# Salaries of Office Workers in Large Cities, 1949 

Part III<br>CLEVELAND<br>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL<br>PORTLAND, OREG.<br>RICHMOND



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## Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., November 1, 1949.

## The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith part III of a bulletin on salaries and working conditions of office workers in large cities in the United States. The information refers to the early months of 1949.

These studies were prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis by the regional wage analysts: George E. Votava, Cleveland and MinneapolisSt. Paul; John L. Dana, Portland, Oreg.; and Harry H. Hall, Richmond. The planning and central direction of the project was the responsibility of Lily Mary David and John F. Laciskey under the general supervision of Harry Ober, chief of the Branch of Industry Wage Studies.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner.

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor.

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# Salaries of Office Workers in Large Cities, 1949—Part III 

## Introduction

About one out of every four workers in the United States is a "white collar" worker. Because of their numerical importance in the labor force and the existence of widespread interest in their economic status, the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently made a number of surveys of the salaries and working conditions of these workers. A major segment of this program was begun last year, when surveys of office workers were made in 10 of the country'slargest cities. ${ }^{1}$ This yearsimilar surveys have been made in 17 cities, including 6 in which studies were conducted last year. These 6 cities are designated below by an asterisk. Reports on the cities surveyed this year appear in a four-part bulletin as follows:
Part 1
Hartford
Los Angeles
New Orleans
Philadelphia
St. Louis
Part 111
Cleveland
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Portland, Oreg.
Richmond

Part 11
Atlanta*
Boston*
Chicago*
New York*
Seattle*
Part IV
Cincinnati
Dallas*
Washington, D. C.

Parts I and II are now available. Part IV will be printed within the next few months.

The information on weekly salaries excludes overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses but includes incentive earnings. The weekly hours

[^0]data refer to the work schedules for which these salaries are paid. Hourly rates were obtained by dividing these weekly salaries by scheduled hours. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. (The industries and the minimum size of establishment within the scope of the study are listed in appendix A.)
Data are shown only for full-time workers, defined as those who are hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the occupational classification.
Salary and hours information is presented only for a limited number of jobs; no attempt was made to study all office occupations and, in general, the jobs surveyed are those that are found in a large proportion of offices and that involve duties that are more or less uniform from firm to firm. They are more representative of the salaries of women than of men office workers.
To round out the picture of the salaries of office workers, information is presented on supplementary benefits, such as vacations, holidays, and sick leave provided office workers. Information on these wage practices refers to all office workers. It is presented in terms of the proportion of workers employed in the offices which have the practice in question. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion who actually receive the benefits in question may be smaller.
The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements and excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay may be granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off; health insurance is excluded
even though paid for by employers.
In evaluating information on variations in salaries with size of establishment it should be remembered that this factor may be related to
other factors. Frequently an important relationship exists between size and industrial classification in the broad industry groups used in these surveys.

## CLEVELAND, MARCH 1949

## Salaries

Office boys and office girls, averaging $\$ 36.50$ and $\$ 33.50$, respectively, were the lowest paid workers studied in Cleveland in March 1949. From this level, salaries ranged upward to those of hand bookkeepers; women in this job averaged $\$ 56.50$ and men averaged $\$ 70.50$. Among the numerically important jobs studied for women workers were general stenographers, earning an average of $\$ 46$; clerk-typists, receiving an average of $\$ 40$; accounting clerks at $\$ 45$; comptometer operators at $\$ 43$; and pay-roll clerks at $\$ 48.50$. Average salaries for over half of the jobs in which women were studied were between $\$ 40$ and $\$ 45$.

Salaries of individual women workers in the jobs studied varied from a low of $\$ 22.50$ to a high of about $\$ 90$, but nearly half earned between $\$ 37.50$ and $\$ 47.50$. Even within individual occupations the full range of individual salaries was relatively great, but the salaries of most workers were concentrated within fairly narrow limits. Thus, general stenographers were paid as low as $\$ 27.50$ and as high as $\$ 67.50$; a third of the workers in this occupation, however, received between $\$ 42.50$ and $\$ 47.50$. Almost two-thirds of the clerktypists received between $\$ 35$ and $\$ 45$.

In addition to differences in salary level among firms, a part of the difference in salaries among individual employees in the several occupations was apparently due to variations in salary levels among industries. In general, salaries in manufacturing; wholesale trade; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities were above other industries. Individual salary variation was also due to differences among employees in length of service and similar factors.

Although salaries for clerical workers in Cleveland were generally expressed in monthly or weekly terms, the salary rates were converted to an hourly rate by the Bureau to allow for difference in the
length of workweek. On an hourly basis, the occupational averages for men workers ranged from 92 cents to $\$ 1.74$; among women the range in averages was 84 cents to $\$ 1.45$.

## Work Schedules

A majority of women office employees in Cleveland worked a 5-day, 40-hour week, although work schedules varied from industry to industry. In finance, insurance, and real estate offices a third of the women were scheduled to work $37 / / 3$ hours or less, whereas in wholesale trade 1 out of 8 worked at least 44 hours. While over 90 percent of the women in manufacturing offices were on a 5 -day week, only three-fourths of those in wholesale trade were on this schedule. Most of the remaining women in wholesale trade worked $51 / 2$ days and workweeks of more than 5 days were reported for nearly a fifth of the women in the service industries as well.

## Paid Vacations

Nearly all Cleveland office workers were provided with paid vacation benefits after 1 year's service and two-thirds were eligible for a vacation after 6 months' service. This vacation typically amounted to a week whereas after 1 year of service four out of five workers were entitled to 2 -weeks' paid vacation. The proportion of workers entitled to 2 weeks' annual vacation rose above 90 percent after 2 years of service and almost all workers were entitled to this amount of vacation after 5 years' employment with a firm.

## Paid Holidays

All Cleveland office workers included in the survey received paid holidays. Six holidays were typically provided for, although some employees received from 7 to 11 paid holidays each year.

## Nonproduction Bonuses

Christmas and year-end bonuses were paid by establishments employing over two-fifths of the workers studied. Such bonus payments were provided in establishments with 5 percent of the office workers in transportation, communication, and other public utilities offices, but were in effect in offices with nearly half of the workers in manufacturing.

## Paid Sick Leave

Paid sick leave, granted automatically rather than at the discretion of a supervisor, was allowed after a year's employment in establishments with about 2 out of 5 office employees. The number of days of sick leave allowed annually varied greatly from industry to industry. Over twofifths of the transportation, communication, and other public utilities office employees worked in establishments providing over 20 days of paid sick leave after a year's employment. The proportion of workers allowed this amount of leave in
establishments in this industry division increased to about three-fourths after 5 years of service.

## Insurance and Pension Plans

Seven out of eight office workers studied were in establishments providing some form of life and health insurance or a retirement system outside of social security. The extent to which such plans were found varied considerably among industries and the type of insurance also differed. In transportation, communication, and other public utilities, retirement pension plans were in effect in establishments employing three-fourths of the office workers studied; in contrast about one out of eight employees in wholesale trade worked in establishments with such arrangements. Life insurance plans were in effect in manufacturing establishments with nine-tenths of all office employees in this industry division, whereas about two out of five employees in finarte, insurance, and real estate worked in offices with such insurance.

Table 1.—Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly schedule hours of work for selected office occupations in Cleveland, by industry division, March 1949

| Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti- | Average - |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ 1 y \\ \text { salary } \end{array}\right\|$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers | Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti-matednum-berofwork-ers | A verage- |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { salaryaz } \end{array}\right\|$ | Salary rangeof midddle50 percentof workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | num- ber of work- ers | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hour- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rato } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Hour- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bookkeepers, hand | 242 | \$70. 50 | 40.5 | \$1.74 | \$69.00 | \$59.00-\$81. 50 | Billers, machine (billing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 91 | 70.50 | 40.0 | 1.76 | 69.00 | 63.50-75.50 | machine) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - --. | 599 | \$41. 00 | 40.0 | \$1. 03 | \$41.00 | \$37.00-\$44.00 |
| Wholesale trade... | 104 | 72.00 | 40.0 | 1. 80 | 72. 00 | 58. $50-88.00$ | Manufacturim | 249 | 43.00 | 40.0 | 1.08 | 42.50 | 40.00-46.00 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 31 | 68.50 | 40.0 | 1. 71 | 63.50 | 58.50-80.00 | Wholesale trade.........- | 217 | 39.50 | 40.5 | . 98 | 38.50 | 36.50-42.50 |
| Olerks, accounting ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,002 | 56.50 | 40.0 | 1.41 | 57.00 | 49.00-63.50 |  | 28 | 43. | 40.6 | 1.08 | 42.50 | 41.00-45.50 |
| Manufacturing- | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ \hline 257\end{array}$ | 56.50 | 40.0 | 1. 41 | 57.50 | 49.00-63.50 |  |  | 56. 50 | 39.0 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 257 | 57.00 | 40.5 | 1.41 | 56.50 | 52.00-62.00 | Manufacturing | 325 116 | 564.50 | 39.0 38.5 | 1.42 | 55.00 | 48.50- 62.00 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 42 | 57.50 | 38.5 | 1.49 | 57.50 | 51.50-62.00 | Wholesale trade--.-------- | 123 | 56.50 | 39.5 | 1. 43 | 57.50 | $50.00-63.50$ |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 164 | 57.50 | 40.5 | 1.42 | 58.00 | 46.00-69.50 | Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 47 | 58.50 | 38.5 | 1.52 | 57. 50 | 53.50-63.50 |
| Clerks, file, class B | 26 | 38.50 | 40.0 | . 96 | 39.00 | 38.00-40.50 | Bookkeeping-machine o erators, class A: | 288 | 50.00 | 39.5 | 1.27 | 49. 50 | 43. 50-55.50 |
| Olerks, general ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing | 116 | 53.50 | 40.0 | 1.34 | 53.00 | 48.50-56.50 |
| Manufacturing-........- | 106 | 55.00 | 40.0 | 1.38 | 51.00 | 46.00-65.50 | Wholesale trade |  | 1. | 2 |  |  | 40.50-55. |
| Clerks, order ${ }^{3}$ - | 531 | 60.50 | 41.0 | 1.48 | 57. 50 |  | Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. | 148 | 62.50 | 40.0 | 1. 56 | 64.50 | $52.50-69.50$ | erators, class B Manufacturing | 697 213 | 41.50 44.00 | 40.5 | 1.02 1.07 | 41.50 44.00 | $36.50-46.00$ $40.00-47.00$ |
| Wholesale trade | 376 | 60.00 | 41.5 | 1.45 | 56.00 | 51.50-65.00 | Wholesale trade | 224 | 44.50 | 40.5 | 1.10 | 44.50 | 41.50-46.50 |
| Olerks, pay-roll ${ }^{3}$ | 138 | 62.50 | 40.0 | 1.56 | 62.00 | 56.50-67.00 | Finance, insurance, and | 201 | 35. 50 | 39.0 | . 91 | 35.50 | 33. 50-37 |
| Manufacturing. | 98 | 59.50 | 40.0 | 1.49 | 61.00 | 56.50-66.00 |  |  |  |  | . 81 |  | 33.50- |
| Clerk-typists | 74 | 45. 50 | 39.0 | 1. 17 | 40. 50 | 39.00-51.50 | Calculating-machine op- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office boys ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 233 | 36. 50 | 39.5 | . 92 | 35.00 | 33.00-39.50 |  | 1,044 | 43.00 | 40.0 | 1.08 | 42.50 | 30.50-46.50 |
| Manufacturing | 110 | 37.50 | 40.0 | . 94 | 36.00 | 34.50-41.50 | Manufacturing- | 1,499 | 45.50 | 40.0 | 1.14 | 44.50 | 41.50-49.50 |
| Wholesale trade. | 36 | 36.00 | 39.5 | . 91 | 34. 50 | 33.50-38.50 | Wholesale trade.-...-.--- | 134 | 41.50 | 40.5 | 1.02 | 41.50 | 37.50-46.50 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 29 | 34. 50 | 40.0 | . 86 | 34.00 | 32.00-36.00 | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 108 | 42.50 | 40.0 | 1.06 | 42.50 | 39.00-46.00 |
| See footnotes at end of table. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.-Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly, scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Cleveland, by industry division, March 1949-Continued

${ }^{2}$ Excludes pay for overtime.
a Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

[^1]Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Cleveland, March 1949

| Weekly salaries 1 | Percent of men- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Book- } \\ \text { keepers, } \\ \text { hand } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clerks, } \\ \text { aceount. } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | Clerks general | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clerks, } \\ & \text { order, } \end{aligned}$ | Clerks, pay-roll | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clerk- } \\ & \text { typists } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Office } \\ \text { boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Billers, } \\ \text { machlin } \\ \text { (binhling } \\ \text { ma: } \\ \text { chine) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Book- } \\ \text { keepers, } \\ \text { hand } \end{gathered}$ | Bookkeoping. operators, class A | Bookmachin opersclass B class $B$ | Calous: lating. makhine operators (Oomp- tometer type) | Oalcu- lating- manhine operators (othor than Comp- tometer type) tyen | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clerks, } \\ & \text { acconnt- } \\ & \text { lig } \end{aligned}$ |
| Under \$20.00. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00- 827.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$27.50-\$29.99 |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  | 3.0 | 1.2 |  |  | 2.0 | 0.6 |  | 2.5 |
| \$30.00- 832.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.9 |  |  |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 32.50-\$ 33.99 . \\ & \$ 3.00-\$ 37.49 \end{aligned}$ |  | . 7 |  |  |  |  | 27.0 20.4 | 8.4 11.0 |  |  | 10.5 14.9 | 4.8 9.5 | 3.0 | 5.5 6.5 |
| \$37.50-839.99 |  | 1.5 |  | 0.4 | 4.3 | 35.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$40.00- 842.49 |  | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4 | 18.9 | 6.5 | 18.2 |  | 9.3 | 18.2 | 20.1 | 31.2 | 14.7 |
| \$42.50-844.89 |  | 7.3 | 3.4 |  |  | 8.0 | 4.8 | 18.7 | ${ }^{0.3}$ | 12.5 | 17.0 | 18.1 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 45.00-\$ 47.49 \\ & \$ 47.50-\$ 49.99 \end{aligned}$ | 6.6 | 6. 6. | 21.8 | 5.5 5.5 | 9.4 <br> 3.6 | 8.1 | 10.9 .9 | 9.8 5.9 | 4.0 17.9 | 1.2 12.2 | $\begin{array}{r}14.4 \\ 3.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $7{ }^{12.2}$ | 34.3 <br> 8.2 | 12.7 7.9 |
| \$50.00-\$52.49. |  | 6.5 | 3.9 | 15.4 | 2.2 | 21.6 |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$52.50-854.99- | :8 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 3. 6 |  |  | $\stackrel{.9}{ }$ | 14.5 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| \$55.00- 857.49 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 9.7 | 3.8 |  |  | . 5 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 1.0 | . 7 | 5.2 | 6.5 |
| \$67.00-\$599.99-. | 12.5 | 10.2 13.0 | $\begin{array}{r}14.3 \\ 8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11.9 4.2 | 22.8 | 1.3 |  |  | 10.5 5.8 | 1.3 4.6 | $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.3 |  | 4.2 |
| \$62.50-\$64.99. |  |  |  |  |  | 8.1 |  |  | 12.0 |  |  | . 1 |  |  |
| \$85.00-867.49 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 6. 6 | 20.5 |  |  |  | 4.6 | 3.7 | . 1 |  |  | .$^{2}$ |
| ${ }^{567.50-560.99}$ | ${ }_{1}^{11.6}$ | 3.1 5.2 2 | 6.1 | 6.8 1.9 | ${ }_{3.5}^{4 .}$ | ---.-- |  |  | 4.9 .3 |  |  |  |  | : 8 |
| \$72.50-874.99 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 10.3 | . 9 |  |  |  |  | . 7 |  |  |  | . 2 |
| \$75.00-579.99. | 11.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 |  | 5.8 |  |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |  |  | . 3 |
| \$88.00-589.99. | 110.8 12.9 | . 5 | 1.7 | 2.8 |  | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| \$00.00-\$994.99. | 1.7 |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$85.00-\$90.99 |  |  |  | 1.5 | 5.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100.00 and over | 1.6 | - |  |  |  | , | ----- | - | - | ----- | - | - | , |  |
| Total..........-- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers | 242 | 1,002 | 182 | 531 | 138 | 74 | 233 | 599 | 325 | 268 | 607 | 1,044 | 99 | 1,577 |
| Average weekly salaries ${ }^{2}$ | \$70. 50 | \$56. 50 | \$57. 50 | \$60. 50 | \$62, 50 | \$45. 50 | \$36. 50 | \$41.00 | \$56. 50 | \$50.00 | \$41. 50 | \$43.00 | \$44.50 | \$45.00 |

