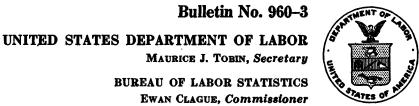
Salaries of Office Workers

in Large Cities, 1949

Part III

CLEVELAND MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL PORTLAND, OREG. RICHMOND



MAURICE J. TOBIN, Secretary BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. - - - - - - - - Price 25 cents

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 Minneapolis-St. 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.

Contents

	rage
Introduction	1
Salaries and working conditions, by city:	
Cleveland	2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	10
Portland, Oreg	19
Richmond	
Appendix A: Scope and method of survey	34
Appendix B: Descriptions of occupations studied	36

LIST OF TABLES

Cleveland

Table 1.—Salaries and weekly hours of work, by industry division	3
Table 2.—Percentage distribution, by weekly salaries	5
Table 3.—Average weekly salaries, by size of establishment	6
Table 4.—Scheduled weekly hours	7
Table 5.—Scheduled days in workweek	7
Table 6.—Vacations with pay	7
Table 7.—Paid holidays	8
Table 8. —Nonproduction bonuses	8
Table 9. —Formal provisions for paid sick leave	9
Table 10. —Insurance and pension plans	10

Contents—Continued

Minneapolis-St. Paul

-	Page
Table 1Salaries and weekly hours of work, by industry division	11
Table 2. — Percentage distribution, by weekly salaries	13
Table 3 Average weekly salaries, by city and industry division	15
Table 4. —Average weekly salaries, by size of establishment	16
Table 5.—Scheduled weekly hours	16
Table 6.—Scheduled days in workweek	16
Table 7.—Vacations with pay	17
Table 8.—Paid holidays	17
Table 9.—Nonproduction bonuses	18
Table 10.—Formal provisions for paid sick leave	18
Table 11Insurance and pension plans	19

Portland, Oreg.

Table 1Salaries and weekly hours of work, by industry division	20
Table 2.—Percentage distribution, by weekly salaries	22
Table 3.—Scheduled weekly hours	24
Table 4.—Scheduled days in workweek	24
Table 5.—Vacations with pay	24
Table 6.—Paid holidays	25
Table 7.—Nonproduction bonuses	25
Table 8.—Formal provisions for paid sick leave	26
Table 9Insurance and pension plans	26

Richmond

Table 1.—Salaries and weekly hours of work, by industry division	28
Table 2. —Percentage distribution, by weekly salaries	29
Table 3.—Scheduled weekly hours	31
Table 4.—Scheduled days in workweek	31
Table 5Vacations with pay	31
Table 6. —Paid holidays	32
Table 7. —Nonproduction bonuses	32
Table 8Formal provisions for paid sick leave	33
Table 9.—Insurance and pension plans	33

Appendix A

Table A-1Establishments by industry division	34
Table A-2.—Employment by industry division	35
Table A-3.—Establishments by size of establishment	35
Table A-4.—Employment by size of establishment	35

IV

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's largest cities.¹ This year similar 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	Part 11
Hartford	Atlanta*
Los Angeles	Boston*
New Orleans	Chicago*
Philadelphia	New York*
St. Louis	Seattle*
Part 111	Part 1V
Cleveland	Cincinnati
Minneapolis-St. Paul	Dallas*
Portland, Oreg.	Washington, D. C.
Richmond	ς,

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 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

¹ Previously, information on a limited number of office jobs was obtained in studies of individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. 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, distitians, and social workers.

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 37½ 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 5½ 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 finance, 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

