100	100				
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	171	148	122	117	(e)	(e)	(e)	105	100	85	89	88	75	78	97	102	(e)	(e)	122	91	(e)	100			
Payroll clerks	149	128	111	109	110	96	88	92	88	81	86	75	70	69	94	92	(e)	76	105	88	104	94	100		
Key entry operators, class A	158	135	120	110	101	108	93	100	94	82	100	85	73	74	96	102	118	89	113	95	94	93	109	100	
Key entry operators, class B	166	146	131	121	116	104	96	107	109	87	102	91	80	81	106	100	(e)	106	122	99	116	100	117	121	100

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings within establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the column heading are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the table stub at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for professional and technical occupations, New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Professional and technical occupation being compared															
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians	Registered industrial nurses
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class C	Tracers	Class B	
Computer systems analysts (business), class A	100															
Computer systems analysts (business), class B	119	100														
Computer systems analysts (business), class C	142	124	100													
Computer programmers (business), class A	133	119	109	100												
Computer programmers (business), class B	154	118	120	122	100											
Computer programmers (business), class C	183	156	130	147	122	100										
Computer operators, class A	164	145	132	130	107	89	100									
Computer operators, class B	194	159	149	159	135	109	125	100								
Computer operators, class C	250	164	179	209	175	151	165	123	100							
Computer data librarians	211	196	156	169	136	122	133	115	93	100						
Drafters, class A	145	95	111	117	(*)	72	(*)	78	(*)	(*)	100					
Drafters, class B	173	121	121	121	132	104	101	91	73	(*)	122	100				
Drafters, class C	202	131	(*)	141	(*)	123	119	104	(*)	(*)	151	128	100			
Drafter-tracers	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	162	141	(*)	(*)	158	152	122	100		
Electronics technicians, class B	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	
Registered industrial nurses	159	133	121	128	120	89	101	87	85	71	114	100	93	58	(*)	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Average pay relationships within establishments for maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared											
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Trades helpers	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles						
Maintenance carpenters	100											
Maintenance electricians	100	100										
Maintenance painters	103	104	100									
Maintenance machinists	97	99	94	100								
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	100	102	98	102	100							
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	101	103	98	102	101	100						
Maintenance pipefitters	100	101	98	100	100	99	100					
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	100	101	97	100	99	98	100	100				
Maintenance trades helpers	129	131	117	125	122	129	115	(*)	100			
Tool and die makers	91	92	90	88	88	96	95	96	(*)	100		
Stationary engineers	90	95	91	99	90	90	100	103	77	95	100	
Boiler tenders	(*)	108	105	107	110	98	111	109	95	113	125	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Average pay relationships within establishments for material movement and custodial occupations, New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared													
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehouse-men	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer									Class A	Class B	
Truckdrivers, light truck	100														
Truckdrivers, medium truck	95	100													
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	(*)	(*)	100												
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	(*)	95	98	100											
Shippers	93	109	(*)	(*)	100										
Receivers	79	106	118	132	103	100									
Shippers and receivers	(*)	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100								
Warehousemen	105	122	155	157	112	112	117	100							
Order fillers	(*)	105	125	121	113	116	141	99	100						
Shipping packers	124	129	129	123	148	133	137	112	106	100					
Material handling laborers	118	104	(*)	124	124	112	(*)	106	99	101	100				
Forklift operators	99	120	103	113	119	103	98	100	93	91	98	100			
Guards, class A	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	109	(*)	(*)	(*)	129	115	(*)	100		
Guards, class B	121	(*)	141	165	124	100	120	122	98	93	111	103	122	100	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	137	140	168	144	146	124	146	124	127	120	130	120	113	92	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 and over
Secretaries	27,463	36.0	262.50	251.50	218.50– 297.00	–	–	–	12	19	72	690	2646	3655	3904	4239	3274	2332	2122	1422	1082	722	555	304	214	199
Manufacturing	9,032	36.0	275.50	264.00	225.00– 313.00	–	–	–	1	–	5	140	775	1013	1137	1202	1036	852	792	517	509	353	260	137	152	151
Nonmanufacturing	18,431	35.5	256.00	247.50	215.50– 287.50	–	–	–	11	19	67	550	1871	2642	2767	3037	2238	1480	1330	905	573	369	295	167	62	48
Public utilities	3,291	36.0	291.50	288.00	240.00– 336.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	178	288	322	317	398	281	324	435	230	149	198	95	40	19
Secretaries, class A	2,213	35.5	340.00	334.50	295.00– 385.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	56	142	173	211	311	250	245	193	189	194	128	102
Manufacturing	924	35.5	353.50	351.50	303.00– 401.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	20	47	83	64	81	79	103	103	97	93	88	61
Nonmanufacturing	1,289	35.5	330.50	321.00	290.00– 365.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	36	95	90	147	230	171	142	90	92	101	40	41
Public utilities	316	36.0	353.00	348.00	307.50– 409.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8	28	26	35	35	48	18	28	46	26	15
Secretaries, class B	5,841	36.0	297.00	292.00	255.00– 335.00	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	89	257	445	838	839	683	773	551	528	394	288	76	26	45
Manufacturing	1,598	36.0	319.50	319.00	284.50– 351.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	17	46	122	147	208	262	243	228	162	96	10	10	38
Nonmanufacturing	4,243	36.0	288.00	279.00	250.00– 323.00	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	82	240	399	716	692	475	511	308	300	232	192	66	16	7
Public utilities	1,035	36.5	319.50	324.00	270.00– 375.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	34	62	90	131	87	91	72	111	115	165	49	14	4
Secretaries, class C	8,616	36.0	260.00	254.50	224.50– 290.50	–	–	–	1	–	1	52	674	1089	1274	1541	1215	1016	811	516	227	97	51	11	36	4
Manufacturing	2,527	36.5	282.50	279.00	250.00– 305.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	116	242	417	456	445	359	142	149	67	45	11	30	4
Nonmanufacturing	6,089	36.0	250.50	245.00	216.50– 279.50	–	–	–	1	–	1	52	630	973	1032	1124	759	571	452	374	78	30	6	–	6	–