1 Excludes pay for overtime.

Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Cleveland, March 1949-Con.

| Weokly salaries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Clerks, file, class $\mathbf{A}$ | Clerks, file, Class B | Clerks, geners | Clerks, order | Olerks, pay-roll | Clerk. typists | Office girls | Stenographers, general | Stenog- raphers, technical |  | Switch-board-operator-receptionists | Transcribing. machine operators, general | Typists, class A | Typists, classes |
| Under \$20.00. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.99. |  | 0.6 |  |  |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00-827.49. |  | . 9 |  |  | 0.9 |  | 2.1 |  |  |  | 0.7 |  |  | 0.3 |
| \$27.50-820.99 |  | 13. 2 |  |  |  | 3.5 | 22.7 | 0.6 |  | 1.5 |  |  |  | 4.2 |
| \$30.00-\$32.49...........- |  | 28.5 |  |  |  | 5.2 | 23.6 | . 3 |  |  | 23 |  | 0.9 | 9.2 |
| $\$ 32.50-\$ 34.99 .$ | 8.7 11.5 | 23.0 15.9 | 0.5 4.3 | 8.0 21.5 | 4. 5 | 9.2 17.7 | 12.3 27.5 | 3.9 4.3 | 1.6 1.6 | 2.2 15.5 | 9.5 13.5 | 2.6 5.8 | 2.3 8.6 | 13.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$37.50-839.99 | 11.5 | 6.7 | 11.9 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 7.3 |  | 9.9 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 21.5 |
| \$40.00- 842.49. | 13.8 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 15.7 | 19.7 | 6.0 | 12.8 | 3. 2 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 29.0 | 16.3 |
| \$42.50-\$44.99...........- | 13.8 | 3.5 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 13. 8 | . 4 | 16.9 | 5.9 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 20.4 | 13.7 | 12.7 |
| \$45.00-\$47.49..........-- | 11.8 10.9 | 1.9 .8 | 9.6 3.1 | 16.0 2.6 | 7.5 9.2 | 10.2 5.6 | . 2 | 17.0 10.5 | 17.1 5.9 | 15.4 7.2 | 11.0 9.6 | 7.4 15.5 | 15.0 9.3 | 7.0 1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50.00-852.49........... | 7.6 | .3 | 13.6 | 4.9 | 13.3 | 2.6 |  | 14.8 | 17.9 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 18.7 | 5.3 | . 8 |
| \$52.50-\$54.99. | 1.5 | . 3 | 9.8 | 4.9 |  |  |  |  | 7.0 | 5.6 | 28 | 2.3 |  | . 3 |
| \$55.00-\$57.49.............- | 6.1 .9 |  | 7.6 <br> 5.4 <br> 1 | 1.0 1.0 | 8.7 4.8 | (2) ${ }^{5}$ | - | 3.1 1.7 | 10.8 15.0 | 1.7 .3 | 3.1 | .6 1.6 | 1.8 .5 | . 3 |
| \$80.00-\$62.49................. |  |  | 5.4 | 1.0 4.9 | 6.8 | (2) |  | 1. 1.2 | 16.0 9.2 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |
| \$62.50-\$64.99 | . 5 |  | . 2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | . 1 |  | . 2 | 2.1 | -...-- | . 5 |  |  |  |
| \$67.50- 869.99 |  |  | 1.1 |  | .9 |  |  | 1.1 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 70.00-\$ 77.49 .$ | . 5 |  | . 2 | -....-- |  | -.--...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$75.00-\$79.99. | . 9 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00- $\$ 84.99$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$85.00-\$89.89- |  |  |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ $\$ 90.00-894.89$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100.00 and over- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers................. | 217 | 681 | 654 | 387 | 814 | 2, 617 | 480 | 3, 654 | 187 | 323 | 609 | 310 | 440 | 709 |
| Average weekly salaries 1 $\qquad$ | \$44.00 | \$34.00 | \$48. 50 | \$42. 50 | \$48. 50 | \$40.00 | \$33. 50 | \$46.00 | \$52.50 | \$43. 50 | \$42.00 | \$44. 50 | \$43.50 | \$38. 50 |

1 Excludes pay for overtime.
2 Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Table 3.-Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ for selected office occupations in Cleveland, by size of establishment, March 1949

| Sex, occupation, and grade | Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1} \mathrm{in}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing establishments with total employment of - |  |  | Wholesale trade establishments with total employment of - |  |  | Finance, insurance, and real estate establishments with total employment of- |  |  |
|  | 501 or more | 251-500 | 101-250 | 251 or more | 101-250 | 26-100 | 251 or more | 101-250 | 26-100 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bookkeeping-machine operators, class $\mathbf{B}$ | \$46.00 | \$45. 50 | \$42.00 | \$46.00 | \$42. 50 | \$45.00 | \$35.00 | \$35. 50 | \$38. 50 |
| Clerks, accounting .-...................... | 47. 50 | 42.50 | 45.00 | 36.50 | 42.00 | 46.00 | (2) | 39.50 | 43.00 |
| Clerks, file, class B. | 36. 50 | 34. 50 | 33.00 | 36.50 | 33.50 | 34. 50 | 31.50 | 33.00 | 30.50 |
| Clerk-typists...... | 42.50 | 39.50 | 40.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 40.50 | 36.50 | 38.00 | 35.50 |
| Stenographers, general.. | 47.00 | 48.50 | 48.00 | 43.00 | 46.00 | 45.00 | 41. 50 | 45.00 | 42.50 |

1 Excludes pay for overtime.
${ }^{2}$ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Table 4.-Scheduled weekly hours of women in Cleveland offices, March 1949

| Weekly hours | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries ${ }^{1}$ | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Trsinsportation, communication, and other publio utilities | Services |
| All offices employing women. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 35 hours. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 hours.--...- | 1. 5 |  |  | 5.6 |  | 7.2 |
| Over 35 and under $371 / 2$ hours. | 1.3 |  | 1.6 | 6.2 |  | . 3 |
| 3715 hours --......-- | 10.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 23.0 | 3.5 | 20.5 |
| Over 371/2 and under 40 hours. | 7.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 24.1 | 6.9 | 11.7 |
| 40 hours -.-..-....- 40. | 73.6 | 85.8 | 76.9 | 41.1 | 85.7 | 85.1 |
| Over 40 and, innder 44 hours. 44 hours. | 1.8 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.9 8.5 |  | . 6 | 1.3 |
| Over 44 and under 48 hours. | 3.8 .5 | 2.7 | 8.6 |  | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| 48 hours and over..-..---..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 5.-Scheduled days in workweek of women in Cleveland offices, March 1949

| Days in week | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries ${ }^{1}$ | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices employing women.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 days. | 86.7 | 93.7 | 76.4 | 85.4 | 85.8 | 80.5 |
| $53 / 2$ days. | 9.5 | 4.0 | 22.0 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 16.2 |
| 6 days.-- | . 5 |  |  | .$^{2}$ | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| Other--- | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 4.6 | -- | 1.6 |

1 Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 6.-Vacations with pay in Cleveland offices, March 1949

${ }^{1}$ Inciudes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 7.-Paid holidays in Cleveland offices, March 1949

| Number of paid helidays | Percent of workers emplojed in offlices in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices providing paid holidays. Number of holidays: | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6--------------------- | 93.4 3 3 | 99.7 | 92.1 | 83.6 | 74.4 25.3 | 85.5 |
|  |  | . 3 | 6.8 |  |  | 14.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 2.5 | . 3 |  |
|  | 1.6 |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |
| Offices providing no paid holidays.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Table 8.-Nonproduction bonuses in Cleveland offices, March 1949

${ }^{1}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 9.-Formal provisions for paid sick leave in Cleveland offices, March 1949

| Provisions for paid sick leave | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries : | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6 months of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. | 29.8 | 36.9 | 18.7 | 29.7 | 11.9 | 13.1 |
|  | 6.8 | 10.9 | 5.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.7 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 6.6 | --- |
| 6 days 7 days | 7.9 .5 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 21.5 | 1.1 |  |
|  | 3.9 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 13.1 |
|  | .1 | . 3 | 1.1 |  |  |  |
|  | .9 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Over 20 days. | . 4 |  | --- | 8 | 2.9 |  |
|  | . 4 |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave $\qquad$ | 70.2 | 63.1 | 81.3 | 70.3 | 88.1 | 86.9 |
| 1 year of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. | 38.8 | 43.4 | 26.7 | 30.0 | 52.6 | 13. 1 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.9 | 12.7 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 6.6 |  |
|  | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |  |  |  |
| 7 days 10 days | .5 7.3 | 9.4 | 3.9 9.9 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 6.0 |
|  | 7.9 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 21.4 | 1.1 | 7.1 |
|  | .2 | . 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 days - ${ }^{\text {aran }}$ - | 2.9 | 5.1 | --1-------------- |  |  |  |
| Over 20 dass <br> Other periods. | 8.4 .5 | 7.6 |  | 2.8 | 43.6 |  |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave $\qquad$ | 61.2 | 56.6 | 73.3 | 70.0 | 47.4 | 86.9 |
| 8 years of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. | 41.3 | 43.4 | 26.7 | 30.0 | 79.9 | 13.1 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 6.0 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 6.6 |  |
|  | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |  |  |  |
|  | . 5 |  | 3. 9 |  |  |  |
|  | 6.5 7.6 | 9.6 6.0 | 3.3 | 22.5 | 1.3 | 6.0 |
|  | 1.0 | $\stackrel{.}{ }$ | ${ }_{6.6}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 3.7 | 6. 5 |  | . 4 |  |  |
| Over 20 days. <br> Other periods. | 13.2 .6 | 10.9 |  | 2.8 | 72.0 | 7.1 |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave | 58.7 | 56.6 | 73.3 | 70.0 | 20.1 | 86.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
Table 10.-Insurance and pension plans in Cleveland offices, March 1949

| Type of plan | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries ${ }^{1}$ | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices with insurance or pension plans ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {Iffe }}$ | 87.2 79.8 | 97.6 91.2 | 81.7 | 59.9 43.8 | 84.8 | 86.4 |
|  | 79.8 29.8 | 91.2 36.9 | 75.1 | 43.8 7.1 | 83.1 24.8 | 82.5 16.5 |
| Retirement pension.-....-. --.....-. | 42.7 | 44.2 | 13.3 | 41.4 | 77.4 | 44.8 |
|  | 35.1 | 50.2 | 32.4 | . 7 | 6.7 | 24.6 |
| Offices with no insurance or pension plans. | 12.8 | 2.4 | 18.3 | 40.1 | 15.2 | 13.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
${ }^{2}$ Unduplicated total.

## MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, APRIL 1949

## Salaries

Considering the jobs studied in MinneapolisSt. Paul as a group, salaries of individual women office workers ranged from $\$ 22.50$ to about $\$ 85$ a week, but about half of the women earned between $\$ 33$ and $\$ 42$. Office boys and girls were the lowest paid workers studied, averaging $\$ 30$ a week. The highest paid women included in the survey were machine bookkeepers (class A book-keeping-machine operators) averaging $\$ 47.50$, while general clerks at $\$ 57.50$ and hand bookkeepers at $\$ 57$ were the highest paid men office workers studied.

General stenographers, numerically the most important group studied, earned $\$ 41$.on the average, and over three-fifths earned between $\$ 35$ and $\$ 45$. Among other numerically important jobs for women were clerk-typists at $\$ 35$ a week; accounting clerks at $\$ 40.50$; routine typists at $\$ 33$; and clerks engaged in routine filing at $\$ 31.50$. Over half the women engaged in the latter job earned between $\$ 27.50$ and $\$ 32.50$.

Although salaries of office workers in Minne-apolis-St. Paul, as in other cities, are generally expressed in monthly or weekly terms, hourly rates were computed to allow for differences in the length of the workweek. On an hourly basis the occupational averages for men studied ranged from 76 cents to $\$ 1.46$. For women, the corresponding range was 76 cents to $\$ 1.19$. The average hourly rate for women in half of the jobs was between 95 cents and $\$ 1.05$.

Office workers employed in transportation, communication, and other public utilities had higher average salaries than those in the other industry groups studied. However, these interindustry differences were not found in all jobs. There was no consistent variation in weekly salaries among establishments of different sizes.
For all industries combined salary levels apparently were somewhat higher in Minneapolis than in St. Paul. Considering individual industries, however, in order to exclude the influence of differences in industrial composition between the two cities, there were no consistent and appreciable differences in salary levels except in wholesale
trade. In that industry group, as in all industries combined, salaries were somewhat higher on the average in Minneapolis. In the other industry divisions, differences were either relatively small or there was insufficient information to warrant drawing any conclusion. ${ }^{2}$

## Work Schedules

Women office workers in the twin cities typically worked a 5 -day, 40 -hour schedule, although the workweek varied among industries. Nearly half of the workers in finance, insurance, and real estate worked less than 40 hours. The number of days that office workers were scheduled to be on their jobs also varied by industry; about half the retail trade employees worked at least $53 / 2$ days.

## Paid Vacations

All office workers were provided with at least a week's vacation after a year's service and over two-thirds were entitled to two or more weeks annually after a year's service. After 2 years' service over nine-tenths of Minneapolis-St. Paul office workers received at least 2 weeks of paid vacation. Two-thirds were entitled to some vacation after they had been employed 6 months.

## Paid Holidays

Six or more paid holidays were provided by all establishments included in the study. The most common arrangement, covering almost three-fifths of the workers, was for six holidays a year. Holiday practices varied somewhat among industries however. Over two-fifths of the workers in finance, insurance, and real estate were provided 11 paid holidays each year.

## Nonproduction Bonuses

Nearly half the workers received some form of nonproduction bonus; usually these extra payments were made at Christmas or the year-end. About three out of five workers in retail trade

[^2]received such a bonus; on the other hand, such payments were rare in transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

## Paid Sick Leave

One out of three workers in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices worked under formal provisions for paid sick leave. Again there was considerable variation in benefit provisions among industries, with 10 percent of the workers in the service industries studied covered by such arrangements after a year's service compared with half of those in retail trade.

## Insurance and Pension Plans

Nine out of 10 office workers were employed by firms with some form of insurance or pension plan in addition to social security. About half of the employees were covered by retirement pension arrangements, but such plans varied in importance among industries. Less than 10 percent of the office workers in the service industries were employed where such plans were in effect; in contrast, almost 9 out of 10 in transportation, communication, and other public utilities worked in offices with pension arrangements.