<u></u>	1	<u> </u>		-	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1			1	1
	Esti- mated	A	verage-		Medi-	Salary range		Esti- mated	A	verage-	·	Medi	Salary range
Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- Weekly sched- Weekly sched-		week- ly of middle Sex, occupation, and industry division		num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	and a la	50 percent	
Men							Women						
Bookkeepers, hand * Manufacturing Wholesale trade Transportation, commu- nication, and other	242 91 104	\$70.50 70.50 72.00	40.0	1.76	69.00	\$59.00-\$81.50 63.50-75.50 58.50-88.00	Billers, machine (billing machine) ¹ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	599 249 217	\$41.00 43.00 39.50	40.0	1.08	42.50	\$37.00-\$44.00 40.00- 46.00 36.50- 42.50
public utilities	31					58.50- 80.00	Billers, machine (book- keeping machine)	28	43 . 50	4 0. 5	1.07	42. 50	41. 00- 45. 50
Clerks, accounting * Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	493 257	56, 50 56, 50 57, 00	40. 0 40. 5	1.41 1.41	57.50 56.50	49.00- 63.50 52.00- 62.00	Bookkeepers, hand [‡] Manufacturing Wholesale trade	325 116 123	56, 50 54, 50 56, 50	39. 0 38. 5 39. 5	1,42	55.00	50.00- 62.50 48.50- 57.00 50.00- 63.50
real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	42 164	57. 50 57. 50				51. 50- 62. 00 46. 00- 69. 50	Finance, insurance, and real estate	123 47	58. 50	39. 5 38. 5			53. 50- 63. 50
Clerks, file, class B	26	38. 50			39.00		Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class A ³ Manufacturing	268 116	50.00 53.50	39. 5 40. 0	1. 27 1. 34		43.50-55.50 48.50-56.50
Clerks, general ³ Manufacturing	182 106	57. 50 55. 00	40.0 40.0	1.44 1.38	57. 50 51. 00	46.00- 65.50 46.00- 65.50	Wholesale trade	56	51. 50	40.0 40.0			40.50-55.50
Clerks, order ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	531 148 376	60, 50 62, 50 60, 00	40.0	1.56	64.50	51.50-69.00 52.50-69.50 51.50-65.00	Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	697 213 224	41, 50 44, 00 44, 50	40. 5 41. 0 40. 5	1.07	44.00	36.50-46.00 40.00-47.00 41.50-46.50
Clerks, pay-roll ³ Manufacturing	138 98	62, 50 59, 50		1. 56 1. 49		56. 50- 67. 00 56. 50- 66. 00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	201	35. 50	39.0	. 91	35. 50	33. 50- 37. 00
Clerk-typists	74	45. 50	39.0	1. 17	40. 50	39.00 51.50	Calculating-machine op- erators (Comptometer						
Office boys ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Transportation, com-	233 110 36		40.0	. 92 . 94 . 91	36.00	33. 00 39. 50 34. 50 41. 50 33. 50 38. 50	type) ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Transportation, com-	1, 044 499 134	43. 00 45. 50 41. 50	40.0 40.0 40.5		44.50	39.50-46.50 41.50-49.50 37.50-46.50
munication, and other public utilities			40.0	. 86	34.00	32.00- 36.00	munication, and other	106	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
--

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Esti- mated	A	verage-		Medi-			Esti- mated	A	verage-		Medi-	
	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Veekly sched- ly realized by the sched-	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Ser, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary			an week- ly salary ³	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers		
Women-Continued							Women-Continued						
Calculating-machine op- erators (other than Comptometer type)	99	\$44. 50	40.0	\$1 . 11	\$46.00	\$41.00 -\$4 6.00	Office girls ² —Continued Finance, insurance, and real estate	41	\$28.00	39. 5	\$0.71	\$27.50	\$27.00-\$29.0
Clerks, accounting * Manufacturing Wholesale trade	1, 577 672 316	45.00 46.00 42.50	40.0	1.13 1.15	44.00 44.50 44.00	39.00- 50.00 40.00- 50.50 36.50- 46.50	Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	34	39. 50	40.0	. 99	38. 50	37.00- 42.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other	206	41.50		1.03			Stenographers, general ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	3, 554 1, 857 699		40.0	1.19	47.00	43.50-51.0
public utilities	164 132	50. 50 43. 50		1.26 1.12	52.50 40.00	44. 50- 57. 50 36. 50- 45. 50	Finance, insurance, and real estate	555	42. 50	38.0	1, 12	42. 50	39.00- 46.5
Clerks, file, class A * Manufacturing Wholesale trade	217 131 29	44.00 45.00 45.00	40.0	1, 13 1, 13 1, 13	43.50 44.50 42.00	39. 50- 48. 50	munication, and other public utilities Services	197 166	43. 50 47. 00				
Finance, insurance, and real estate	39	37. 50		. 99	37.00	34. 50- 38. 00	Stenographers, technical	187	52. 50	40.0	1. 31	52. 50	46.00- 57.5
Clerks, file, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	681 248 117	34.00 35.50 35.00	40.0	. 86 . 89 . 86	33. 50 34. 00 33. 50	31.00- 37.00 32.50- 37.00 30.50- 38.00	Switchboard operators 3 Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	323 106 83		39.5	1.18	46.00	42.50-49.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com- munication and other	208	31.00	38.0	. 82	30.00	28. 50- 32. 50	real estate Services	51 37	38.00 42.50				
public utilities Services	54 40	36. 50 36. 00		. 91 . 91	34, 00 35, 00	31.00- 41.00 34.00- 38.50	Switchboard -operator -re- ceptionists 3 Manufacturing Wholesale trade	609 399 94	42.00 42.50 39.50	40.0	1.06	42.50	36. 50 46. 0 38. 00 47. 0
Clerks, general * Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and real estate	654 201	48. 50 50. 50	39. 5		49. 50 49. 50		Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com-	94 44			1		34. 50- 42. 5 31. 00- 46. 5
and real estate Clerks, order *	146 387	41.00 42.50		1.04 1.05	39.00 40.50	37. 50- 43. 00 36. 50- 47. 00	munication, and other public utilities	35	40. 50	40.5	1.00	39.00	36. 50- 43. 5
Manufacturing Wholesale trade	258 109	42.00 43.00	41.0 40.0	1.02 1.08	38.50 44.50	36.00- 46.00 36.50- 48.50	Transcribing • m a c h i n e operators, general ³ <u>Manufacturing</u>	310 202				44.00 48.00	40.00- 49.5 43.00- 50.0
Olerks, pay-roll * Manufacturing Wholesale trade	589		39.5	1.25	49.00 50.00 50.00	43.00-56.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	63		38.0			35, 50- 40, 5
Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	125	45.00	40.0	1. 13	44. 0 0	40.00- 50.00	Typists, class A * Manufacturing Wholesale trade	440 207 30	45.50	39.5	1.15	42.50 44.50 43.00	40.00- 47.0 41.00- 45.5 40.00- 52.5
Clerk-typists ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	2, 617 1, 348 380	40.00 41.00 40.00	40.0	1.03	40.50 40.50 40.50	36. 50- 44. 00 36. 50- 44. 50 36. 50- 42. 50	Finance, insurance, and real estate Services	58 76	42.00 40.50				35.00- 46.5 37.50- 42.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com-	433						Typists, class B * Manufacturing Wholesale trade	709 252 156	40.50	39.5	1.03	40.50	34.50-41.5 37.50-43.0 36.00-43.5
munication, and other public utilities Services	246 143			1.03 .97	41, 50 37, 00	37.00- 46.00 34.50- 40.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com-	162			1		32.00- 38.0
Office girls ¹	480 374	33. 50 33. 50			34.00 34.00	30, 00- 35, 00 32, 00- 35, 00	munication, and other public utilities Services	59 62		40.0 40.0			34. 50- 41. 0 34. 50- 44. 0