Public utilities	1,298	35.5	271.00	272.50	223.00– 321.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	111	179	159	114	121	100	171	311	24	7	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, class D	6,125	36.0	232.50	229.50	205.00– 254.00	–	–	–	5	5	34	277	912	1162	1306	1134	736	275	144	61	55	10	7	1	1	–
Manufacturing	2,091	36.5	228.50	225.00	201.50– 250.00	–	–	–	1	–	3	98	352	439	488	364	189	72	44	30	7	–	2	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,034	35.5	234.00	231.00	207.50– 257.00	–	–	–	4	5	31	179	560	723	818	770	547	203	100	31	48	10	5	–	–	–
Public utilities	441	36.5	269.50	265.00	238.00– 290.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	44	61	77	96	45	27	15	46	9	5	–	–	–
Secretaries, class E	3,573	35.5	212.50	209.50	190.50– 230.00	–	–	–	6	14	31	351	921	964	616	407	174	65	16	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	974	35.5	213.50	208.00	193.50– 230.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	35	337	276	153	109	51	7	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,599	35.5	212.00	210.00	189.50– 230.50	–	–	–	6	14	30	316	584	688	463	298	123	58	14	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	201	36.5	227.50	225.00	191.00– 254.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	42	30	38	28	22	23	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers	1,345	36.0	221.00	203.00	179.50– 257.50	–	–	–	–	19	86	238	288	190	97	103	52	94	101	61	15	–	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	244	35.5	271.50	270.50	247.00– 295.50	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	7	17	21	50	38	55	25	20	7	–	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,101	36.0	210.00	195.00	175.00– 225.50	–	–	–	–	18	86	236	281	173	76	53	14	39	76	41	8	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	186	38.5	280.00	306.00	245.00– 317.00	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	14	9	5	6	–	27	66	33	8	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers, senior	853	35.5	225.00	206.50	186.00– 259.00	–	–	–	–	–	15	133	221	138	68	66	42	51	90	25	3	–	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	721	35.5	215.50	199.50	183.00– 234.00	–	–	–	–	–	15	133	218	128	61	50	14	16	69	16	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers, general	492	36.0	214.00	195.00	165.00– 251.50	–	–	–	–	19	71	105	67	52	29	37	10	43	11	36	12	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	380	36.0	200.00	179.00	160.00– 210.50	–	–	–	–	18	71	103	63	45	15	3	–	23	7	25	7	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	109	38.0	262.00	281.50	195.00– 333.50	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	13	8	5	3	–	23	7	25	7	–	–	–	–	–
Transcribing-machine typists	286	35.5	203.50	201.50	178.50– 220.00	–	–	–	3	5	20	46	66	74	28	24	11	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	247	35.5	205.00	203.00	181.50– 221.50	–	–	–	2	4	18	35	58	61	28	24	8	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	4,345	36.0	180.00	168.00	153.00– 190.50	–	2	19	215	587	710	1304	658	349	150	62	69	64	103	13	28	5	6	–	1	–
Manufacturing	750	36.0	198.50	183.50	165.00– 217.00	–	–	2	4	44	55	240	149	86	42	28	34	29	15	8	3	5	5	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,595	36.0	176.00	165.50	150.50– 186.50	–	2	17	211	543	655	1064	509	263	108	34	35	35	88	5	25	–	1	–	–	–
Typists, class A	1,921	36.0	198.00	181.50	165.00– 211.00	–	1	–	24	129	180	586	348	244	111	45	58	48	95	12	28	5	6	–	1	–
Manufacturing	304	36.5	224.50	205.00	175.50– 266.00	–	–	–	–	6	12	68	51	38	21	19	30	23	14	8	3	5	5	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,617	36.0	193.00	178.00	163.50– 207.00	–	1	–	24	123	168	518	297	206	90	26	28	25	81	4	25	–	1	–	–	–
Public utilities	145	39.0	298.50	317.50	291.00– 317.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	3	1	5	3	19	74	–	25	–	–	–	–	–
Typists, class B	2,424	36.0	165.50	160.00	148.00– 176.50	–	1	19	191	458	530	718	310	105	39	17	11	16	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	446	36.0	181.00	174.50	163.00– 193.50	–	–	2	4	38	43	172	98	48	21	9	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,978	36.0	162.00	157.00	146.00– 171.00	–	1	17	187	420	487	546	212	57	18	8	7	10	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 and over
File clerks	1,689	35.5	168.50	159.50	142.00– 183.00	–	12	135	220	248	231	383	246	74	42	14	11	29	13	23	–	4	4	–	–	–
Manufacturing	180	35.5	199.50	179.50	149.50– 237.00	–	1	10	13	21	12	34	26	9	11	9	7	12	4	6	–	4	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,509	35.5	165.00	157.00	142.00– 179.50	–	11	125	207	227	219	349	220	65	31	5	4	17	9	17	–	–	3	–	–	–
Public utilities	82	37.0	259.00	280.50	195.50– 311.00	–	–	–	2	–	4	11	4	8	3	1	3	17	9	17	–	–	3	–	–	–
File clerks, class A	385	36.0	191.00	184.00	167.00– 203.00	–	–	–	5	13	46	113	101	46	29	9	5	1	9	2	–	3	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	340	36.0	186.50	182.00	166.00– 196.00	–	–	–	2	13	46	105	96	39	21	5	1	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
File clerks, class B	707	35.5	173.00	163.00	149.00– 181.00	–	–	14	64	111	112	208	125	14	10	4	5	15	4	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	85	35.0	196.00	179.50	144.00– 244.00	–	–	6	8	12	7	12	16	1	–	4	2	9	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	622	35.5	170.00	162.00	150.00– 180.00	–	–	8	56	99	105	196	109	13	10	–	3	6	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	51	37.0	248.50	279.00	175.00– 334.00	–	–	–	2	–	4	9	1	6	3	–	3	6	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks, class C	597	35.0	149.00	140.50	130.00– 153.50	–	12	121	151	124	73	62	20	14	3	1	1	13	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	50	35.0	180.50	163.00	145.00– 191.00	–	1	4	2	9	5	14	5	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	547	35.0	146.00	140.00	130.00– 150.50	–	11	117	149	115	68	48	15	13	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	2,367	36.0	159.50	154.00	139.50– 174.00	1	103	237	279	360	436	503	232	114	40	30	12	9	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	724	36.0	165.50	162.00	142.50– 185.50	–	6	55	69	92	123	181	92	82	11	7	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,643	36.0	157.00	150.50	136.50– 169.50	1	97	182	210	268	313	322	140	32	29	23	7	9	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	237	36.5	187.00	170.50	150.00– 211.50	–	9	3	22	23	32	39	39	16	10	18	7	9	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	1,116	36.0	212.00	205.00	183.00– 230.00	–	–	3	10	32	44	161	217	286	121	95	29	41	22	42	8	3	1	1	–	–
Manufacturing	229	36.5	225.00	210.00	185.00– 246.00	–	–	–	–	–	5	34	49	44	25	24	5	17	16	2	3	3	1	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	887	36.0	208.50	205.00	182.00– 225.00	–	–	3	10	32	39	127	168	242	96	71	24	24	6	40	5	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	192	36.5	263.50	258.50	235.50– 311.00	–	–	–	–	1	2	8	16	10	18	42	20	24	6	40	5	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	194	36.0	200.00	200.00	184.00– 215.00	–	–	4	5	1	16	19	21	98	15	8	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	163	36.0	193.50	200.00	174.50– 215.00	–	–	4	5	1	16	19	19	83	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks	269	36.0	185.50	179.00	165.00– 213.50	–	–	13	10	13	14	88	41	42	39	5	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks, class B	188	36.0	185.50	178.50	165.00– 215.50	–	–	13	8	10	8	56	28	32	24	5	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks	5,240	36.0	228.00	217.00	184.50– 255.50	–	12	–	26	95	273	734	756	818	699	619	309	152	336	73	94	202	30	4	3	5