Table 1.-Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by industry division, April 1949


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.-Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by industry division, April 1949-Continued

| Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti- | Average- |  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { salary² } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers | Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti-matednum-berofwork-ers | A verage- |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { salary² } \end{array}\right\|$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { work- } \\ \text { ers } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hour- } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hour- } \\ & \text { ly } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Women-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  | Women-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerks, general | 490 | \$43. 50 | 40.0 | \$1.09 | \$42. 50 | \$40.00-\$46.00 | Manufacturing | 54 | 45.00 | 39.5 | 1.14 | 42.50 | 39.00-51.00 |
| Manufacturing | 198 | 43.50 | 40.0 | 1.09 | 42.50 | 40.00-46.00 | Finance, insurance, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade ${ }^{4}$ - | 76 | 40.00 | 41.0 | . 98 | 41.00 | 34.50-43.50 | real estate ---...------- | 58 | 46.50 | 39.0 | 1. 19 | 45.00 | 41.50-51.00 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 83 | 43.50 | 39.0 | 1.12 | 41.00 | 40.00-49.00 | Switchboard oper | 272 | 38.50 | 40.0 | 96 | 37.00 | 34.00-42.00 |
| Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing-...------ | 48 | 41.00 | 40.0 | 1.03 | 40.00 | 36.00- 43.00 |
| munication, and other |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade | 32 | 34.00 | 40.5 | . 84 | 32.00 | 30.00-36.50 |
|  | 112 | 46.00 | 40.0 | 1.15 | 44.50 | 42.50-48.50 | Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 86 | 36.00 | 39.5 | . 91 | 34.50 | 32.00-39.00 |
| Clerks, order ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ - | 307 | 40.00 | 39.5 | 1.01 | 39.50 | 34.50-42.00 | Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 64 | 48.00 | 39.5 | 1.22 | 45.00 | 40.50-61.00 | munication, and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | 78 | 40.50 | 40.0 | 1.01 | 40.50 | 36.50-42.50 | public utilities..-.--- | 51 | 45. 60 | 40.0 | 1.14 | 48.00 | 41.50-49.00 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{4}$ | 107 | 36.50 | 40.5 | . 90 | 37.50 | 33.50-39.50 | Services. | 28 | 34.50 | 40.0 | . 86 | 34.50 | $31.00-36.00$ |
| Clerks, pay-roll :-------.-- | 443 | 42.00 | 40.0 | 1.05 | 41.00 | 36.00-46.00 | Switchboard-operator - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing--.------ | 232 | 42.00 | 40.0 | 1.05 | 40.50 | $36.00-46.50$ | receptionists ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 440 | 37.00 | 39.5 | . 94 | 37.00 | 32.00- 40.00 |
| Wholesale trade | 93 | 41.50 | 40.0 | 1.04 | 41.60 | 34.00- 47.00 | Manufacturing | 176 | 38.50 | 39.5 | . 97 | 37.50 | $34.00-40.50$ |
| Retail trade ${ }^{4}$. | 37 | 42.00 | 40.5 | 1.04 | 40.00 | 37.00-42. 50 | Wholesale trade | 135 | 36.50 | 40.0 | . 91 | 37.00 | 32.00-39.50 |
| Transportation, communication, and other |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade ${ }^{\text {Finance, }}$ - ${ }^{\text {asurance, }}$, and | 38 | 36.00 | 41.0 | . 88 | 33.50 | 31.00-39.50 |
| public utilities....---- | 46 | 41.50 | 40.5 | 1.02 | 39.50 | 35.00-48.50 | resl estate. | 49 | 35.50 | 39.0 | . 91 | 35.00 | 31.00-37.00 |
| Clerk-typists | 1,981 | 35.00 | 39.5 | . 89 | 34. 50 | $32.00-37.50$ | munication, and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing-..-.-.--- | 1597 | 35.50 | 49.0 | . 89 | 35.00 | 32.50-38.00 | public utilities. | 27 | 37.50 | 37.5 | 1.00 | 38.00 | 35.00-40.00 |
| Wholesale trade | 306 | 35.00 | 40.0 | . 88 | 34.50 | $32.00-37.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade ${ }^{\text {a }}$......------ | 67 | 33.50 | 40.0 | . 84 | 33.50 | $31.00-36.00$ | Transcribing-machine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 773 | 34.50 | 39.0 | . 88 | 34.00 | $32.00-37.00$ | operators, general ${ }^{3}$ Manufacturing | 688 254 | 38.00 39.50 | 39.5 39.5 | .96 1.00 | 37.00 39.00 | $35.00-41.00$ $36.00-41.50$ |
| Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale trade.-.....-- | 185 | 38.50 | 40.0 | . 96 | 37.00 | $36.00-41.50$ $36.00-40.50$ |
| munication, and other public utilities | 93 | 38.00 | 39.5 | . 96 | 38.00 | 35.00-41.00 | Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 192 | 36.50 | 39.0 | . 94 | 36.00 | 32,00-41.50 |
| Services-...------------------ | 145 | 36.50 | 39.0 | . 94 | 35.50 | 34.50-38.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Typists, class | 342 | 39.00 | 39.5 | . 99 | 38.00 | 36.00-41.00 |
| Office girls | 349 | 30.00 | 39.5 | . 76 | 29.00 | 27.50-32.00 | Manufacturing | 116 | 38.60 | 39.5 | . 87 | 38.00 | 37.00-40.50 |
| Manufacturing- | 104 | 30. 50 | 39.5 | . 77 | 29.00 | 28.00-32.50 | Finance, insurance, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade...-...--- | 61 | 32. 50 | 40.0 | . 81 | 32.00 | 27.50-36.00 | real estate | 120 | 37.50 | 39.0 | . 96 | 37.00 | 34.50-40.50 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{\text {finance }}$---.-..... | 26 | 30.50 | 40.0 | . 76 | 29.50 | 29.50-31.00 | Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 135 | 28.00 | 39.0 | . 72 | 27.50 | 26.00-29.00 | munication, and other | 37 | 42.50 | 39.5 | 1.08 | 42,00 | 37.00-46.50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Services.------------------- | 27 | 39.50 | 39.0 | 1.01 | 38.00 | $36.50-44.00$ |
| Stenographers, gen | 2,439 | 41.00 | 39.5 | 1.04 | 40.50 | 36. 50- 44.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. | 627 | 41.00 | 40.0 | 1.03 | 41.50 | 36.50-45.00 | Typists, class $\mathrm{B}^{8}$ | 1,026 | 33.00 | 39.5 | . 84 | 32.00 | 30.50-36.00 |
| Wholesale trade | 844 | 41.00 | 40.0 | 1.03 | 40.50 | 36.50-46.00 | Manufacturing. | 172 | 34.50 | 39.5 | . 87 | 34.00 | 32.00-36.50 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{\text {4 }}$-----.....-- | 228 | 39.00 | 40.5 | . 96 | 38.00 | 35.50-41.00 | Wholesale trade......--- | 201 | 33.50 | 40.0 | . 84 | 36.50 | 30.50-36.50 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 617 | 40.00 | 39.0 | 1.03 | 40.00 | 34.50-44.00 | Finance, insurance, and real estate | 285 | 31. 50 | 39.5 | . 80 | 30.50 | 29.50-32.50 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subic utilities......---- | 208 | 44.50 41.00 | 40.0 39.0 | 1.11 | 43.00 41.00 | $39.00-49.60$ $37.50-44.00$ | public utilities...--- | 63 171 | 36.50 32.00 | 40.0 39.0 | . 81 | 37.50 32.00 | $34.50-39.50$ $31.00-33.50$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.50-42.00 | sarvices. | 271 |  |  | . 82 | 32.00 | 31.00-33.60 |

1 Excludes pay for overtime

- Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.
${ }^{2}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
- Except Minneapolis department stores.

Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by"weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Minneapolis-St. Paul, April 1949

| Weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of men- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Book. keepers. hand | Book-keep-ing-ma chine operators, class | Clerks, accounting | Clerks, general | Clerks, order | Clerks, pey-roll | Office boys | Billers, machine (billing machine) | Billers, machine <br> (bookkeeping chine) | Bookkeepers, hand | Book-zeep-ing-ma chine opersclass A | Book-keep-ing-ma chine operaclass B | Calculating. machine operators cometer type) | Calcu- latingmachine (other than <br> tometer type) |
| Under \$20.00.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.90...- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00-\$27.49. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 |
| \$27.50-\$29.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.5 |  | 12.4 | 3.5 |  | 3.9 | 3.2 | 6.4 |
|  |  | 2.9 |  |  |  | 11.6 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 1.3 |  | 11.1 | 5.9 16.9 | 15.5 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 32.50-\$ 34.99 \\ \$ 35.00-\$ 37.49 . \end{array}$ | 1.1 .4 | 28.5 21.4 | 4.1 5.2 |  | 2.3 2.3 | 7.7 | 12.3 5.0 | 15.3 22.3 | 26.4 33.4 | 6. 9 | 1.2 2.5 | 16.9 24.8 | 16.9 21.4 | 18.7 19.2 |
| \$37.50-839.09. | 1.8 | 35.7 | 5.5 | 2.9 |  | 1.9 | 5.6 | 13.9 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 10.0 |
| \$40.00-\$42.49 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 1.9 | . 7 | 17.1 | 5.6 | 21.2 | 11.1 | 16.8 | 18.5 | 25.6 |
| \$42.50-\$44.99 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 |  | 4.2 |  | 9.5 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 6.8 |
| \$45.00-\$47.49 | 15.9 | 1.4 | 14.9 | 8.1 | 17.5 | 7.7 |  | 6.2 |  | 20.3 | 29.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| \$47.50-\$49.99.... | 9.4 |  | 3.7 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 1.9 | - | 1.7 | -.....- | 5.6 | 4.3 | .2 | 3.8 |  |
| \$50.00-\$52.49 | 17.1 |  | 14.4 | 3.5 | 22.7 | 3.8 |  | .3 |  | 20.3 | 17.9 | .7 | . 9 | . 5 |
| \$52.50-\$54.99 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 4.1 4.3 | 10.5 11.6 | 4.8 6.5 | 23.2 1.9 |  | 3.8 |  | 2.6 .9 | 7.4 3.1 | . 3 |  |  |
| \$57.50-\$59.99............... | 8.3 |  | 5. 2 | 11.6 | . 8 | 5.8 |  |  |  | 3.9 | 6.2 |  |  |  |
| \$60.00-\$62.49...---....-- | 2.2 |  | 5.5 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 11.6 |  | .3 | - |  | 3.7 |  | . 1 |  |
| \$62.50-\$64.99... | 1.4 |  | 2.4 | 3.5 | 7.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$65.00- $\mathbf{8 6 7 . 4 9}$ | 1.1 |  | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -------- | . 7 | -------- |  | --.-.--- |  |  |  |
| \$67.50-889.99.-- | 13.8 |  | 2.0 | 7.0 |  | 1.9 |  |  |  | . 4 |  |  |  |  |
| \$70.00-\$72.49 | . 4 |  | 1.9 | 2.9 |  | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$72.50-\$74.90 | 1.8 |  | 1.5 | 1.7 | . 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$75.00-\$79.99. | 2.2 |  | 1.1 | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00-\$84.99-...-......- | 4 |  | . 6 | 2.9 |  | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$85.00 \$89.99 | 4.7 |  | . 8 | 2.3 |  | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00-\$94.99. - | $\cdot 7$ |  | .3 |  |  | 1.9 |  | ------- | -----. | - |  |  |  |  |
| \$100.00 and over.... | .8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers | 276 | 78 | 784 | 172 | 355 | 52 | 301 | 288 | 72 | 231 | 162 | 921 | 746 | 219 |
| Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | \$57.00 | \$37.00 | \$50. 50 | \$57. 50 | \$62.00 | \$63. 50 | \$30.00 | \$38. 60 | \$34.00 | \$45.00 | \$47. 60 | \$37. 50 | \$38.00 | \$36. 50 |

[^3]Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Minneapolis-St. Paul, April 1949-Continued

| Weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Clerks, file, class $A$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Clerks, } \\ \text { file, } \\ \text { class } \mathrm{B} \end{array}\right\|$ | Clerks, general | Clerks, order | Clerks, pay-pay- | Clerktypists | Office girls | Stenog- <br> raphers. general | Stenographers, cal | Switch board operstors | Switch-board-opera-tor-re-ceptionists | Tran-scrib-ing-machine operageneral | $\begin{gathered} \text { Typ- } \\ \text { ists, } \\ \text { class A } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Typ- } \\ & \text { ists, } \\ & \text { class B } \end{aligned}$ |
| Under \$20.00.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.90 | 0.1 |  | 0.1 |  |  |  | 0.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00-\$27.49 | 1 |  | 10.7 |  |  |  | 1.0 | 19.8 |  |  |  | 0.2 | 1.0 |  | 1.3 |
| \$27.50-\$29.99 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 6.5 |  | 8.5 | 48.6 | 1.8 |  | 2.6 | . 7 | 3.5 |  | 21.4 |
| \$30.00-\$32.49 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 26.7 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 20.1 | 11.5 | 4.3 |  | 17.2 | 24.5 | 6. 6 | 5.8 | 27.4 |
| \$32.50-\$34.99 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 17.7 | 2.3 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 21.5 | 8.9 | 9.3 |  | 22.0 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 20.3 |
|  | 13.1 | 17.6 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 17.8 | 22.8 | 4.0 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 11.4 | 17.3 | 27.7 | 21.9 | 18.6 |
| \$37.50-\$39.99 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 15. 4 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 18.0 | 13.1 | 24.3 | 8.1 |
| \$40.00-\$42.49 | 11.8 | 24.4 | 1.8 | 29.2 | 23.7 | 18.6 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 2.4 |
| \$42.50-\$44.99 | 10.8 | 14.9 | . 5 | 20.0 | 4.2 | 12.2 | 2.2 | . 6 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 | . 3 |
| \$45.00-\$47.49- | 5.2 |  | . 1 | 10.6 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 1.0 |  | 10.7 | 14.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | . 2 |
| \$47.50-\$49.99 |  |  |  | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.5 | . 5 |  | 4.5 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | . 6 |  |
| \$50.00-\$52.49 | 3. 5 | 1.4 |  | 4.9 | 5. 2 | 7.0 | . 1 |  | 4.6 | 16.9 | 1.1 | 2.5 | .9 | 4.7 |  |
| \$52.50-\$54.99 | 6.8 |  | . 1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 |  |  | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 9 | . 3 |  |
| \$55.00-\$57.49 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .-.-. | 2.0 | ------ | 2.9 |  |  | . 8 | 6.9 | . 4 |  | .6 |  | --...... |
|  | . 7 | .9 |  | 2.7 .2 | 3.3 | 2.1 | . 1 |  | .4 | 2.15 | .4 | .2 | ------- |  |  |
| \$62.50-\$64.99 | .1 | . 5 |  | 1.2 | 2.0 | . 2 |  |  | . 1 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$65.00-\$67.49-...------------ | . 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$67.50-\$69.99-.............-... |  |  |  |  |  | . 2 |  |  | (2) |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |
| \$77.00-\$72.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$72.50-\$74.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 4 | -----... |  |  |  |
| \$75.00-879.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00-\$84.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$85.00-\$89.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$90.00-\$94.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$95.00-\$99.99. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100.00 and over -----.-....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers. $\qquad$ | 1,747 | 221 | 1,005 | 490 | 307 | 443 | 1,081 | 349 | 2,439 | 189 | 272 | 440 | 686 | 342 | 1,026 |
| Average weekly salaries 1...-. | \$40.50 | \$39.50 | \$31. 50 | \$43. 50 | \$40.00 | \$42.00 | \$35.00 | \$30.00 | \$41.00 | \$46.00 | \$38. 50 | \$37.00 | \$38.00 | \$39.00 | \$33.00 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes pay for overtime.
3 Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Table 3.-Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ for selected office occupations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by city and industry division, April 1949