Manufacturing	1,044	36.0	242.00	231.00	203.00– 266.00	–	–	–	3	1	8	63	143	194	164	168	97	52	41	36	30	16	16	4	3	5
Nonmanufacturing	4,196	36.0	224.50	214.00	179.50– 254.00	–	12	–	23	94	265	671	613	624	535	451	212	100	295	37	64	186	14	–	–	–
Public utilities	819	37.0	303.50	302.50	273.50– 359.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	39	29	32	40	61	41	266	27	58	186	14	–	–	–
Accounting clerks, class A	2,589	36.5	250.00	236.00	210.50– 276.00	–	–	–	6	12	54	160	237	375	479	427	247	125	79	61	90	196	29	4	3	5
Manufacturing	532	36.5	263.50	255.00	222.50– 295.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	41	68	87	83	78	39	26	32	26	11	15	4	3	5
Nonmanufacturing	2,057	36.5	246.50	234.50	209.50– 270.00	–	–	–	6	12	52	148	196	307	392	344	169	86	53	29	64	185	14	–	–	–
Public utilities	477	38.0	315.50	353.00	262.50– 376.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	34	19	20	27	37	28	24	19	58	185	14	–	–	–
Accounting clerks, class B	2,651	35.5	206.50	196.00	173.50– 230.00	–	12	–	20	83	219	574	519	443	220	192	62	27	257	12	4	6	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	512	36.0	220.00	213.50	195.00– 242.00	–	–	–	3	1	6	51	102	126	77	85	19	13	15	4	4	5	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,139	35.5	203.00	190.00	169.50– 223.50	–	12	–	17	82	213	523	417	317	143	107	43	14	242	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	342	35.5	286.50	302.50	292.50– 302.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	5	10	12	13	24	13	242	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping-machine operators	161	35.0	201.50	188.00	180.50– 214.00	–	–	–	–	2	4	32	62	23	10	20	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	142	35.0	195.00	183.00	174.50– 211.50	–	–	–	–	2	3	32	58	18	9	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	52	35.5	204.50	195.00	180.50– 230.00	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	15	6	8	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	743	36.0	225.00	215.00	184.50– 249.50	–	–	–	16	17	16	123	94	121	112	108	37	20	9	38	4	10	–	3	14	1
Manufacturing	163	37.0	271.00	248.00	211.00– 325.50	–	–	–	–	1	3	10	11	24	17	22	13	4	5	28	4	3	–	3	14	1
Nonmanufacturing	580	36.0	212.00	201.50	175.00– 240.00	–	–	–	16	16	13	113	83	97	95	86	24	16	4	10	–	7	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	100 and under 110	110 – 120	120 – 130	130 – 140	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 and over
Key entry operators	3,241	36.0	215.50	204.00	182.50– 229.50	–	–	2	6	84	92	521	774	668	387	187	71	200	123	36	14	69	2	5	–	–
Manufacturing	538	36.5	225.00	214.50	190.50– 246.00	–	–	1	2	3	2	56	121	122	62	70	24	29	28	2	5	4	2	5	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,703	36.0	213.50	201.50	180.00– 227.00	–	–	1	4	81	90	465	653	546	325	117	47	171	95	34	9	65	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	485	37.5	288.00	289.50	260.50– 316.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	33	25	26	27	16	152	91	31	9	65	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators, class A	1,712	36.5	223.50	210.00	190.00– 235.00	–	–	–	–	16	24	225	368	442	235	108	33	40	101	34	13	66	2	5	–	–
Manufacturing	260	37.5	243.50	235.00	206.00– 265.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	17	70	33	50	20	27	18	–	4	1	2	5	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,452	36.0	219.50	206.50	189.50– 226.50	–	–	–	–	16	23	213	351	372	202	58	13	13	83	34	9	65	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	238	39.0	313.50	319.00	312.50– 361.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	16	5	3	10	81	31	9	65	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators, class B	1,529	36.0	206.50	194.50	176.50– 226.00	–	–	2	6	68	68	296	406	226	152	79	38	160	22	2	1	3	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	278	35.5	207.50	196.50	184.50– 221.50	–	–	1	2	3	1	44	104	52	29	20	4	2	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,251	36.0	206.50	193.00	174.00– 228.50	–	–	1	4	65	67	252	302	174	123	59	34	158	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	247	36.0	263.00	289.50	242.00– 289.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	30	10	10	22	13	142	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 160	160 and under 170	170 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 and over
Computer systems analysts (business)	3,375	35.5	486.00	480.00	424.00– 544.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	23	66	89	93	126	145	457	645	662	330	232	391	96
Manufacturing	609	36.0	521.50	518.50	470.50– 582.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	16	15	15	10	62	49	128	96	103	42	* 62
Nonmanufacturing	2,766	35.5	478.50	471.50	422.50– 530.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	18	60	73	78	111	135	395	596	534	234	129	349	34
Public utilities	615	36.5	554.00	595.00	481.00– 639.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	13	12	50	56	66	53	43	298	6
Computer systems analysts (business), class A	1,374	36.0	510.50	494.00	456.00– 556.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	17	178	336	346	174	149	89	78
Manufacturing	293	36.5	571.50	573.00	517.50– 613.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	8	51	46	84	31	* * 50
Nonmanufacturing	1,081	35.5	494.00	480.00	450.00– 524.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	16	156	328	295	128	65	58	28
Public utilities	126	38.0	524.00	526.50	481.50– 560.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	19	35	32	16	15	1
Computer systems analysts (business), class B	1,607	35.5	492.50	482.00	422.50– 557.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	40	47	83	96	223	265	294	151	82	300	16
Manufacturing	242	36.0	493.00	494.00	445.50– 537.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	6	11	2	31	34	66	46	18	9	10
Nonmanufacturing	1,365	35.5	492.50	480.00	421.00– 570.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	33	41	72	94	192	231	228	105	64	291	6
Computer systems analysts (business), class C	394	35.5	374.00	363.00	320.00– 422.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	22	57	48	46	37	32	56	44	22	5	1	2	2
Nonmanufacturing	320	35.0	364.50	355.00	317.00– 409.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	18	52	39	37	33	25	47	37	11	1	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	3,286	36.0	373.50	358.00	307.00– 429.00	–	–	–	–	1	77	210	164	233	362	315	297	288	204	419	242	232	78	154	6	4
Manufacturing	491	36.0	399.50	397.00	351.00– 429.00	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	2	7	27	43	60	45	70	137	43	27	11	5	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	2,795	35.5	369.00	349.00	302.50– 427.50	–	–	–	–	–	77	205	162	226	335	272	237	243	134	282	199	205	67	149	2	–
Public utilities	577	36.5	468.00	487.50	380.00– 562.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	21	16	22	39	28	18	43	55	120	46	149	2	–
Computer programmers (business), class A	1,163	36.0	408.00	407.00	357.00– 443.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22	39	99	138	106	103	327	176	105	34	4	4	4
Manufacturing	328	36.5	419.00	411.00	384.50– 435.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	16	31	29	58	116	39	15	11	4	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	835	36.0	404.00	404.00	350.50– 448.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	39	83	107	77	45	211	137	90	23	–	–	–
Public utilities	58	38.0	427.50	423.50	388.00– 475.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	5	6	20	5	12	2	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business), class B	1,418	35.5	379.00	346.50	308.00– 416.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	54	68	137	226	164	124	144	90	82	63	68	44	150	2	–
Manufacturing	122	35.5	372.00	354.50	322.00– 402.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	23	21	15	12	10	20	4	12	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,296	36.0	380.00	346.00	307.00– 425.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	54	68	133	203	143	109	132	80	62	59	56	44	149	2	–
Computer programmers (business), class C	704	35.5	305.50	289.00	249.50– 327.00	–	–	–	–	1	75	156	94	74	97	52	35	37	11	10	3	59	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	663	35.5	304.50	286.00	249.50– 323.50	–	–	–	–	–	75	151	92	72	93	46	21	33	9	9	3	59	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	104	36.0	413.00	485.00	305.50– 498.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	17	10	5	2	1	1	–	1	59	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	2,871	36.0	276.50	274.00	234.00– 307.00	142	61	55	141	133	306	331	367	256	515	155	117	61	67	73	49	42	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	427	37.0	300.50	282.00	255.00– 334.00	1	–	1	5	7	35	84	75	67	17	35	38	8	17	8	12	17	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,444	35.5	272.50	272.00	228.50– 302.50	141	61	54	136	126	271	247	292	189	498	120	79	53	50	65	37	25	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	556	36.0	328.50	302.00	302.00– 318.50	–	–	3	1	–	10	6	13	29	365	21	3	12	13	25	30	25	–	–	–	–
Computer operators, class A	822	36.0	332.00	319.00	284.00– 371.50	–	–	–	1	11	30	47	104	120	100	117	64	41	58	47	45	37	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	134	37.0	347.00	332.00	298.00– 385.00	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	6	26	9	30	10	3	15	7	8	12	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	688	36.0	329.00	315.50	278.50– 365.00	–	–	–	1	11	27	42	98	94	91	87	54	38	43	40	37	25	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	121	37.5	396.50	399.50	312.00– 472.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	13	17	3	4	10	–	30	25	–	–	–	–
Computer operators, class B	1,280	36.0	265.00	257.50	235.00– 287.00	6	12	19	54	75	243	265	238	102	124	31	51	16	9	26	4	5	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	275	37.0	282.50	267.00	251.00– 291.00	–	–	–	1	2	30	79	68	37	8	5	28	5	2	1	4	5	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,005	36.0	260.50	253.50	230.00– 285.00	6	12	19	53	73	213	186	170	65	116	26	23	11	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	126	36.5	330.00	318.50	302.00– 361.50	–	–	3	–	–	6	5	2	2	72	4	–	4	3	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators, class C	738	35.5	235.50	235.00	170.00– 302.00	# 134	49	34	83	43	33	14	18	30	289	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	720	35.5	236.00	238.50	169.00– 302.00	133	49	33	79	38	31	14	17	26	289	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 160	160 and under 170	170 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 and over
Computer data librarians	86	35.0	224.00	218.50	199.50– 241.00	–	4	8	11	21	20	8	5	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	80	35.0	223.50	218.50	199.50– 242.00	–	3	7	11	21	17	8	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	770	37.0	321.50	330.50	289.00– 350.00	–	1	2	14	20	18	51	50	86	75	201	110	66	31	33	2	8	–	2	–	–
Manufacturing	207	38.5	322.00	307.50	283.00– 353.00	–	–	1	1	8	4	17	18	46	20	21	21	19	11	8	2	8	–	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	563	36.5	321.00	336.00	299.50– 350.00	–	1	1	13	12	14	34	32	40	55	180	89	47	20	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters, class A	175	38.0	357.50	350.50	325.50– 386.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	4	8	18	33	27	25	19	29	2	2	–	2	–	–
Drafters, class B	309	37.5	324.50	329.00	290.50– 350.00	–	–	–	–	1	6	13	34	58	29	27	79	40	12	4	–	6	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	113	38.5	319.50	299.50	283.00– 348.50	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	18	31	11	12	11	12	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	196	37.0	328.00	350.00	297.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	16	27	18	15	68	28	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters, class C	260	36.0	303.50	327.00	274.50– 336.00	–	1	1	8	8	6	32	12	18	28	141	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	231	36.0	308.00	327.00	300.00– 336.00	–	1	1	8	2	6	23	12	7	27	141	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	1,998	40.0	420.00	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	7	18	20	46	54	29	23	5	15	9	1229	425	118	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,917	40.0	424.50	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	7	18	20	40	26	9	4	3	11	9	1227	425	118	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	1,789	40.0	424.00	431.50	431.50– 440.50	–	–	–	–	7	18	20	40	26	9	4	3	11	9	1099	425	118	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians, class B	1,515	40.0	429.00	431.50	431.50– 431.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	17	5	15	9	1096	363	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing:																										
Public utilities	1,493	40.0	430.00	431.50	431.50– 431.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	3	11	9	1094	363	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	322	37.0	338.00	330.00	296.00– 370.50	–	–	–	–	3	3	11	27	40	60	31	30	47	35	18	11	6	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	141	37.5	358.00	356.50	314.00– 387.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	15	35	11	11	17	20	14	11	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	181	37.0	322.50	318.00	281.00– 363.50	–	–	–	–	3	3	9	26	25	25	20	19	30	15	4	–	2	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	63	38.0	343.50	348.00	310.00– 373.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	4	12	5	9	13	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 24 at $640.00 to $680.00; 16 at $680.00 to $720.00; 14 at $720.00 to $760.00; 4 at $760.00 to $800.00; 3 at $800.00 to $840.00; and 1 at $880.00 and over.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 21 at $640.00 to $680.00; 13 at $680.00 to $720.00; 9 at $720.00 to $760.00; 4 at $760.00 to $800.00; 2 at $800.00 to $840.00; and 1 at $880.00 and over.