| Sex, occupation, and industry division | Minne-apolis- <br> St. Paul | Minneapolis | St. Paul | Sex, occupation, and industry division | Minne-apolis- <br> St. Paul | Minneapolis | St. Paul |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  |  |  | Women-Continued |  |  |  |
| Bookkeepers, hand ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | \$57.00 | \$57.00 | \$56. 50 | Clerks, general ${ }^{2}$-Con |  |  |  |
|  | 54.00 | 63.50 | 55.00 | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | \$46.00 | \$48. 50 | \$45.00 |
| Clerks, accounting ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 50.50 | 52.00 | 48. 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing .-. | 53.00 | 51.50 | 56. 50 | Clerks, order ${ }^{2}$ | 40.00 | 40.50 | 39.50 |
| Wholesale trade | 47.50 | 49.00 | 45. 50 | Manufacturing | 48. 00 | 46. 00 | ${ }^{(8)}$ ) 00 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate-- | 46.50 | 49.50 | 43.50 |  | 40.50 36.50 | 44.50 | 35.00 37.00 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 50.00 | 65.00 | 51.50 |  | 30.50 | 35.00 | 37.00 |
| Olerks, general ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 57.50 | 56. 00 | 61.00 |  | 42.00 42.00 | 43.00 42.50 | 40.00 41.50 |
| Manufacturing | 54.00 | 54.50 |  | Wholesale trade | 41.50 | 46. 50 | 36.00 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 63.00 | 60.00 | 65.50 | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 41. 50 | 39.50 | (3) |
| Clerks, order ${ }^{2}$ | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | Clerk-typists ? | 35. 00 | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| Manufacturing | 56.00 | 53.50 | 57.50 | Manufacturing | 35.50 | 35.00 | 36.00 |
|  | 50.50 | 51.50 | 46.00 | Wholesale trade | 35.00 | 37.00 | 34.00 |
| Office boys ? | 30.00 | 31.00 | 29.00 | Finance, insurance, and real estate | 34.50 | 33.50 | 35.00 |
| Manufacturing | 30.00 | 30.50 | 29.50 | other public utilities. | 38.00 | 40.50 | 37.00 |
| Wholesale trade | 28.50 | 31.00 | 27.00 | Services.- | 36.50 | 37.00 | 34.00 |
| Women |  |  |  | Office girls ${ }^{2}$ | 30.00 | 30. 00 | 29.50 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 30.50 32.50 |  |  |
| Manufacturing ................ | 38.00 39.00 | 39.50 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | Finance, insurance, and real estate---- | 28.00 | 28.00 | (3) |
| Wholesale trade.. | 39.00 | 42.00 | 34.50 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Stenographers, general ------...------ | 41.00 | 41. 00 | 41. 00 |
| Bookkeeping-machine operators, class $B^{2}$ | 37.50 | 37.00 | 38.00 | Wanufacturing- | 41.00 41.00 | 41. 41.50 | 41.50 40.50 |
| Manufacturing | 38.50 | 39.00 |  | Retail trade 4 .- | 39.00 | 39.50 | 36.50 |
| Wholesale trade | 38.50 | 38.50 | 38. 50 | Finance, insurance, and real estate-- | 40.00 | 40.00 | 39.50 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.- | 35.00 | 34. 50 | 36.50 | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 44.50 | 44.50 | 44. 00 |
| Calculating-machine operators (Comp- |  |  |  |  | 41.00 | 41.50 |  |
| tometer type) ${ }^{2}$ Manufacturing | 38.00 39.00 | 38.50 39.00 | 37.50 39.50 | Switchboard operators ${ }^{2}$ | 38.50 | 38.50 |  |
| Wholesale trade- | 37.50 | 38.00 | 36.00 | Manufacturing | 41.00 | 39.00 | (3) |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 39.50 | 38.50 | (3) | Finance, insurance, and real estate-- | 36.00 | 36. 50 | 35.50 |
|  |  |  |  | other public utilities | 45.50 | 46.00 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type) ${ }^{2}$ | 36. 50 | 38.50 | 35. 00 | Switchboard-operator-receptionists ${ }^{2}$-. - | 37.00 | 38.00 | 35. 50 |
|  | 37.50 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 37.00 | Manufacturing--.-.-.---------.-...- | 38. 50 | 38.50 | 38. 50 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.-- | 35.00 | 36.50 | 34.00 | Wholesale trade | 36.50 35.50 | 37.50 37.00 | $\text { (3) }^{35.00}$ |
| Clerks, accounting | 40.50 | 41.50 | 37.50 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.00 | 41.50 | 39. 00 | Transcribing-machine operators, gen- |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade.-.-.-.....................- | 41.50 | 42.00 | 38.50 | eral ${ }^{2}$ | 38.00 | 39.00 | 37.00 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{\text {- }}$. | 37.00 | 38.50 | 34.50 | Manufacturing | 39. 50 | 39.00 | 39.50 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate-- | 38.50 | 39.00 | 37.00 | Wholesale trade -.-.-.-.-------.-.-- | 38.50 | 39.00 39.00 | 37.50 34.50 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 42.50 | 42.50 |  | Finance, insurance, and real estate.-- | 36.50 | 39.00 | 34. 50 |
|  | 41.00 | 43.00 | (3) | Typists, class $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ - | 39.00 | 39.00 | 38. 50 |
| Clerks, file, class A | 39.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | Manufacturing----- ${ }^{\text {Finance, }}$ insurance, | 38.50 37.50 | 38.00 |  |
|  | 40.50 | 40.00 | ${ }^{30.50}$ | Transportation, communication, and |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 38.50 | 38.50 |  | other public utilities. | 42.50 | 46.50 | (3) |
| Clerks, file, class B ${ }^{\text {2 }}$.....................- | 31.50 | 31.50 | 31.50 | Typists, class B ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 33. 00 | 33.00 | 32. 50 |
|  | 33.50 | 33.00 | 34. 00 | Manufacturing | 34. 50 | 34. 50 | 34. 00 |
| Wholesale trade | 32.50 | 33. 50 | 31.00 |  | 33.50 | 34.00 | 32.50 |
| Retail trade 4 | 31.00 |  | 31.50 | Finance, insurance, and real estate- | 31.50 | 31.00 | 31.50 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.-- | 29.50 | 29. 50 | 29.50 | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 36.50 | 37.00 |  |
| Clerks, general ${ }^{2}$ | 43. 50 | 43. 50 | 44. 00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | (3) |
| Manufacturing-a--.- | 43.50 43.50 | 43.50 44.50 | (3) 44.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4][^5]Table 4.-Average weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ for women in selected office occupations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by size of establishment, April 1949

| Occupation and grade | Average weekly salaries 1 in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing establishments with total employment of - |  |  | Wholesale establishments with total employment of - |  |  |
|  | 501 or more | 251-500 | 101-250 | 251 or more | 101-250 | 20-100 |
| Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ----- | \$39.50 | \$41.50 | \$39.00 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$37.00 | \$39.00 |
| Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type) | 38. 50 | 40.00 | (9) | \$35.50 | 38. 50 | 37.50 |
|  | 44.00 | 39.50 | ( 41.00 | 39.50 | 43.50 | 41. 50 |
|  | 33.50 | 35.00 | 33.50 | $31.00$ | 31.50 | 34.00 |
|  | 42.50 | 41.50 | 42.50 | (9) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 41.50 | 41.00 |
|  | 3600 | 35. 60 | 35.00 | (2) 0 | 33.00 | 36.50 |
|  | 40.50 | 40. 50 | 42. 50 | 37.50 | 40.50 | 42.00 |
| Transcribing-machine operators, general.-..-- | 38. 50 | (1) 40.50 | 38.50 | 39.00 | 38. 50 | 38.00 |
|  | 33.50 | (1) | 35.00 | 34.00 | 32.50 | 35.00 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes pay for overtime.
2 Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Table 5.-Scheduled weekly hours of women in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices, April 1949


Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

Table 6.-Scheduled days in workweek of women in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices, April 1949

| Days in week | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade 1 | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices employing women. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 days... | 83.9 | 98.2 | 94.5 | 46.1 | 73.2 | 93.2 | 86.7 |
| $53 /$ days. | 9.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 47.4 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 13.3 |
| 6 days...- Other | 5.9 .6 |  | 3.0 | 1.2 | 17.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 6.3 | . 3 | --------------- | --------******* |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

Table 7.-Vacations with pay in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices, April 1949

| Vacation policy | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade: | Finance, insur ance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 year of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with paid vacations..- | 100.0 29.7 | 100.0 25.4 | 100.0 38.9 | 100.0 84.7 | 100.0 2.3 | 100.0 67.6 | 100.0 26.8 |
| Over 1 and under 2 weeks. | $\begin{array}{r}29.7 \\ \hline .4\end{array}$ | ${ }^{25.4}$ |  |  | 2.3 |  |  |
| 2 weeks.....-...-...-..... Over 2 weeks | 67.4 2.5 | 68.7 4.6 | 58.3 2.8 | 15.3 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 32.4 | 69.3 3.9 |
| Offices with no paid vacations------.----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 years of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offlces with paid vacations.---- 1 week. | ${ }_{8.1}^{100.0}$ |  | 100.0 14.3 | 100.0 22.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 2.7 | 100.0 .2 |
| $1{ }^{1}$ Week 1 and under 2 weeks | 9.1 | 15.0 1.3 7.1 | 14.3 | 22.3 |  | 2.7 |  |
|  | 87.2 3.3 | 77.1 6.6 | ${ }_{28}^{8.9}$ | 77.7 | 1.4 | 97.3 | 90.9 8.9 |
| Offices with no paid vacations.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 years of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 91.9 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 3.4 \\ 89.5 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.0 \\ 1.8 \\ 95.4 \\ 2.8 \end{gathered}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.01.988.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ \stackrel{2}{2} \\ \mathbf{6 5 . 8} \\ 34.0 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 6.3 | 6.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

Table 8.-Paid holidays in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices, April 1949

| Number of paid holidays | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade 1 | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offless studied... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices providing paid holidays.. Number of holidays: | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6.-.-.......---............... | 57.2 | 85.2 | 68.3 | 88.1 | 12.3 | 46.2 | 87.7 |
| 612 | 5.9 7.7 | . 6 | 2.7 8.2 | 4.3 2.5 | 14.7 3 | 5.6 48.2 | 2.2 |
| 732--......... | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 |  | 2.7 |  |  |
| 8. | 4.7 |  | 2.4 | 5.1 | 11.6 | --............... | 10.1 |
| ${ }_{9}^{81 \%}$ | 5.2 2.2 | 12.1 |  |  | 5.8 7.5 | --.................. |  |
| 10 | 2.2 |  | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14.5 |  | 11.5 |  | 41.7 |  |  |
| Offces providing no paid holidays |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onces providing no pald holndas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

Table 9.-Nonproduction bonuses in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices, April 1949

| Type of bonus | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retall trade: | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices with nonproduction bonuses....-- | 47.5 | 52.0 | 48.5 | 61.0 | 52.5 | 3.5 | 52.1 |
| Christmas or year-end.---.-.-........-- | 41.6 | 37.7 | 44.8 | 61.0 | 49.0 | 3.5 | 52.1 |
|  | 4.5 | 14.3 | 3.7 |  | 1.3 | -................ |  |
| Offices with no nomproduction bonuses..- | 52.5 | 48.0 | 51.5 | 39.0 | 47.5 | 96.5 | 47.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

Table 10.-Formal provisions for paid sick leave in Minneapolis-St. Paul offices, April 1949

| Provisions for paid sick leave | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade ${ }^{1}$ | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation communication and other public utilities | Services |
|  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6 months of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. | 30.5 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 35. 2 | 25.8 | 43.1 | 6.1 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}3.0 \\ 13.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4.8 \\ 19.4 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 6.7 12.5 | 3.4 30.6 | 2.6 | 24.9 | 6.1 |
|  | 5.7 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 |  |
| 7 days......---...-.........................- | .4 4 | 3.1 | 3.6 |  | 9.3 | 3.8 |  |
| 12 days. | 4.3 .2 | 3.1 | 3.6 |  | 9.3 |  |  |
|  | . 4 |  |  |  | 1.4 |  | --- |
| 20 days | 1.1 | . 9 |  |  | 1.1 | 5.7 |  |
|  | 1.6 |  |  |  | 4.7 | 1.9 |  |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave. | 69.5 | 67.5 | 67.3 | 64.8 | 74.2 | 56.9 | 83.9 |
| 1 year of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with tormal provisions for paid sick leave. | 34.2 | 34.8 | 36.4 | 50.1 | 29.6 | 43.1 | 10.4 |
| Under 5 days............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.5 3.3 | 9.1 2.8 | 8.4 5.4 | 23.0 19.5 | ----------.--- | 3.8 | 6.1 |
| 7 days | .4 |  |  |  |  | 3.8 |  |
| 10 days | 10.8 | 11.1 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 11.5 | 26.7 |  |
|  | 5.2 | 2.9 | 9.9 |  | 6.7 | 1.2 | 4.3 |
|  | 4.1 | 8.0 |  |  | 6.1 |  |  |
|  | .2 1.6 | . 9 | 1.2 |  | 1.1 | 5.7 |  |
|  | 1.6 |  |  | 5.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 |  |
| Information not available. | 1.5 |  | 1.2 |  | 4.2 |  |  |
| Offices with no formal provisions for pald sick leave. $\qquad$ | 65.8 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 49.9 | 70.4 | 56.9 | 89.6 |
| 2 years of service <br> Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34.9 | 34.8 | 36.4 | 52.1 | 29.6 | 49.1 | 10.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 days.. | 3.5 | 4.0 | 8.4 |  |  | 3.8 | 6.1 |
| 6 days....................................- | 3.1 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 19.5 |  |  |  |
|  | . 4 |  |  |  |  | 3.8 | . |
| 10 days | 9.8 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 32.6 | 5.7 | 26.7 |  |
|  | 4.4 | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 9.9 |  | 6.7 | 1.2 | -- |
|  | 3.4 | 5.7 | 1.7 |  | 4.7 |  |  |
|  | 1.0 | 1.5 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |
|  | 6.1 .2 | 13.0 | 3.6 |  | 1.1 | 11.7 | 4.3 |
|  | 3.0 |  | 1.2 |  | 9.4 |  |  |
| Offeres with no formal provisions for paid sick leave. $\qquad$ | 65.1 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 47.9 | 70.4 | 50.9 | 89.6 |

[^6]Table 11.—Insurance and pension plans in Minneapolis-St. Paul offces, April 1949

| Type of plan | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade 1 | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices with insurance or pension plans ${ }^{2}$-- | 90.2 | 93.8 | 90.7 | 58.4 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 53.3 |
|  | 81.7 | 88.6 | 76.6 | 48.5 | 89.1 | 88.2 | 53.3 |
|  | 35.3 | 57.0 | 31.3 | 36.0 | 21.5 | 36.4 | 3. 1 |
|  | 50.1 56.4 | 36.1 62.2 | 33.1 52.7 | 35.9 37.2 | 74.6 80.1 | 87.2 10.1 | 8.1 14.8 |
| Offices with no insurance or pension plans. | 9.8 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 41.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 46.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.
${ }^{2}$ Unduplicated total.