Workers were distributed as follows: 28 at $130.00 to $140.00; 59 at $140.00 to $150.00; and 47 at $150.00 to $160.00.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Sex,[2] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Office occupations – men			
Messengers	1,732	36.0	160.00
Manufacturing	585	36.0	165.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,147	36.0	157.50
Public utilities	164	36.0	180.50
Accounting clerks:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	192	38.0	311.50
Accounting clerks, class A:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	152	38.0	318.00
Office occupations – women			
Secretaries	25,300	36.0	264.50
Manufacturing	8,886	36.0	276.50
Nonmanufacturing	16,414	35.5	258.00
Public utilities	3,266	36.0	292.00
Secretaries, class A	2,086	35.5	341.00
Manufacturing	917	35.5	354.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,169	35.5	330.00
Public utilities	316	36.0	353.00
Secretaries, class B	5,356	36.0	298.50
Manufacturing	1,578	36.0	320.50
Nonmanufacturing	3,778	36.0	289.50
Public utilities	1,031	36.5	320.00
Secretaries, class C	8,237	36.0	261.50
Manufacturing	2,509	36.5	283.00
Nonmanufacturing	5,728	35.5	252.50
Public utilities	1,289	35.5	271.50
Secretaries, class D	5,613	36.0	232.50
Manufacturing	2,010	36.5	230.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,603	35.5	233.50
Public utilities	432	36.5	270.00
Secretaries, class E:			
Manufacturing	955	35.5	214.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	198	36.5	228.00
Stenographers	1,321	35.5	221.50
Manufacturing	243	35.5	272.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,078	36.0	210.00
Public utilities	181	38.5	278.00
Stenographers, senior	852	35.5	225.00
Nonmanufacturing	720	35.5	215.50
Stenographers, general	469	36.0	214.00
Nonmanufacturing	358	36.0	199.00
Public utilities	104	38.0	258.00
Transcribing-machine typists	239	35.5	203.00
Typists	3,938	36.0	180.00
Manufacturing	705	36.5	199.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,233	36.0	176.00
Typists, class A	1,740	36.0	199.50
Manufacturing	295	36.5	223.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,445	36.0	194.50
Typists, class B	2,198	36.0	165.00
Manufacturing	410	36.0	181.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,788	36.0	161.00
File clerks	1,382	35.5	168.00
Manufacturing	145	35.5	191.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,237	35.5	165.50
Public utilities	66	36.5	243.50
File clerks, class A	350	36.0	191.50
Nonmanufacturing	306	36.0	186.00
File clerks, class B:			
Manufacturing	67	35.0	182.00
File clerks, class C	506	35.0	147.00
Nonmanufacturing	472	35.0	146.00
Messengers	556	36.0	158.50
Manufacturing	131	37.0	168.00
Nonmanufacturing	425	35.5	155.50
Public utilities	73	37.0	201.50
Switchboard operators	1,062	36.0	213.50
Manufacturing	219	36.5	226.00
Nonmanufacturing	843	36.0	210.50
Public utilities	190	36.5	264.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	193	36.0	199.50
Nonmanufacturing	162	36.0	193.50
Order clerks	263	36.0	184.00
Order clerks, class B	186	36.0	184.00
Accounting clerks	3,919	36.0	225.00
Manufacturing	782	36.0	234.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,137	36.0	223.00
Public utilities	596	37.0	305.00
Accounting clerks, class A	1,777	36.5	248.00
Manufacturing	355	36.5	254.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,422	36.5	246.50
Public utilities	304	38.5	319.50
Accounting clerks, class B	2,142	35.5	206.00
Manufacturing	427	36.0	217.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,715	35.5	203.50
Public utilities	292	35.5	290.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators	152	35.0	202.50
Payroll clerks	564	36.0	224.00
Manufacturing	121	37.5	259.00
Nonmanufacturing	443	36.0	214.50
Key entry operators	2,708	36.5	219.50
Manufacturing	447	37.0	228.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,261	36.0	218.00
Public utilities	462	37.5	290.00
Key entry operators, class A	1,443	36.5	228.00
Manufacturing	240	37.5	244.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,203	36.5	224.50
Public utilities	231	39.0	314.50
Key entry operators, class B	1,265	36.0	210.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,058	36.0	210.50
Public utilities	231	36.0	266.00
Professional and technical occupations – men			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Manufacturing	431	36.5	528.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class A:			
Manufacturing	216	36.5	580.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	93	38.0	523.50
Computer systems analysts (business), class B:			
Manufacturing	154	36.0	497.50
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	291	36.0	407.50
Computer programmers (business), class A:			
Manufacturing	201	36.5	426.50
Computer programmers (business), class B:			
Manufacturing	70	35.5	376.00
Computer programmers (business), class C	459	35.5	305.00
Nonmanufacturing	439	35.5	304.00
Computer operators	2,008	36.0	276.00
Manufacturing	354	37.0	304.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,654	35.5	270.00
Public utilities	253	36.5	342.00
Computer operators, class A	641	36.0	334.50
Manufacturing	127	37.0	348.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	96	38.0	378.50
Computer operators, class B	931	36.0	265.50
Manufacturing	213	36.5	284.50
Nonmanufacturing	718	35.5	259.50
Public utilities	62	37.5	352.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980 —Continued

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Computer operators, class C	407	35.5	211.00
Nonmanufacturing	393	35.5	210.50
Drafters	504	38.0	324.00
Manufacturing	177	38.5	322.00
Nonmanufacturing	327	37.5	324.50
Public utilities	100	35.5	344.00
Drafters, class A	146	38.5	363.50
Drafters, class B	219	38.0	328.50
Manufacturing	85	39.0	316.50
Drafters, class C	118	37.0	286.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	52	35.5	324.50
Electronics technicians	1,816	40.0	425.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,737	40.0	431.00
Public utilities	1,615	40.0	431.00
Electronics technicians, class B	1,404	40.0	429.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	1,382	40.0	430.50
Professional and technical occupations – women			
Computer systems analysts (business):			
Manufacturing	168	36.0	507.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class A:			
Manufacturing	71	36.5	551.50
Computer systems analysts (business), class B:			
Manufacturing	84	36.0	487.00
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	188	36.5	393.00
Computer programmers (business), class C	206	35.5	312.00
Nonmanufacturing	188	35.5	309.50
Computer operators:			
Manufacturing	68	37.0	282.50
Computer operators, class B:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities	64	35.5	308.50
Computer operators, class C	291	35.0	274.50
Nonmanufacturing	287	35.0	275.00
Registered industrial nurses	303	37.0	337.50
Manufacturing	136	37.5	354.00
Nonmanufacturing	167	37.0	324.50
Public utilities	59	38.0	343.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.20	5.20 – 5.40	5.40 – 5.60	5.60 – 5.80	5.80 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 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 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.40	10.40 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.20	11.20 – 11.60	11.60 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.40	12.40 and over
Maintenance carpenters	471	8.82	9.05	7.97– 9.60	6	–	3	–	3	3	9	17	70	–	17	19	55	92	54	29	4	52	–	10	14	14	–
Manufacturing	148	8.95	9.05	8.84– 9.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	17	1	–	–	6	6	81	12	–	–	11	–	10	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	323	8.76	8.79	7.00– 9.86	6	–	3	–	3	3	6	–	69	–	17	13	49	11	42	29	4	41	–	–	13	14	–
Public utilities	87	9.29	8.79	8.67– 9.59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	1	32	3	17	–	–	–	–	–	13	6	–
Maintenance electricians	999	9.48	9.24	8.78–10.61	–	3	–	5	3	6	10	45	57	7	31	11	81	226	148	10	46	87	1	60	125	37	–
Manufacturing	564	9.70	9.11	9.05–11.53	–	–	–	2	–	6	1	3	24	6	–	6	63	195	54	–	30	14	–	55	105	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	435	9.20	9.24	7.97–10.42	–	3	–	3	3	–	9	42	33	1	31	5	18	31	94	10	16	73	1	5	20	37	–
Public utilities	170	10.75	10.42	10.24–11.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	33	–	9	58	1	5	20	37	–
Maintenance painters	338	8.78	9.05	8.19– 9.26	–	–	3	–	1	3	–	50	15	5	5	35	33	89	24	9	13	–	20	22	9	2	–
Manufacturing	136	9.04	9.05	8.57– 9.14	–	–	3	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	22	3	72	8	–	3	–	–	18	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	202	8.60	8.53	6.84– 9.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	15	4	3	13	30	17	16	9	10	–	20	4	9	2	–
Public utilities	61	8.50	8.37	7.06– 8.79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	15	3	–	10	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	–
Maintenance machinists	1,058	10.33	9.38	9.38–11.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	10	60	104	377	–	67	3	46	23	199	148	15
Manufacturing	744	9.72	9.38	9.38–10.29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	10	60	90	376	–	55	–	45	23	79	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	678	8.72	9.05	8.18– 9.24	–	–	–	1	5	–	4	10	76	–	19	154	36	198	69	46	12	8	–	40	–	–	–
Manufacturing	488	8.32	8.29	8.10– 9.05	–	–	–	1	5	–	4	10	76	–	3	154	36	180	15	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	190	9.75	9.63	9.24–10.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	18	54	46	12	8	–	36	–	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,035	10.55	10.29	9.53–11.76	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	9	4	–	7	7	13	100	106	22	259	22	17	106	207	142	–
Nonmanufacturing	916	10.68	10.45	10.03–11.79	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	2	–	7	7	9	79	48	22	259	22	17	81	207	142	–
Public utilities	896	10.78	10.61	10.03–11.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	7	9	79	48	22	259	22	17	81	207	142	–
Maintenance pipefitters	452	9.65	9.05	9.03–10.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	37	238	36	1	21	10	–	69	35	–	–
Manufacturing	417	9.63	9.05	8.92–10.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	33	231	36	–	–	8	–	69	35	–	–
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	137	9.37	9.05	9.03– 9.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	101	9	1	–	1	–	11	7	–	–
Manufacturing	128	9.39	9.05	9.05– 9.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	93	9	–	–	1	–	11	7	–	–
Maintenance trades helpers	107	7.14	7.12	6.51– 8.02	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	28	21	8	3	25	6	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	74	7.12	7.12	6.51– 7.86	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	28	11	8	3	13	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tool and die makers	275	9.38	9.25	8.49– 9.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	14	30	8	13	46	88	1	–	–	5	34	27	–	–
Manufacturing	275	9.38	9.25	8.49– 9.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	14	30	8	13	46	88	1	–	–	5	34	27	–	–
Stationary engineers	714	9.92	9.65	9.31–10.90	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	7	1	1	34	57	51	157	106	20	91	98	60	9	1	17
Manufacturing	114	10.02	10.31	8.58–11.29	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	45	1	1	3	5	2	5	35	8	–	5
Nonmanufacturing	600	9.90	9.65	9.31–10.79	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	6	–	–	34	12	50	156	103	15	89	93	25	1	1	12
Public utilities	227	10.46	10.79	10.20–10.90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	20	23	4	78	91	–	–	–	–
Boiler tenders	95	8.33	7.82	7.23– 9.43	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	15	21	5	5	–	12	–	13	–	–	4	–	4	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20 – 3.40	3.40 – 3.60	3.60 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.40	11.40 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.60
Truckdrivers	3,894	9.93	9.62	8.78–11.51	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	4	20	25	110	23	63	90	92	235	664	42	657	217	3	1632	–
Truckdrivers, light truck	223	7.77	8.56	7.38– 8.56	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	4	9	6	4	5	7	18	20	12	118	1	2	–	3	–	–
Receivers	202	5.99	5.75	4.01– 7.25	–	18	10	8	14	13	5	11	11	27	16	7	7	14	4	2	1	4	27	1	2	–	–
Manufacturing	63	8.10	9.56	6.31– 9.64	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	7	12	1	2	–	3	–	–	4	27	1	2	–	–
Shippers and receivers	171	6.91	7.02	5.84– 7.65	–	6	–	3	–	3	5	13	10	9	8	7	60	–	19	–	–	–	26	2	–	–	–
Warehousemen	440	7.87	8.13	7.12– 9.43	–	–	–	–	–	31	8	15	2	30	2	5	108	15	4	4	7	189	20	–	–	–	–
Order fillers	505	7.16	7.20	6.38– 8.56	1	1	9	4	3	13	40	3	16	25	37	15	45	59	5	22	207	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shipping packers	319	6.28	6.32	5.25– 6.67	4	6	4	–	1	17	8	34	35	14	42	77	20	12	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	162	6.90	6.67	6.03– 9.22	4	4	4	–	1	3	5	6	9	–	18	31	20	12	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	1,456	8.04	7.50	5.89–11.16	–	70	27	29	38	42	30	75	35	24	72	117	64	164	2	15	–	106	83	–	107	356	–
Manufacturing	505	7.59	7.50	6.78– 9.24	–	–	2	1	1	5	3	7	1	4	59	87	26	161	–	–	–	106	42	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	951	8.27	9.96	4.87–11.44	–	70	25	28	37	37	27	68	34	20	13	30	38	3	2	15	–	–	41	–	107	356	–
Forklift operators	605	7.64	7.83	6.30– 7.86	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	5	72	–	78	2	16	32	243	4	–	71	72	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	574	7.72	7.83	6.30– 7.86	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	60	–	78	1	16	25	243	–	–	71	72	–	–	–	–
Guards	5,398	5.03	4.82	3.25– 6.46	664	947	348	167	115	229	176	342	435	236	274	421	333	218	117	103	120	92	57	2	–	1	1
Manufacturing	541	7.48	7.63	6.39– 8.48	–	2	2	–	1	33	10	8	3	32	45	16	57	38	69	71	66	29	55	2	–	1	1
Nonmanufacturing	4,857	4.76	4.35	3.20– 6.14	664	945	346	167	114	196	166	334	432	204	229	405	276	180	48	32	54	63	2	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	225	7.37	7.43	6.26– 8.92	–	–	–	3	3	7	–	17	6	8	21	20	15	29	6	6	31	53	–	–	–	–	–
Guards, class A	813	6.58	6.61	5.45– 7.80	–	2	1	8	27	29	31	69	59	65	76	112	57	43	57	62	95	6	13	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	674	6.23	6.24	5.28– 7.07	–	–	–	8	27	29	31	69	59	65	76	112	55	42	33	21	41	4	2	–	–	–	–
Guards, class B	4,003	4.83	4.27	3.20– 6.40	664	930	83	123	73	173	142	259	189	169	193	302	275	171	58	41	25	86	44	1	–	1	1
Manufacturing	402	7.21	7.15	6.19– 8.17	–	–	1	–	1	33	10	8	3	32	45	16	55	37	45	30	12	27	44	1	–	1	1
Nonmanufacturing	3,601	4.57	3.80	3.20– 5.90	664	930	82	123	72	140	132	251	186	137	148	286	220	134	13	11	13	59	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	158	7.50	7.58	6.44– 9.17	–	–	–	3	3	7	–	3	2	6	15	13	14	20	4	6	9	53	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	23,153	6.30	6.43	6.21– 6.58	106	100	121	150	205	441	305	377	310	1162	3582	14595	885	239	37	121	238	159	18	1	–	1	–
Manufacturing	1,006	6.87	6.16	5.89– 8.52	2	3	17	4	17	16	12	21	7	191	256	11	55	129	1	–	91	153	18	1	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	22,147	6.27	6.43	6.21– 6.58	104	97	104	146	188	425	293	356	303	971	3326	14584	830	110	36	121	147	6	–	–	–	–	–
Public utilities	1,404	6.43	6.99	5.35– 7.03	–	–	–	4	95	142	54	42	42	120	11	48	543	15	14	121	147	6	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers by sex–large establishments in New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1980