## PORTLAND, OREG., FEBRUARY 1949

## Salaries

Weekly salaries of Portland office workers were highest for hand bookkeepers and lowest for office boys and girls in February 1949. Women hand bookkeepers averaged $\$ 60$ a week, as compared with an average of $\$ 70.50$ for men in this position. Office boys and girls averaged $\$ 34$ and $\$ 35$, respectively. Women general stenographers, numerically the most important occupational group studied, received an average of $\$ 45$ weekly. Men were most frequently employed as order clerks and accounting clerks. Average salaries for these two jobs were $\$ 60$ and $\$ 58.50$, respectively.

On an hourly basis, occupational averages for women ranged from 88 cents to $\$ 1.51$. For 18 of the 21 jobs studied, average rates were $\$ 1$ or more. Hourly rates for men's jobs ranged from 85 cents to $\$ 1.77$.

Among individual women workers in the lower paid jobs, salaries generally fell within a range of $\$ 30$ or less but there were greater differences in individual salaries in some of the higher paid positions. The lowest paid women hand bookkeepers received $\$ 37.50$ but top salaries for women in this job were about $\$ 95$. In each occupation studied, except that of hand bookkeepers, at least half of the women had weekly earnings varying by no more than $\$ 10$. More than half of the general stenographers in Portland receivedsalaries between $\$ 40$ and $\$ 47.50$.

Explanation of variations in the salaries of
individual workers lies partly in differences in rate structure among Portland industries. Examination of average salaries, job by job, among the six broad industry groups studied shows definite earnings advantages in some industry groups. Generally, highest rates were found in wholesale trade; manufacturing; and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities groups. There was no evidence that size of establishment had a consistent influence on interoffice differences in rates. Differences in length of service and similar factors help to explain the range in individual salaries within occupations.

## Work Schedules

Nine of every 10 women employed in Portland offices had a scheduled workweek of 40 hours. The 5-day week was also generally in effect but was less widespread than the 40 -hour week. A number of establishments in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities observed $5 \not / 2$ - and 6 -day weekly schedules for office employees. For example, in offices of retail trade firms the 40 -hour week was universal, but for offices with over two-fifths of the employees the weekly schedule called for $5 \frac{1}{2}$ or 6 days of work. Weekly schedules under 40 hours were confined chiefly to finance, insurance, and real estate; and were found to a lesser extent in transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

## Paid Vacations

Paid-vacation provisions were universal for office workers in Portland. Vacations of 2 weeks' duration after 1 year of service were in force for three-fifths of the workers, while most of the remaining employees were granted 1 week after this amount of service. Vacation plans were most liberal in finance, insurance, and real estate establishments. After 5 years of service almost all offices allowed 2-week vacations, but few provided for vacations of longer periods.

## Paid Holidays

All but a negligible number of Portland office workers received paid holidays. The typical arrangement was for six holidays a year, although in some industries more liberal provisions were the rule-notably in the finance, insurance, and real estate; and the transportation, communication, and other public utilities groups. In the former, three-fifths of the employees observed 10 or 11 holidays each year; and in the latter, firms with about four-fifths of office employment allowed 7 or 8 holidays.

## Nonproduction Bonuses

One in every four workers was employed in an office that supplemented basic pay with a nonproduction bonus. Almost without exception
the bonus was a Christmas or year-end payment. Bonus payments were most prevalent in manufacturing. Offices accounting for almost twothirds of the employees in this group had some type of bonus plan.

## Paid Sick Leave

About one-fifth of the workers were employed in offices having formal provisions for sick leave with pay after 1 year of service. Time allowances varied widely among companies, from 5 to more than 20 days annually. The most typical arrangements were for 10 to 15 days.

In offices with formal plans, most workers were eligible for sick leave after only 6 months of service. Such plans were most notable in retail trade and transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

## Insurance and Pension Plans

Offices employing about three-fourths of Portland office workers provided some type of insurance or pension plan for which the firms paid at least part of the premiums. Such plans were most prevalent in the finance, insurance, and real estate; and the transportation, communication, and other public utility groups. Retirement pensions (in addition to Federal old-age and survivors insurance) also covered a high proportion of employees in these industries.

Table 1.-Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, February 1949

| Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti-matednum-berofwork-ers | A verage |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { \&n } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { sala- } \\ \mathrm{ry}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers | Sex, occupation, and industry division | $\begin{gathered} \text { Esti- } \\ \text { mated } \\ \text { num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { work- } \\ \text { ers } \end{gathered}$ | A verage |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { sala- } \\ \mathbf{r y}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hour- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Hour } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| Men | 7626 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 70.50 \\ 73.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.77 \\ 1.83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 72.50 \\ 75.00 \end{array}$ | $\$ 60.00-\$ 75.50$ <br> 63. 50-75. 50 | Men-Continued | 286828 | \$63.00 | 39.5 | \$1. 59 | \$63. 50 | \$54.00-\$73.00 |
| Bookkeepers, hand |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clerks, pay-roll <br> Office boys ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anufacturin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $34.00$$30.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 39.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .85 \\ & .75 \end{aligned}$ | 32.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.00-37.00 \\ & 28.00-30.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clerks, accounting ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20868 | $\begin{aligned} & 58.50 \\ & 56.50 \end{aligned}$ | 39.539.0 | 1.471.45 | $\begin{aligned} & 55.50 \\ & 54.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.00-64.50 \\ & 51.00-57.50 \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing <br> Women |  |  |  |  | 28.00 |  |
| Manufacturing....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| munication, and other public utilities | 43 | 58.50 | 40.0 | 1.47 | 57.50 | 52.00-63.50 | Billers, machine (billing machine) ${ }^{3}$ | 14761 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.00 | 40.040.0 | 1.05 | 42.00 | $40.00-44.50$$40.00-43.50$ |
| Clerks, general ${ }^{2}$--......- | 75 | 59.50 | 40.0 | 1.49 | 61.00 | 52.00-67.00 | Wholessle trade <br> Transportation, communication, and other |  | 42.00 |  | 1.05 | 41.50 |  |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 46 | 59.50 | 40.0 | 1.49 | 60.00 | 51.00-69.00 | munication, and other public utilities | 49 | $45.00$ | $40.0$ | 1.13 | 43.00 | 42.00-49.50 |
| Clerks, order ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. | 328 | 60.00 | 40.0 | 1.50 | 57.50 | 52.00-63.50 | Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) | 85 | 4. 50 | 40.0 | 1.11 | 45.00 | 40.00-49.00 |
| Manufacturing | 50 | 63.00 | 39.5 | 1.33 | 55.00 | 45.00-58. 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | $\begin{gathered} 245 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | 61. 50 <br> 61.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $1.54$ <br> 1.52 | $\begin{aligned} & 57.50 \\ & 60.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.00-63.50 \\ & 56.00-65.50 \end{aligned}$ | Bookkeepers, hand ${ }^{\text {s }}$ $\qquad$ Manufacturing Wholesale trade $\qquad$ <br> Finance, insurance, and real estate. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 177 \\ 39 \\ 83 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \\ & 6.50 \\ & 57.00 \\ & 65.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.51 \\ & 1.59 \\ & 1.43 \\ & 1.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.50 \\ & 60.00 \\ & 57.50 \\ & 69.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00-69.00 \\ & 55.50-669.00 \\ & 47.00-63.50 \\ & 52.00-73.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| munication, and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| public utilities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7]Table 1.-Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, February 1949-Continued

| Sex, occupation, and industry division |  | A verage- |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { sala- } \\ \mathrm{ry}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Salary range of midale 50 percent of workers | Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti-matednum-berofwork-ers | A verage- |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { sala- } \\ \text { ry }^{2} \end{array}\right\|$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { mated } \\ \text { num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { work- } \\ \text { ers } \end{array}\right\|$ | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Hour } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | Hour- ly rate |  |  |
| Women-Continued | 60 | \$49.00 | 40.0 | \$1. 23 | \$48. 50 | \$47.00-\$52.00 | Women-Continued | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 43.00 \\ 45.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 1.07 \\ 1.13 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \$ 42.00 \\ 42.50 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\$ 40.50-\$ 43.50$ <br> 41. $50-45.00$ |
| Bookkeeping-machine |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale trade <br> Clerks, pay-roll ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bookkeeping-machine op- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20174 | 47.0049.00 | 40.0 | 1.18 | 46.5048.50 | $41.50-51.00$$45.00-54.00$ |
| erators, class ${ }^{3}$ - | 375 | 44. 50 | 40.0 | 1. 11 | 43.50 | 40.50-47.00 <br> 42. $50-54.00$ <br> 44.00-46.00 | Transportation, communication, and other public utiiities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 119 | 48. 50 | 40.0 | 1.21 | 50.00 |  |  | 30 | 49.50 | 39.5 | 1.231.25 | 49.00 |  |
| Retail trade ...........--- | 36 | 44. 00 | 40.0 | 1.10 | 45.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.00-53.00 |
| al | 180 | 41.00 | 40.0 | 1.03 | 42. 50 | 38.00-44.50 | Clerk-typists ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 680 | 39.50 | 40.0 | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing | 117 | 42.00 | 39.5 | 1.06 | 42.50 | 38.00-46.00 |
| Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 42.00-50.00 \\ 42.50-48.50 \end{array}$ | Wholesale trad | 1521534 | 41.50 | 40.0 | 1.04 | 41.50 | 39.00-45.00 |
| type)s | 528 | 46. 00 | 40.0 | 1.15 | 45.00 |  | Retail trade |  | 37.50 | 40.0 | . 94 | 37.00 | 32.00-40.00 |
| Manufacturing | 100 | 45. 50 | 40.0 | 1.14 | 44.00 |  | Finance, insurance, and | 217 | 37.00 | 30.5 | . 93 |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | 259 | 48. 50 | 40.0 | 1.21 | 46. 00 | 36.00-46.00 | real estate |  |  |  |  | 37.00 | 34. $50-39.00$ |
| Retail trade -... | 106 | 41.00 | 40.0 | 1.03 | 40.50 |  | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 37 | 43.50 | 40.0 | 1.09 |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 31 | 43.50 | 40.0 | 1.08 | 43.50 | 37.50-47.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 43.00 | 40.50-47.00 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 32 | 47. 50 | 39.5 | 1. 20 | 47. 50 | 43.00-51.50 | Office girls s.-....-..-........ Finance, insurance, and | 127 75 |  | 40.0 | . 88 | 34. | 31.00-38.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.50 | 40.0 | . 84 | 32.00 | 31.00-38.00 |
| Calculating-machine operators (other than Comp- |  |  |  |  |  | 40.00-46.00 | Stenographers, general ${ }^{\text {s --- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 963 \\ 177 \\ 303 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | 45.00 | 40.0 | 1.13 | 45.00 | 40.50-49.50 |
| tometer type)......-....- | 33 | 41.50 | 40.0 | 1.03 | 40.50 |  | Manufacturing--...-..- |  | 47.00 | 40.0 | 1.18 | 47.00 | 42.50- 49.50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale trade |  | 47.00 | 40.0 | 1.17 | 46.00 | 42.50-50.00 |
| Clerks, accounting | 645 | 46. 50 | 40.0 | 1.16 | 46. 00 | 44.50-52.00 | Retail trade------------ |  |  | 40.0 | 1.01 | 40. | 36.50-42.00 |
| Manufacturing | 111 | 48.50 | 40.5 | 1. 19 | 48. 50 |  | real estate | 243 | $44.00$ |  | 1.10 | 43.60 | 40.50-48.50 |
| Wholesale trade | 178 | 49.50 | 40.5 | 1. 23 | 50.00 | - $37.00-46.50$ | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade... | 136 | 41.50 | 40.0 | 1.04 | 41.50 |  |  | 80 | 46.50 | 40.0 | 1. 16 | 45.00 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 80 | 43.50 | 39.5 | 1.10 | 45.00 | 39.00-46.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.00-49.00 |
| Transportation, com- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Switchboard operators ${ }^{3}$..- | 154 | $\begin{aligned} & 43.50 \\ & 46.50 \\ & 40.50 \\ & 37.00 \end{aligned}$ | 39.5 | 1.10 | 42. 50 | 38.00-49.00 |
| munication, and other |  |  |  |  |  | 43.00-51.50 | Manufacturing | 343031 |  | 40.0 | 1.16. | 42. 50 | 42.00-50.50 |
| public utilities.--- | 119 | 47.50 | 40.0 | 1. 20 | 45.50 |  | Wholesale trade |  |  | 40.0 | 1.02 | 42.50 | 34.50-44.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade. |  |  | 40.0 | . 93 | 38.00 | 34.50- 40.50 |
| Clerks, file, class $A^{3}$. | 108 | 41.50 | 40.0 | 1. 04 | 40.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 39.00-45.50 \\ & 38.50-46.00 \end{aligned}$ | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade......-- | 34 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 1.05 | 39.00 |  |  | 27 | 48.50 | 39.5 | 1.22 | 49.00 | 45.00-51.50 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 45 | 41.00 | 40.0 | 1.02 | 40.50 | 39.00-43.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Switchboard-operatorreceptionists ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 40.0 | 1.08 |  |  |
| Clerks, file, class B | 227 | 35. 50 | 40.0 | . 88 | 35. 50 | $31.00-38.00$ <br> 38.00- 45.00 | Manufacturing-.-.....-. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43.50 \\ & 45.00 \end{aligned}$ | 38.5 | 1.13 | 44.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.00-47.00 \\ & 42.50-48.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | 30 | 41.50 | 40.0 | 1. 04 | 40.50 |  |  | 62 | 44.50 | 40.0 | 1.11 | 44.00 | 42.50-48.50 |
| Retail trade............- | 41 | 32.00 | 40.0 | . 80 | 31.00 | $30.00-32.50$ | real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 89 | 33.00 | 40.0 | . 83 | 32.00 | 31.00-35. 50 |  | 35 | 38.50 | 40.0 | . 97 | 38.00 | 34. 50-42.50 |
| Transportation, communication, and other |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transcribing-machine operators, general ${ }^{3}$ Finance, insurance, and real estate............. | 111 | 0 | . | 10 |  | 39.00-47.50 |
| public utilities...-...- | 28 | 39.00 | 40.0 | . 97 | 39.00 | 37.00-40.00 |  | 33 | 42. 50 | 39.5 | 1.06 | 44.00 | 36. 50- 47. 50 |
| Clerks, general ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 234 | 48.00 | 40.0 | 1.20 | 48. 50 | 42.50-52.00 | Typists, class A ${ }^{3}$ - .-...--- |  |  | 39.5 |  |  | 40.00-48.00 |
| Manufacturing | 66 | 50.00 | 40.0 | 1. 25 | 50.50 | 42.50-55.50 |  | 67 | 44.00 |  | 1.12 | 43.50 |  |
| Wholesale trade........-- | 70 24 | 46.50 42.50 | 40.0 | 1.16 |  | $41.50-50.00$$37.00-48.00$ | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 37 |  | 40.0 |  |  |  |
| Retail trade-...-.-.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.00 |  | 11 | 43. 50 | 40.00-48.00 |
| real estate.....-....... | 29 | 51.00 | 40.0 | 1.28 | 46.00 | 42.50-57.50 | Typists, class B : $\qquad$ <br> Finance, insurance, and real estate $\qquad$ | 231123 | $\begin{aligned} & 37.50 \\ & \mathbf{3 6 . 5 0} \end{aligned}$ |  | . 91 |  | 33.50-42.50 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 39 | 48. 50 | 40.0 | 1.21 | 48.50 |  |  |  |  | 40.0 40.0 |  | 37.00 37.00 |  |