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[3]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations – men		
Maintenance carpenters	471	8.82
Manufacturing	148	8.95
Nonmanufacturing	323	8.76
Public utilities	87	9.29
Maintenance electricians	998	9.48
Manufacturing	563	9.70
Nonmanufacturing	435	9.20
Public utilities	170	10.75
Maintenance painters	332	8.79
Manufacturing	133	9.04
Nonmanufacturing	199	8.62
Public utilities	58	8.58
Maintenance machinists	1,058	10.33
Manufacturing	744	9.72
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	677	8.72
Manufacturing	487	8.32
Nonmanufacturing	190	9.75
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,028	10.56
Nonmanufacturing	909	10.70
Public utilities	889	10.80
Maintenance pipefitters	452	9.65
Manufacturing	417	9.63
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	137	9.37
Manufacturing	128	9.39
Maintenance trades helpers	107	7.14
Nonmanufacturing	74	7.12
Tool and die makers	275	9.38
Manufacturing	275	9.38
Stationary engineers	707	9.93
Manufacturing	114	10.02
Nonmanufacturing	593	9.92
Public utilities	226	10.46
Boiler tenders	95	8.33
Material movement and custodial occupations – men		
Truckdrivers	3,865	9.94
Truckdrivers, light truck	204	7.77
Receivers	141	6.66
Manufacturing	63	8.10
Shippers and receivers	162	7.11
Warehousemen	429	7.89
Order fillers	342	7.24
Shipping packers	228	6.43
Material handling laborers	1,354	8.18
Manufacturing	500	7.61
Nonmanufacturing	854	8.51
Forklift operators	605	7.64
Manufacturing	574	7.72
Guards	4,716	5.01
Manufacturing	515	7.48
Nonmanufacturing	4,201	4.70
Public utilities	173	6.95
Guards, class A	782	6.57
Nonmanufacturing	648	6.22
Guards, class B	3,406	4.76
Manufacturing	381	7.21
Nonmanufacturing	3,025	4.45
Public utilities	106	6.89
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	11,874	6.25
Manufacturing	798	6.95
Nonmanufacturing	11,076	6.20
Public utilities	1,109	6.47
Material movement and custodial occupations – women		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	11,272	6.35
Manufacturing	208	6.54
Nonmanufacturing	11,064	6.34
Public utilities	295	6.29