[^8]'Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected offce occupations, by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Portland, Oreg., February 1949

| Weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of men- |  |  |  |  | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bookkeepers, hand | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clerks, } \\ \text { account- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | Clerks, general | Clerks, order | Office boys | Billers, machine (billing machine) | Billers, machine (bookkeeping chine) | Bookkeepers, hand | Book-keepingmachine operstors, class A | Book-keepingmachine operators. class B | Calcu-latingmachine operators tometer type) | Clerks, accounting | Clerks, file, class A |
| Under $\$ 20.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.99 |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00-\$27.49 |  |  |  |  | 11.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$27.50-\$29.99 |  |  |  |  | 22.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$30.00-\$32.49 |  |  |  |  | 27.9 | 7.5 | 2.4 |  |  | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 |  |
| \$32.50-\$34.99 |  |  |  |  | 2.9 | 2.7 | 10.6 |  |  | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13.2 | 2.0 | 7.1 |  | -.------- | 5.9 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 8.3 |
| $\$ 37.50-\$ 39.99$ |  |  |  |  | 2.9 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 1.1 |  | 6.7 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 31.1 |
| $\$ 40.00-\$ 42.49$ |  | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.4 | -1.5 | 35.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 |  | 13.3 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 21.1 |
| \$42.50-\$44.99. |  | 1.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 9.0 | 18.3 | 28.5 | ${ }^{23.3}$ | 14. 1 | 9.2 |
| \$445.00-\$47.49.........-.-.-.-. |  | 5.8 4.8 | 8.0 2.7 | . ${ }^{.} 9$ | 2.9 | 8.2 4.1 | 21.1 12.9 | 11.3 | 18.3 25.1 | 14.4 4.8 | 19.3 3.6 | 14.7 10.5 | 21. 21 |
|  |  | 4.8 | 2.7 | . 3 |  | 4.1 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 25.1 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 2.8 |
| \$ 50.00 - \$52.49 | 5.3 | 17.3 | 8.3 | 20.5 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 23.3 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 13.5 | . 9 |
| \$52.50-\$54.99 |  | 4.8 21.7 | 10.7 | 7.6 12.2 |  | 1.4 | 1.2 |  | 8.3 | 4.5 | 2.5 <br> 4 | 7.0 | . 9 |
| \$57.50-\$59.99 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 19.5 |  |  | 5.9 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.7 3.0 | 3.6 4.3 |  |
| \$60.00-\$62.49. |  | 1.9 | 12.0 | 12.5 |  |  |  | 8.5 |  |  | 3.0 | 4.3 .2 | . 9 |
| \$62.50-\$64.99 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 6.7 |  |  |  | 5.1 |  |  | 1.7 | 3.3 |  |
| \$65.00-\$67.49 | 1.3 | . 5 | 12.0 | 6.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.9 | . 8 |  |  |
| \$67.50-\$69.99 | 11.8 | 4.3 | 9.3 | 2.4 |  |  |  | 10.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$70.00-\$72.49 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 9.3 |  |  |  |  | 9.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$72.50-\$74.89 | 26.5 | 13.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 |  |  |  | 2.3 |  |  |  | . 2 |  |
| \$75.00-\$79.99 | 10.5 | 1.4 |  | 1.5 |  |  |  | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00-\$84.99 | 3.9 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$85.00-\$89.99 | 3.9 |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |  | 1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$90.00-\$94.99 | 6. 6 |  |  | 3.0 |  |  |  | 6.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$95.00-\$89.90 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100.00 and over- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers.-- | 76 | 208 | 75 | 328 | 68 | 147 | 85 | 177 | 60 | 375 | 528 | 645 | 109 |
| Average weekly salaries ${ }^{\text {1.-- }}$ | \$70.50 | \$58. 50 | \$59.50 | \$60.00 | \$34.00 | \$42.00 | \$44. 50 | \$60.00 | \$49.00 | \$44. 50 | \$46.00 | \$46.50 | \$41. 50 |

1 Excludes pay for overtime.

Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Portland, Oreg., February 1949-Continued

| Weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Clerks, flle, class B | Clerks, general | Clerks, order | Clerks, pay-roll | Clerktypists | Office girls | Stenographers, general | Switchboard operators | Switch-board-operator-receptionists | Tran-scribingmachine operators, general | Typists, class A | Typists, class B |
| Under \$20.00. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.99-......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00-\$27.49 | 0.4 |  |  |  |  | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$27.50-\$29.99 | 13.7 |  |  |  | 1.9 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |  |  | 6.5 |
| \$30.00-\$32.49-........-.......-- | 21.1 |  | 1.7 |  | 9.0 | 25.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 |  |  |  | 17.3 |
|  | 13.2 | 5. 6 | 4.3 7.0 | 2.5 3.5 | 13.4 9.0 | 9.4 11.8 | 2.2 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.7 13.3 | 7.2 .9 | 7.5 | 18.6 17.3 |
| \$37.50-\$39.99...-..............-- | 15.4 | 2.1 | 7.8 | b. 0 | 15.9 | 20.5 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 6.9 |
| \$40.00-\$42.49... | 7.0 | 17.1 | 43.5 | 14.9 | 19.0 | 8.7 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 19.4 | 7.8 |
| \$42.50-\$44.99 | 9.3 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 2.4 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 23.7 | 9.5 |
| \$45.00-\$47.49 |  | 6.0 | 1.7 | 18.3 | 7.4 | . 8 | 15.2 | 6.5 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 10.4 | 10.0 |
| \$47.50-\$49.99. | 1.8 | 13.7 | . 9 | 16.4 | 2.9 | ------ | 10.8 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 4.8 |
| \$50.00-\$52.49 | . 9 | 14.1 | 2.6 | 15.9 | 4.5 | -- | 13.2 | 13.6 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 9.0 | 1.3 |
| \$52.50- \$54.99 |  | 7.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 |  | 4.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 |  | 3.0 1.5 | --...--- |
|  |  | 6.8 5.1 | 1.7 2.6 | 4.0 6.0 | . 3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 3.2 | . 6 |  | 1.5 |  |
|  |  | . 4 | . 9 | 1.0 |  |  | . 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$62.50- 864.99 |  | 2.1 |  | . 5 |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |
| \$85.00-867.49--...............-. |  |  |  | . 5 |  |  | . 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$67.50-\$69.99 |  | 2.6 |  |  |  |  | . 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$70.00-\$72.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$72.50-\$74.90-..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$75.00-\$79.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00-\$84.99 |  |  |  | . 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$85.00-\$89.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$90.00-\$94.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$95.00-\$99.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100.00 and over.-.-.-.-.-.-...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers. | 227 | 234 | 115 | 201 | 580 | 127 | 963 | 154 | 158 | 111 | 67 | 231 |
|  | \$35. 50 | \$48.00 | \$43.00 | \$47.00 | \$39. 50 | \$35.00 | \$45.00 | \$43. 50 | \$43. 50 | \$44.00 | \$44.00 | \$37. 50 |

1 Excludes pay for overtime.

Table 3.-Scheduled weekly hours of women in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

| Weekly hours | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation. communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices employing women. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 35 hours. |  |  | -------------- |  |  |  |  |
| 35 hours ------.-- | 0.7 | 3.2 | -------------- | ---.-.-------- | 0.4 | -................ |  |
| Over 35 and under $371 / 2$ hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over $371 / 2$ and under 40 hours. | 1.6 |  | 2.9 |  | 2.9 | 4.6 .4 | 3.3 |
| 40 hours .....--.---.......... | 92.5 | 95.6 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 95.0 | 96.7 |
| Over 40 and under 44 hours. | 1.5 |  | 1.8 |  | 4.2 |  |  |
| 44 hours --...-.--- | . 6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | -------- |  |  |  |
| Over 44 hours.-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.-Scheduled days in workweek of women in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

| Days in week | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offlices employing women. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 days. | 83.4 | 98.8 | 86.7 | 55.6 | 75.8 | 94.7 | 96.7 |
| $51 / 2$ days | 9.2 | 1.2 | 13.3 | 30.9 | 7.0 |  | 3.3 |
| 6 days | 7.4 |  |  | 13.5 | 17.2 | 5.3 | --- |
| Other-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.-Vacations with pay in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949


Table 6.-Paid holidays in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

| Number of paid holidays | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices providing paid holidays.Number of holidays: | 99.7 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 5-............ | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 |  |  | 1.8 |
| 6...--.-.-......-- | 53.6 16.4 | 89.6 5.8 | 76.0 12.6 | 96.2 | 11.7 | 17.6 46.0 | 59.4 38.8 |
| 8. | 11.8 |  | 8.5 | . 4 | 15.0 | 36.4 |  |
| 10. | 4.7 |  |  |  | 17.4- |  |  |
| 11. | 11.5 |  |  |  | 42.5 |  |  |
| 12 or more.--.----.-....----.... |  |  |  |  |  | --- |  |
| Offices providing no paid holidays | .3 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.-Nonproduction bonuses in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

| Type of bonus | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retall trade | F'inance, insur ance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| All offices with nonproduction bonuses. Christmas or year-end. Profit-sharing. | 25.7 24.5 1.2 | 63.5 57.0 6.5 | 20.2 20.2 | 17.4 17.4 | 26.2 26.2 | 0.8 .8 | 3.4 |
| Offiees with no nonproduction bonuses.-- | 74.3 | 36.5 | 79.8 | 82.6 | 73.8 | 99.2 | 98.6 |

Table 8.-Formal provisions for paid sick leave in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949


Table 9.-Insurance and pension plans in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

| Type of plan | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| All offices with insurance or pension | 74.7 | 62.2 | 81.5 | 50.2 | 85.7 | 84.9 | 68.1 |
|  | 59.7 | 59.0 | 71.0 | 32.0 | 77.1 | 40.1 | 67.4 |
| Health insurance. | 19.4 | 37.3 | 21.5 | 12.1 | 22.4 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| Retirement pension.------------ | 48.4 | 37.9 | 25.6 | 29.3 | 75.3 | 69.5 | 6.5 |
| Offices with no insurance or pension plans. | 25.3 | 37.8 | 18.5 | 49.8 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 31.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Unduplicated total.

## RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 1949

## Salaries

Average weekly salaries of women in the occupations studied in Richmond varied from $\$ 29$ for office girls and $\$ 30$ for clerks engaged in routine filing to $\$ 50.50$ for hand bookkeepers in February 1949. All other occupations studied showed average salaries of between $\$ 34$ and $\$ 43.50$ a week. Earnings of individual women employees ranged from $\$ 20$ to about $\$ 85$, but approximately half of the employees in all of the occupations covered received between $\$ 32.50$ and $\$ 42.50$; and there were even more marked concentrations of salaries within individual jobs. Thus, over half of the women workers performing the most responsible types of bookkeeping operations by machine earned between $\$ 37.50$ and $\$ 42.50$.

Among the eight occupational classifications for which information could be presented on men's earnings, weekly salaries ranged from $\$ 28.50$ for office boys to $\$ 67$ for bookkeepers. General clerks, the largest group studied, received about $\$ 56$ a week.

On an hourly basis, occupational averages for women ranged from about 75 cents ( 76 and 77 cents for routine file clerks and office girls, respectively) to $\$ 1.26$ for bookkeepers. The average for a third of the jobs was between 95 cents and $\$ 1$.

## Work Schedules

The 40 -hour week was the most common work schedule in Richmond offices. Two-thirds of the women office workers were employed in establishments having this schedule. An additional 30 percent were working less than 40 hours. In no instance was a weekly schedule in excess of 46 hours reported for women office workers. Four of every five women were scheduled to work 5 days a week.

## Paid Vacations

All of the establishments studied had formal vacation policies for their office emplovees. Seventy percent of the workers received paid vacations of 2 weeks after 1 year of service. Vacation benefits were extended after longer
service so that 85 percent of the workers studied were in firms granting paid vacations of 2 weeks or more after 2 years' service; over 9 out of 10 were employed in offices providing vacations of 2 weeks or more after 5 years of employment with the firm.

The service industries studied had the most liberal vacation policies. Nearly 90 percent of the office employees in this industry group received 2 -week paid vacations after a year's employment and all employees with 2 years' service received at least this amount of vacation.

## Paid Holidays

Over 90 percent of the office workers received at least five paid holidays annually. Nearly 30 percent were in offices granting six paid holidays a year; while over 40 percent were compensated for a greater number-up to and including 13 days a year. In the finance, insurance, and real estate group, over one-fourth of the employees received eight paid holidays; a similar proportion received as many as 13 holidays annually.

## Nonproduction Bonuses

Outside of the service industries studied, nonproduction bonuses were not prevalent in Richmond offices. Considering all industries as a group, less than 30 percent of the office employees worked in firms providing this supplemental compensation. Bonuses were paid in offices with nearly three-fourths of the service group employment studied.

## Paid Sick Leave

Formal provisions for paid sick leave after 1 year's service were effective in firms with slightly more than one-third of Richmond office employment; these benefits were somewhat more common after longer service so that establishments with two-fifths of the employees had formal sick leave arrangements for workers with at least 2 years' service.

The number of days sick leave allowed with 1 or 2 years of service varied from 5 to more than 20 a year, with 5 being most common. Formal
provisions were most prevalent in the retail trades; 9 out of every 10 office employees in this industry group benefited from some policy for payment in case of illness.

## Insurance and Pension Plans

Over four out of five workers were in Richmond
offices that paid, at least in part, for some type of insurance or pension plan for their employees. Life insurance plans were most frequent. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities firms with all but 1 percent of the office personnel in this industry division provided some type of insurance.

Table 1.-Salaries ${ }^{1}$ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Richmond, by industry division, February 1949

| Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti- | Average- |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { ly sal- } \\ \text { ary } \end{array}\right\|$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers | Sex, occupation, and industry division | Esti-matednum-berofwork-ers | Average - |  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Medi- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { week- } \\ \text { y sal- } \\ \text { ary }^{2} \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | num- ber of work- ers | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Hour } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | Weekly salary | Weekly scheduled hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hour } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Men | 4036 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 37.50 \\ \mathbf{3 7 . 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.5 \\ & 44.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.86 \\ .84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 35.50 \\ & \mathbf{3 5 . 5 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 32.50-\$ 40.00 \\ & 32.50-40.00 \end{aligned}$ | Women-Continued <br> Olerks, file, class A. $\qquad$ <br> Manufacturing <br> Wholesale trade $\qquad$ | 73 <br> 19 <br> 25 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 38.50 \\ 38.50 \\ 38.50 \end{array}$ | 39.5 <br> 39.5 <br> 1 | \$0.97 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 37.00 \\ 37.00 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 335.00-\$40.00 <br> 36. 50- 40. 50 |
| Billers, machine (billing machine): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale tra |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.0 | . 97 | 39.00 | 34.00-40.00 |
| Bookkeepers, hand | 761737 | $\begin{aligned} & 67.00 \\ & 70.00 \\ & 70.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 42.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.67 \\ & 1.77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.00 \\ & 75.00 \\ & 69.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.50-75.00 \\ & 69.00-80.50 \\ & 67.00-80.50 \end{aligned}$ | Clerks, file, class B : ...... <br> Manufacturing $\qquad$ <br> Wholesale trade. $\qquad$ <br> Finance, insurance, and real estato- <br> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | $\begin{array}{r}213 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35.00 | 39.539.0 | . 76 | 30.00 | $27.50-32.50$$31.00-38.00$ |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.00 |  |
| Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 | 30.50 | 41.0 | . 75 | 30.00 | 26.00-33.50 |
| Bookkeeping-machine operators, class $\mathrm{A}^{3}$ | 26 |   <br> 40.00 41.5 <br> 39.00 43.0 |  | $.96$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.00-40.50 \\ & 36.00-40.50 \end{aligned}$ |  | 120 | 8. 50 | 39.0 | . 73 | 29.00 | 26.50-30.00 |
| Wholesale trade | 19 |  |  | 33.00 |  |  |  |  | . 84 |  | 32.00 | 31.00-33.50 |  |
| Clerks, accountin | 175 | 49.50 | 39.040.5 |  | 1.37 | $\begin{aligned} & 54.00 \\ & 58.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.50-61.50 \\ & 52.50-66.50 \end{aligned}$ | Clerks, general : $\qquad$ Manufacturing | 504 | 39.0044.0045.50 | 39.539.5 | .991.11 | 37.00 | $33.00-44.50$$37.50-49.50$$3.00-61.00$ |
| Manufacturing | 76 |  |  | 1.22. | 42.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | 50 |  |  |  | 50.00 | 44.50-55.50 | Wholessle trade <br> Finance, insurance, and real estate | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 191 \end{gathered}$ | 42.0 |  | 1.09 | 43.00 | 33.00-61.00 |  |
| Clerks, general | 179 | 59.50 | 41.042040 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.36 \\ & 1.42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.50 \\ & 57.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.00-64.50 \\ & 47.50-65.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45.50 \\ & 34.00 \end{aligned}$ | 39.0 | . 87 | 32.00 | 29.00-36.00 |  |
| Manufacturing | 99 |  |  |  |  |  | Olerks, order ${ }^{2}$ Manufacturing Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | 38.00 |  |  |
| Wholesale trac | 57 | 54.50 | 40.5 | 1.34 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47.50-65.50 \\ & 45.00-64.50 \end{aligned}$ |  | 771646 | $\begin{aligned} & 39.50 \\ & 48.50 \end{aligned}$ | 40.5 | $\begin{array}{r} .98 \\ 1.16 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34.50-42.50 \\ & 39.00-53.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Clerks, | 50 | 53.00 | 40.0 | 1.33 | 51.50 | 46.00-62.00 |  |  | 39.50 <br> 43.50 <br> 47.50 <br> 48.50 | 40.5 | . 97 | 38.00 | 36.50-41.50 |  |
| Clerks, pay-r | 26 | $56.00$$49.50$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.5 \\ 39.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.41 \\ & 1.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ | $42.00-68.00$$38.00-59.50$ | Clerks, pay-roll ${ }^{2}$ Manufacturing$\qquad$ Wholesale trade $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 164 \\ 66 \\ 22 \end{array}$ |  | 39.5 | 1. 11 | 43.50 | 38.00-49.00 |  |
| Manufactu | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.5 | 1. 20 | 46.50 | 40.00-52.00 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.0 | 1.22 | 49.50 | 44.00-52.00 |  |
| Office boys ${ }^{\text {: }}$ Wholesale trade | 58 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.50 \\ & 31.50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $.71$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 28.00 \\ 29.50 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00-31.00 \\ & 25.00-37.50 \end{aligned}$ | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. |  | 5 | , | 1.11 | 43.00 | 37.50-50.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clerk-typists | 460 | 3 | 39.5 | . 80 | 34.50 | 30.00- 37.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing | 81 | 38.00 | 39.5 | . 96 | 36.00 | 34.00-40.50 |  |
| Billers, machine (billing |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 40.50 \end{aligned}$ | 40.540.0 | $\begin{array}{r} .99 \\ 1.02 \end{array}$ |  |  | Wholesale trade. | 98 | 35.00 | 38.5 | . 88 | 35.00 | 32.00-37.00 |  |
| machine): | 112 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39.00 \\ & 37.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.00-43.50 \\ & 37.00-43.50 \\ & 34.00-43.50 \end{aligned}$ | Finance, insurance, and real estate $\qquad$ | 218 | 31.50 |  | . 82 | 32.00 | 25.00-37.00 |  |
| Manufacturing- | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.00 |  |  |
|  |  | 40.00 | 40.5 | . 99 | 39.00 |  | Office g | 40 | 29.0 | 38.0 | . 77 | 28.50 | 23.00-32.00 |  |
| Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) | 100 | 35.00 | 39.5 | . 88 | 35.00 | $31.00-38.00$ | Stenographers, general ${ }^{3}$-. Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 009 \\ & 169 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  | 39.5 | 1.08 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.00-46.50 \\ & 40.50-48.50 \\ & 37.00-47.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42.50 \\ & 45.00 \end{aligned}$ | 39.5 | 1.15 | 42.50 450 |  |  |
| Bookkeepers, hand Wholesale trade | 60 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.50 \\ & 48.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 41.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.28 \\ & 1.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.50-56.00 \\ 45.00-52.00 \end{array}$ |  | $180$ | $40.00$ | 40.5 | 1.04 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.0 |  |  | 34.50-43.50 |  |
| Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A3 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.00 \\ & 40.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 40.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37.50-44.50 \\ 37.50-42.50 \end{array}$ | Switchboard operators ${ }^{2}$... Manufacturing-. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. |  |  | 39.5 | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade..........- | 72 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.02 \\ & 1.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.50 \\ & 40.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{27}^{83}$ | 41.00 | 39.5 | 1.04 | 38.00 40.50 | $37.00-44.00$ |  |
| Bookkeeping-machine operators class B : | 112 | 35.00 | 40.0 | . 88 | 34. 50 | 32.00-38.00 |  | 16 | 40.50 | 40.0 | 1.01 | 41.00 | 36.00 |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 2 | 37.00 | 40.0 | . 82 | 36.00 | 33.50-39.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calculating-machine |  |  |  |  |  |  | Switchboard-operatorrecoptionists ${ }^{8}$ | 57 | 39.50 | 39.5 | 99 | 37.50 | 34. $50-40.00$ |  |
| erators (Comptometer |  | 40 | 39.5 | 1.01 | 40.00 |  | Wholesale trade | 26 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 1.02 | 39.00 | 37.50-40.00 |  |
| Manufacturing | 15 | 43.00 | 38.6 | 1.12 | 42.50 | $39.50-44.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade- | 101 | 39.50 | 40.0 | . 28 | 38.50 | 34.50-42.00 | erators, general ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 65 | 37.50 | 39.5 | . 95 | 37.00 | 34.50-39.00 |  |
| Olerks, accounting | 251 | 41.50 | 39.0 | 1.07 | 42. 50 | 37.00-47.00 | real estate............ | 29 | 36.0 | 38. | . 94 | 34. 50 | 33.50-40.50 |  |
| Manufacturing | 18 | 46.50 | 39.5 | 1.17 | 45. 50 | 43.50-47.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | 49 | 41.60 | 40.0 | 1.04 | 40.50 | 36.00-47.00 | Typists, class | 97 | 39.00 | 39.5 | , | 37, 50 | 37.00- 41.50 |  |
| Retail trade...-......-- | 18 | 31.00 | 42.5 | . 73 | 31.50 | 24.50-34.50 | Services | 47 | 38. | 40.0 | . 96 | 38. | 35.50-41.00 |  |
| Finance, msurance, anc real estate. | 54 | 35.50 | 58.5 | . 93 | 35.50 | 27.50-42.50 | Typists, class B | 157 | 34.00 | 38.5 | . 88 | 34.00 | 31.00-36.50 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes pay for overtime.
a Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.
${ }^{3}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Richmond, February 1949

${ }^{1}$ Excludes pay for overtime.

Table 2.-Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries ${ }^{1}$ in Richmond, February 1949 Continued

| Weekly salaries 1 | Percent of women- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Clerks, file, class A | Clerks, file, class $B$ | Clerks, general | Clerks, order | Clerks, pay-roll | Clerktypists | Stenographers, general | Switchboard operators | Switch-boardoperator reception ists | Tran-scribingmachine operators, general | Typists, class A | Typists, class $\mathbf{B}$ |
| Under \$20.00. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20.00-\$22.49 |  | 7.0 | 0.8 |  |  | 5.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$22.50-\$24.90 |  | 2.8 | .6 |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.00-\$27.49. |  | 13.1 | 2.0 |  | 1.8 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.9 |
| \$27.50-\$29.99 |  | 26.8 | 9.1 | 5.2 |  | 7.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 |  | 3.1 |  | 14.0 |
| \$30.00-\$32.49 | 5.5 | 24.4 | 9.7 | 6. 2 | 7.3 | 18.5 | 5.5 |  | 5.3 | 9. 2 | 1.0 | 22.9 |
| \$32.50-\$34.99 | 17.8 27.4 | 16.4 3.8 | 15.5 14.1 | 14.3 22.0 | 5.5 8.5 | 15.0 23.0 | 9.8 10.6 | 12.1 30.1 | 19.3 12.3 | 20.0 29.2 | 14.4 23.7 | 24.9 19.1 |
| \$37.50-\$39.09. | 13.7 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 12.0 | 31.6 | 15.4 | 22.7 | 8.9 |
| \$40.00-\$42.40 | 21.9 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 9.6 | 16.9 | 20.5 | 14.0 | 9.2 | 14.4 | 5.1 |
| \$42.50-\$44.09 | 5.5 | . 5 | 6.5 | 5. 2 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 16.5 | 2.6 |
| \$45.00-\$47.49- | 2.8 |  | 6. 9 | 5.2 | 15.3 | 3.7 | 12.7 |  |  | 3.1 | 2.1 | . 6 |
| \$47.50-\$49.99 |  | . 5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 9.8 | . 2 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 |  |
| \$50.00-\$52.49. |  |  | 3.4 | 3.9 | 12.2 | . 9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 10.5 |  | 1.0 |  |
| \$52.50-\$54.99 | 2.7 | --- | 3.8 1.0 | 2.6 1.3 | 1.2 4.9 | . 2 | 1.8 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 |  | 2.1 |  |
| \$ $\$ 7.50-\$ 59.99$ |  |  | 1.8 |  | 4.6 | .2 | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$60.00-\$62.49 |  |  | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 |  | . 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$62.50-\$64.99. |  |  | . 2 |  | 1.8 |  | . 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$65.00-\$67.49 |  |  | .2 |  |  |  | . 4 |  | ----- |  |  |  |
| $\$ 67.50-\$ 69.99$ $\$ 70.00-872.49$ |  |  | . 8 | ---...--- | -........- |  |  | 1.2 | --.--....- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$75.00-\$79.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$80.00-\$84.99- |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ $\$ 80.00-\$ 89.09$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ 95.00 \$ $\$ 98.99$. |  |  |  |  |  |  | -------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ 100.00 and over. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated number of workers. | 73 | 213 | 504 | 77 | 164 | 460 | 909 | 83 | 57 | 65 | 97 | 157 |
| Average weekly salaries '....- | \$38. 50 | \$30.00 | \$39.00 | \$39.50 | \$43.50 | \$34.00 | \$42. 50 | \$39.50 | \$39.50 | \$37.50 | \$39.00 | \$34.00 |

: Excludes pay for overtime.

Table 3.-Scheduled weekly hours of women in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Weekly hours | Percent of workers employed in offlces in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retall trade | Finance, insurance, and rea estate | Transportation, communication and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices employing women.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 35 hours... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{35}$ \%erers 35 and under 3712 hours | 6.0 6.8 |  |  |  | 13.4 | -----------* | 28.1 |
| 371/2 hours | 8.6 | 2.1 |  |  | 19.3 | 49.8 |  |
| OVer $3771 / 2$ and under 40 hours | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} .6$ | ${ }^{13.7}$ | 5.4 |  | 12.6 | 4.8 |  |
| 40 hours 0 and under 44 hours.... | 66.0 .3 | 78.7 | 85.6 | 95.8 | 45.7 | 49.1 | 50.7 |
| $4{ }^{4}$ hours | 1.1 |  |  | 1.0 |  | 1.1 | 1i.\% |
| Over 44 and nnder 48 hours.-- | 2.7 |  | 8.1 | 2.3 |  |  | 9.6 |
| Over 48 hours -------------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.-Scheduled days in workweek of women in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Days in week | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices employing women. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 days | 81.2 | 94.3 | 83.1 | 93.3 | 63.3 | 98.9 | 78.8 |
| 61/ days. | 13.9 | 5.7 | 15.4 | 6.0 | 23.0 | 1.1 | 21.2 |
| Other...- | 4.6 .4 |  | 1. ${ }^{-1}$ | . 2 | 13.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |

Table 5.-Vacations with pay in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Vacation policy | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied $\qquad$ <br> 1 year of service | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with paid vacations.... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 week .........-.-............... | 28.2 | 11.0 | 26.3 | 61.9 | 23.7 | 48.8 | 11.6 |
| Over 1 and under 2 weeks | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 2veers 2 weork | 70.7 | 86.9 | 70.4 | 38.1 | 76.3 | 51.2 | 88.4 |
| Offlices with no paid vacations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 years of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with paid vacations.... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 week | 13.8 | 9.8 | 14.5 | 60.0 | 9.8 |  |  |
| 0 2 wer 1 and under 2 weeks | 1.3 84.3 | 2.1 88.1 | 3.3 82.2 | 1.7 38.3 | 80.2 | 100.0 | 90.1 |
| Over 2 weeks....---.... | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 9.9 |
| Offices with no paid vacations.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 years of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with paid vacations...- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 week -............................. | 6.1 1.3 | 4.5 2.1 | 14.5 3.3 | 1.5 1.7 | 5. 5 |  |  |
| 2 weoks..................- | 85.2 | 93.4 | 82.2 | 94.5 | 74.0 | 100.0 | 90.1 |
| Over 2 weeks.... | 7.4 |  |  | 2.3 | 20.5 | ------- | 9.9 |
| Offices with no paid vacations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 6.-Paid holidays in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Number of paid holidays | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studied. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices providing paid holidays... Number of holidays: | 92.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43.3 | 94.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 |
| 5. | 16.2 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 1. 1.0 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 16.6 |
| $51 / 2$ | 2.6 27.6 | 4.5 59.7 | $\begin{array}{r}4.5 \\ 43.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.7 33.5 | 7.9 | 5.3 9.6 | 9.9 |
| 7 | 15.5 | 6.1 | 4.3 |  | 28.0 | 9.6 | 63.9 |
| 71/2. | 4.8 |  |  |  |  | 39.0 |  |
| 8 | 15.6 |  | 5.4 |  | 27.4 | 44.5 |  |
| Offices providing no paid holidays | 7.2 |  |  | 56.7 | 5.5 | 1.1 | -- |

Table 7.-Nonproduction bonuses in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Type of bonus | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
| All offices studies.- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices with nonproduction bonuses.- | 28.2 | 17.3 | 40.6 | 9.9 | 30.5 | 4.2 | 73.5 |
| Christmas or year-end.......---.-....- | 18.7 | 11.7 | 37.3 | 9.9 | 17.2 | 1.1 | 21.2 |
| Proft-sharing-.----- | 2.6 | 5. 6 | 3.3 |  |  | 3.1 | 24.2 |
|  | 6.9 | 6.6 |  |  | 13.3 |  | 28.1 |
| Offices with no nonproduction bonuses..-- | 71.8 | 82.7 | 59.4 | 90.1 | 69.5 | 95. 8 | 26.5 |