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

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

[2] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the 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; one-fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and one-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.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 71 areas[1] 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, minus 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.

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) data were insufficient to provide meaningful statistical results, 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. Changes in an occupational average over time reflect, in addition to earnings changes, factors such as changes in proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms, or high-wage workers advancing to better jobs and being 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

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases 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 effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

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

Electronic data processing

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

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
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.

3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) are 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.

The index is computed by adding 100 to the most recent percent increase, multiplying the total by the previous year's index number, and dividing the product by 100 to obtain the current index value.

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.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 present occupational pay relatives derived from comparisons of job averages within individual establishments. The method of computation is as follows:

1. A pay relative for any two occupations is computed for each establishment in which they are found by dividing the average earnings for one occupation by the average for the other and multiplying by 100 (e.g., $5 divided by $4 = 1.25 times 100 = 125).

2. Each pay relative is weighted by the number of workers in the two occupations compared and by the weight assigned to the establishment to represent establishments not included in the survey sample.

3. The weighted pay relatives for all establishments reporting the two occupations are summed and divided by the total of the weights to produce the average pay relatives shown in the tables.

Occupational pay relationships measured in this manner yield considerably different results than those produced by using overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The former measure the average pay relationships found within establishments; the latter measure the relationships among job averages in an area. In addition, the mix of establishments used in the comparisons may differ between the two methods.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

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

[1] Includes 70 areas surveyed under the Bureau's regular program plus Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., which is surveyed under contract. 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.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in New York, N.Y.-N.J.,[1] May 1980

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study[3]	Studied	Within scope of study[4]		Studied
				Number	Percent	
All establishments						
All divisions	–	4,369	485	1,395,180	100	557,003
Manufacturing	100	1,136	170	338,554	24	111,769
Nonmanufacturing	–	3,233	315	1,056,626	76	445,234
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	100	174	56	190,026	14	162,861
Wholesale trade[6]	50	808	48	96,567	7	15,969
Retail trade[6]	100	305	37	154,675	11	59,791
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	50	769	64	348,260	25	155,285
Services[6 7]	50	1,177	110	267,098	19	51,328
Large establishments						
All divisions	–	492	181	808,394	100	496,851
Manufacturing	500	136	65	150,382	19	91,218
Nonmanufacturing	–	356	116	658,012	81	405,633
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	500	37	29	163,991	20	156,055
Wholesale trade[6]	500	26	9	26,479	3	10,916
Retail trade[6]	500	60	20	106,598	13	53,578
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	500	93	29	227,104	28	147,195
Services[6 7]	500	140	29	133,840	17	37,889

[1] The New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Bronx, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, N.Y.; and Bergen County, N.J. The 'workers within scope of study' estimates 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 statistical series 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. 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 nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

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

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

[6] Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-series tables, but the division is represented in the 'all industries' and 'nonmanufacturing' estimates.

[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 representatives 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 grouping 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 representatives 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 descriptions, 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 an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

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

a. Positions which do not meet the 'personal' secretary concept described above;

b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;

c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;

d. 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:

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 required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation 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)

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
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 policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title 'vice president,' though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be 'corporate officers' for purposes of applying the 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.

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.

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:

	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, 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 procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining 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.

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

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.

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 salespeople. 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 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 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 listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated 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 follow-up 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.

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 auxiliary 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.

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 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 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 directd 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 tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

STATIONARY ENGINEER

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

BOILER TENDER

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

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

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 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1 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.

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 powertruck, 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.

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.*

Service Contract Act Surveys

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

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Asheville, N.C.
Atlantic City, N.J.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.
Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frederick-Hagerstown-Chambersburg, Md.-Pa.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Guam, Territory of
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Logansport-Peru, Ind.
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen- San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Montgomery, Ala.
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
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Pueblo, Colo.
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Salina, Kans.
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Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
Wichita Falls-Lawton-Altus, Tex.-Okla.
Yakima-Richland-Kennewick-Pendleton, Wash.-Oreg.

ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2045, *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1979,* $3.00 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest 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 1977, is available on request.

Area	*Bulletin number and price**	
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63	$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1979	2050-46	$1.50
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-48	$1.50
Atlanta, Ga., May 1980	3000-21	$2.25
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1979	2050-42	$1.75
Billings, Mont., July 1979	2050-43	$1.50
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15	$0.80
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1979	2050-50	$1.75
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1979	2050-65	$2.25
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22	$0.70
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga., Sept. 1979	2050-39	$1.50
Chicago, Ill., May 1979	2050-21	$1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979[1]	2050-28	$2.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1979	2050-47	$1.75
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1979	2050-61	$2.25
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1979[1]	2050-33	$1.75
Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 1979	2050-67	$2.25
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., Feb. 1980[1]	3000- 5	$2.25
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1979	2050-64	$2.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1979[1]	2050-41	$1.50
Denver—Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1979	2050-72	$2.25
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1980	3000- 7	$2.25
Fresno, Calif., June 1979	2050-25	$1.50
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1979	2050-45	$1.50
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Ind., Oct. 1979[1]	2050-60	$2.25
Green Bay, Wis., July 1980	3000-22	$1.75
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, N.C., Aug. 1979	2050-49	$1.50
Greenville—Spartanburg, S.C., June 1980	3000-16	$1.75
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1980[1]	3000-19	$2.25
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1980[1]	3000-18	$3.25
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1980[1]	3000-14	$2.25
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1979	2050-54	$2.25
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1980	3000- 2	$1.75
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1979[1]	2050-69	$2.25
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., Sept. 1979[1]	2050-58	$2.75
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-59	$2.25
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1979	2050-66	$2.00
Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.—Miss., Nov. 1979[1]	2050-56	$2.25
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1979	2050-55	$2.25
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1980	3000-10	$2.25
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., Jan. 1980	3000- 1	$2.25
Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1979	2050-36	$1.75
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1980[1]	3000- 8	$3.25
New Orleans, La., Oct. 1979	2050-53	$2.25
New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1980	3000-24	$2.25
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1980	3000-20	$1.75
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News—Hampton, Va.—N.C., May 1978	2025-21	$0.80
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1979[1]	2050-32	$1.75
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1979	2050-37	$1.50
Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa, Oct. 1979	2050-51	$1.50
Paterson—Clifton—Passaic, N.J., June 1979	2050-26	$1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J., Nov. 1979[1]	2050-57	$3.00
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1980	3000- 3	$2.25
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1979	2050-63	$1.75
Portland, Oreg.—Wash., May 1979	2050-27	$1.75
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1979	2050-34	$1.50
Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y., June 1979	2050-35	$1.50
Providence—Warwick—Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass., June 1979[1]	2050-38	$1.75
Richmond, Va., June 1980[1]	3000-23	$2.25
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., Mar. 1980	3000-12	$2.25
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Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1979[1]	2050-52	$1.75
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San Antonio, Tex., May 1980[1]	3000-17	$2.00
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San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1980	3000- 9	$2.25
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1980	3000- 6	$2.00
Seattle—Everett, Wash., Dec. 1979[1]	2050-68	$2.25
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1979[1]	2050-44	$1.75
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1980	3000-13	$1.75
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1979	2050-40	$1.50
Utica—Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34	$1.00
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., Mar. 1980	3000- 4	$2.25
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1980[1]	3000-15	$2.25
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1979	2050-23	$1.50
York, Pa., Feb. 1980	3000-11	$1.75

* 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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