Table 8.-Formal provisions for paid sick leave in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Provisions for poid sick leave | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
|  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 year of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave $\qquad$ | 36.0 | 15. 1 | 44.6 | 91.6 | 38.7 | 9. 6 | 11.6 |
|  | 12.1 | .........-.....- | 7.2 | 88.8 .9 | 8.3 | 2.7 | ------7. 11. |
| 6 days 7 dsys | 6.4 | -..-.-.-.....--- | 3.8 |  | 17.0 |  | 1.6 |
| 9 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 days | 5.0 | 15.1 |  |  | 5.9 | 5.3 |  |
| 11 days. | .$^{2}$ |  |  | 1.7 |  |  |  |
| 12 days | 1.3 |  |  |  | 4.2 |  |  |
| 15 days... | 2.6 |  | 10.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 days | 2.0 |  |  |  | 6.3 |  |  |
| Over 20 days Information not available.-...........-- | 5.6 |  | 22.7 |  |  | 1.6 | -----.----- |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave. $\qquad$ | 64.0 | 84.9 | 55.4 | 8.4 | 61.3 | 90.4 | 88.4 |
| \% years of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. $\qquad$ | 41.5 | 15.1 | 44.6 | 91.8 | 38.8 | 54.1 | 11.6 |
| 5 days <br> $53 / 2$ days. | 10.2 |  | 1.3 | 87.4 | 5.3 |  | 11.6 |
| 6 days 7 days | 1.2 |  | 3.8 |  | ----- | 24 4 | --.---.--- |
| 7 days | 5.5 |  |  | . 1 |  | 44.5 |  |
|  | 4.7 | 15.1 | 5.9 | 1. 5 |  | 5.3 | ----------- |
| 11 days. | 4.7 |  |  | 1.7 | 14.2 |  |  |
|  | 1.4 |  | 10.9 | . 2 | 4.2 |  |  |
| 15 days | 2.6 .9 |  | 10.9 |  | 3.0 |  |  |
| Over 20 days. | 8. 6 |  | 22.7 | --- | 9.3 | 1. ${ }^{-6}$ |  |
| Information not available.-.-.-.----- | . 9 |  |  |  | 2.8 | -..-.-.-.-.-....- |  |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave. $\qquad$ | 58.5 | 84.9 | 55.4 | 8.2 | 61.2 | 45.9 | 88.4 |
| 6 pears of service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave. | 41.5 | 15.1 | 44.6 | 91.8 | 38.8 | 54.1 | 11.6 |
| 5 days | 2.0 |  | 1.3 |  | 5.3 |  |  |
|  | .8 |  | 3.8 | . 9 |  |  | 11.6 |
| 7 days... | 5.5 |  |  | . 1 |  | 44.5 |  |
| 9 days...-.........-.........................- | . 3 |  |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |
|  | 12.7 | 15.1 | 5.9 |  |  | 5.3 | -...-....--- |
|  | 4.7 1.4 |  |  | 1.7 | 14.2 | -..........----. |  |
| 12 days | 1.4 |  |  | . 2 | 4.2 |  |  |
|  | 1.0 |  |  |  | 3.0 |  |  |
| Over 20 days Information not available...............- | 11.3 .9 |  | 33.6 | 1.5 | 9.3 2.8 | 1.6 | ------ |
| Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave $\qquad$ | 58.5 | 84.9 | 55.4 | 8.2 | 61.2 | 45.9 | 88.4 |

Table 9.-Insurance and pension plans in Richmond offices, February 1949

| Type of plan | Percent of workers employed in offices in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | Services |
|  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offices with insurance or pension plans ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - | 83.9 | 92.6 | 70.0 | 95.7 | 79.4 | 98.9 | 90.4 |
| Life insurance.........................-- | 82.5 | 92.6 | 70.0 | 95.0 | 75.2 | 98.9 | 90.4 |
| Health insurance........................- | 21.5 | 20.0 | 5.4 | 32.6 | 20.8 | 50.3 | 16.6 |
| Retirrment pension...................--- | 35.6 | 21.9 | 18.2 31.8 | 35. 2 | 39.4 | 88.3 52.8 | 9.9 |
|  | 27.3 | 15.5 | 31.8 | 1.9 | 27.4 | 52.8 | 28.1 |
| Offices with no insurance or pension plans. | 16.1 | 7.4 | 30.0 | $4.3{ }^{\circ}$ | 20.6 | 1.1 | 9.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Unduplicated total.

## APPENDIX A

## Scope and Method of Survey

The information presented in this bulletin was collected by visit of field representatives of the Bureau to representative offices in each city surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; they are presented in appendix B. The primary purpose of the Bureau's job descriptions is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of pay-roll titles and different work arrangements from office to office and area to area. This is essential in order to permit the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interoffice and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or prepared for other purposes. In view of these special characteristics of the Bureau's revised job descriptions, their adoption without modification by any single establishment or for any other purpose than that indicated herein is not recommended. Where office workers regularly perform duties classified in more than one occupation, they have generally been classified according to the most skilled or responsible duties regularly
performed, and that are significant in determining their value to the firm.

The study covered six broad industry divisions and in each division only establishments above a certain size were studied. Office employment in smaller establishments was not considered sufficiently great to warrant inclusion of such establishments in the survey. The industries included in the study together with the minimum size establishments and the number of establishments surveyed in each of the four cities reported on in this bulletin are summarized in appendix table A-1.

Estimated employment in these industry divisions, in establishments of the size included in the survey, is presented in appendix table A-2.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the proportion of office workers that could be surveyed with available funds. Each size-of-establishment group was, however, given only its proper influence on the information presented. The number of establishments in each size category and total employment in these establishments is summarized in appendix tables A-3 and A-4.

Table A-1.-Estimated number of establishments and number studied by industry division in four selected cities, February-April 1949

| Industry division | Minimum size of establishment ${ }^{1}$ | Number of establishments in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cleveland |  | Minneapolis-st. Paul |  | Portland, Oreg. |  | Richmond |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { total }}{\text { Estimated }}$ | Studied | $\underset{\text { total }}{\text { Estimated }}$ | Studied | $\underset{\text { total }}{\text { Estimated }}$ | Studied | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}$ | Studied |
| All divisions |  | 998412 | 188 | 748 | 180 | 40786 | 118 | 23948 | 94 |
| Manufacturing |  |  | 5840 | 188 | 43 |  | 30 |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | 100 25 | 271 |  | 266 | 42 | 163 | 28 | 14 |  |
|  | 100 25 | 42 | 15 | ${ }^{67}$ | 17 | ${ }^{33}$ | 13 |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... |  | 116 | 24 | 137 | 38 | 63 | 21 | 51 | 18 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ${ }^{3}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 25 \end{array}$ |  |  | 34 <br> 56 |  | 2537 | 1313 | 11 | 8 |
| Services ${ }^{\text {4 }}$-......-.--...................... |  | 49 108 | 26 |  | 20 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Number of plant and office workers. <br> 2 Department and limited-price variety stores were not studied in Cleveland; department stores were not studied in Minneapolis, but were included |  |  |  | 8 Excluding railroads. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4 Business | rives; and | professional | arvices as | ngineering, | chitectural, |
|  |  |  |  | accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms, motion pictures; and nonproft |  |  |  |  |  |

Table A-2.-Estimated total employment and number employed in establishments studied, by industry division, in four selected cities, February-April 1949

| Industry division | Employment in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cleveland |  |  | Minneapolis-St. Paul |  |  | Portland, Oreg. |  |  | Richmond |  |  |
|  | Esti${ }_{\text {matal }}^{\text {mated }}$ tota | In establishments studied |  | Esti${ }_{\text {motal }}^{\text {mated }}$ | In establishmentsstudied |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Esti- } \\ & \text { mated } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | In establishments studied |  | Estitotal 1 | In establishments studied |  |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Offles |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Office |  | Total 1 | Offlee |  | Total 1 | Office |
| All divisions. | 249,500 | 112, 100 | 23,200 | 137, 200 | 79, 800 | 25, 100 | 64, 500 | 36,500 |  | 48,100 | 35,400 | 7100 |
| Manufacturing-- | 178,000 | 74,100 | 12,400 | ${ }^{66,100}$ | 37,300 | 7, 200 | 22,000 | 11,600 | 2,000 | 24,700 | 20,700 | -1,600 |
| Retail trade | 16,600 14,400 | $\stackrel{4,500}{8,200}$ | 1,700 | 17,500 | 9, 800 | 2,200 2,200 | $\begin{array}{r}13,100 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | 7,100 | 1,500 | 6,200 7, | 5,600 | 880 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 11,000 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 13,400 | 8,400 | 8,400 | 4,800 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,700 | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Transportation, com- munication and other munication, an |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services....-----.-....-. | 23,200 6,300 | 17,700 2,500 | 3,800 600 | 17,900 4,200 | 15,700 2,400 | 3,600 900 | 13,700 1,800 | 11,300 700 | 2,300 200 | 4,800 | 4, 200 | 1,1500 |

${ }^{1}$ Plant and office employment.
${ }^{2}$ No attempt was made to separate plant and office employment

Table A-3.-Estimated number of establishments and number studied in four selected cities, by size of establishment, February-April 1949

| Size of establishment ${ }^{1}$ | Number of establishments in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cleveland |  | Minneapolis-St. Paul |  | Portland, Oreg. |  | Richmond |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}$ | Studied | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | Studied | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | Studied | Estimated total | Studied |
| All size groups..- | 998 | 186 | 748 | 180 | 407 | 118 | 239 | 94 |
| 501 and over. | 90 | 44 | 74 44 | 143 | 24 |  | 22 | 20 |
| 251-500....-- | 107 | 26 | 75 | 27 | 33 | 19 | 13 | 10 |
| 101-250....- | 386 | 62 | 254 | 55 | 108 | 30 | 58 | 28 |
| 20-100..... | 415 | 54 | 375 | 55 | 242 | 48 | 146 | 36 |

1 Plant and offlce employment.

Table A-4.-Estimated total employment and number employed in establishments studied in four selected cities, February-April 1949

| Size of establishment ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Total employment in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cleveland |  |  | Minneapolis-St. Paul |  |  | Portland, Oreg. |  |  | Richmond |  |  |
|  | Estimated total 1 | In establishments studied |  | Estimated total 1 | In establishments studied |  | Estimated total ${ }^{1}$ | In establish. ments studied |  | Estimated total 1 | In establishments studied |  |
|  |  | Total 1 | Office |  | Total 1 | Office |  | Total 1 | Office |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Office |
| All size groups. | 249, 500 | 112, 100 | 23, 200 | 137, 200 | 79,800 | 25, 100 | 64,500 | 36,500 | 9,900 | 48,100 | 35, 400 | 7,100 |
| 501 and over. | 138, 700 | 90, 500 | 16, 400 | 59,600 | 59,100 | 17, 200 | 25,900 | 23, 100 | 6, 600 | 28, 400 | 26,000 | 3,600 |
| 251-500...... | 36,500 | 9,400 | 2,600 | 25,300 | 9,500 | 2,600 | 11, 400 | 6,500 | 1,300 | 4,300 | 3,200 | 1,000 |
| 101-250... | 56, 600 | 9, 600 | 3,000 | 37,200 | 8,700 | 3,300 | 16,800 | 4,700 | 800 | 8,700 | 4,300 | 1,300 |
| 26-100 | 17, 700 | 2,600 | 1,200 | 15, 100 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 10,400 | 2,200 | 1,200 | 6, 700 | 1,900 | 1,200 |

- Plant and office employment.


## APPENDIX B

## Descriptions of Occupations Studied

## Biller, Machine

A worker who prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. Should be designated as working on billing machine or bookkeeping machine as described below.

## Billing Machine

A worker who uses a special billing machine (Moon Hopkins, Elliott Fisher, Burroughs, etc., which are combination typing and adding machines) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared order, 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

A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine (Sunstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on a customer's 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.

## Bookkeeper, Hand

A worker who keeps a set of books for recording business transactions and whose work involves most of the following: posting and balancing subsidiary ledgers, cash books or journals, journalizing transactions where judgment is involved as to accounts affected; posting general ledger; and taking trial balances. May also prepare accounting statements and bills; may direct work of assistants or accounting clerks.

## Bookkeeping-Machine Operator

A worker who operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sunstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register) to keep a record of business transaction.

Class A: A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine with or without a typewriter keyboard to keep a set of records of business transactions usually 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: A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine with or without a typewriter keyboard to keep a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records pertaining to business transactions usually requiring some knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, pay roll, customers' accounts (not including simple type of billing described under Biller, Machine), cost distributions, expense distribu-
tions, inventory control, etc. In addition may check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

## Calculating-Machine Operator

A worker whose primary function consists of operating a calculating machine to perform mathematical computations other than addition exclusively.

## Comptometer type

Other than Comptometer type

## Clerk, Accounting

A worker who performs one or more accounting operations such as preparing simple journal vouchers, accounts payable vouchers; coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distributions; entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting and balancing subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledger, e. g., accounts receivable, accounts payable, stock records, voucher journal. May'assist in preparing journal entries. For workers whose duties include handling the general ledger or a set of books. (See Bookkeeper.)

## Clerk, File

Clase A: A worker who is responsible for maintaining an established filing system and classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or supervise others in filing and locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Class B: A worker who performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

## Clerk, General

A worker who is typically required to perform a variety of office operations. This requirement may arise as a result of impracticability of specialization in a small office or because versatility is essential in meeting peak requirements in larger offices. The work generally involves the use of
independent judgment in tending to a pattern of office work from day to day, as well as knowledge relating to phases of office work that occur only occasionally. For example, the range of operations performed may entail all or some combination of the following: answering correspondence, preparing bills and invoices, posting to various records, preparing pay rolls, filing, etc. May also operate various office machines and types as the work requires. .(See Clerk-Typist.)

## Clerk, Order

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

## Clerk, Pay-Roll

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

## Clerk-Typist

A worker who does clerical work requiring little special training but the performance of which requires the use of a typewriter for a major portion of the time and whose work involves typing letters, reports, and other matter from rough draft or corrected copy and one or more of the following: keeping simple records; filing records and reports; making out bills; sorting and distributing incoming mail.

## Office Boy or Girl

A worker who performs a variety of routine duties such as running errands; operating minor office machines, such as sealers or mailers; opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. (Bonded messengers are excluded from this classification.)

## Stenographer, General

A worker whose primary function is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing machine work. (See Transcribing-Machine Operator.)

## Stenographer, Technical

A worker whose primary function is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing machine work. (See Transcribing-Machine Operator.)

## Switchboard Operator

A worker who operates a single or multiple position telephone switchboard, and whose duties involve: handling incoming, outgoing, and intraplant or office calls. In addition, may record toll calls and take messages. As a minor part of duties, may give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also do typing or other stenographic work or act as receptionists. (See Switchboard-OperatorReceptionist.)

## Switchboard-Operator-Receptionist

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

## Transcribing-Machine Operator, General

A worker whose primary function is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a Stenographer, General.

## Transcribing-Machine Operator, Technical

A worker whose primary function is to transcribe dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from transcribing machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a Stenographer, Technical.

## Typist

A worker who uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May operate a teletype machine.

Class A: A worker who performs one or more of the following: typing material in final form from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign language copy; combining material from several sources; or planning lay-out of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing, typing tables from rough draft in final form. May also type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B: A worker who performs one or more of the following: typing from relatively clear or typed drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Previously, information on a limited number of office jobs was obtalned in studies of individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing mdustries. The surveys begun last year represent the first attempt to present information cutting across industry lines. Among the other groups of white collar workers studied recently are professional nurses, library personnel, dietitians, and soctal workers.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

[^2]:    1 Comparisons between the two cities are not advisable in the retail trade roup since department stores were not included in the data presented for Minneapolis.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes pay for overtime.

[^4]:    1 Excludes pay for overtime.
    2 Inclues data for industry divisions not shown separately. The retail trade group in Minneapolis excludes data for department stores.

[^5]:    ${ }^{3}$ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average. 4 Includes data for department stores in St. Paul, but excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

[^7]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes pay for overtime.