Excludes pay for overtime. Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

³ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

CLEVELAND

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries 1 in Cleveland, March 1949

			Per	cent of m	en—			Percent of women-							
Weekly salaries 1	Book- keepers, hand	Clerks, account- ing	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Clerks, pay-roll	Clerk- typists	Office boys	Billers, machine (billing ma- chine)	Book- keepers, hand	Book- keeping- machine opera- tors, class A	Book- keeping- machine opera- tors, class B	Calcu- lating- machine operators (Comp- tometer type)	Calcu- lating- machine operators (other than Comp- tometer type)		
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99						-									
\$25.00-\$27.49 \$27.50-\$29.99 \$30.00-\$32.49 \$32.50-\$34.99 \$35.00-\$37.49		0.1					3.0	1.2 4.7 8.4			2.0 5.7 10.5 14.9		3.0	2.5 3.6 5.5 6.5	
\$37.50-\$39.99 \$40.00-\$42.49 \$42.50-\$44.99 \$45.00-\$47.49 \$45.00-\$47.49 \$45.00-\$49.99			5, 5 3, 4 21, 8	0.4 3.8 .8 5.5 5.5	4.3 .7 9.4 3.6	35.0 18.9 7.0 8.1	8.7 6.5 4.8 10.9	14.7 18.2 18.7 9.8 5.9	0.3 4.0 17.9	15.0 9.3 12.5 1.2 1.2 12.2	4.2 18.2 17.0 14.4 3.5	12.4 20.1 18.1 12.2 7.1	12.1 31.2 34.3 8.2	10. 2 14. 7 10. 5 12. 7 7. 9	
\$50.00-\$52.49 \$52.50-\$54.99 \$55.00-\$57.49 \$57.50-\$59.99 \$60.00-\$62.49	.8	6.5 4.6 9.9 10.2 13.0	3.9 8.8 1.7 14.3 8.8	15.4 3.6 9.7 11.9 4.2	2.2 3.6 3.8 .9 22.8			.5	4.6 14.5 16.3 10.5 5.8	8.1 12.2 16.3 1.3 4.5	4.8 1.1 1.0 1.9 .7	9.0 2.9 .7 1.3 .1	1.0 5.0 5.2	5.2 4.4 6.5 4.2 3.2	
\$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.50-\$69.99 \$70.00-\$72.49 \$72.50-\$74.99	4.1 5.9 11.6 4.5 4.6	8.3 3.9 3.1 5.2 2.6	4.4 6.3 6.1 6.1 2.8	5.3 6.6 6.8 1.9 10.3	8.0 20.5 4.2 3.5 .9				12.0 4.6 4.9 .3	3.7 3.0 .7	.1			.9 .2 .2 .6 .2	
\$75.00-\$79.99 \$80.00-\$84.99 \$85.00-\$89.99 \$90.00-\$94.99 \$95.00-\$99.99	11. 2 10. 8 12. 9 1. 7	2.9 .5	3.3 1.7 1.1	.6 2.8 2.1 1.3 1.5											
\$100.00 and over Total	1.6 100.0	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	697	1,044	99	1, 577	
Average weekly sala- ries ¹	\$7 0. 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.

848571-49---2

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries 1 in Cleveland, March 1949—Con.

	Percent of women-													
Weakly salaries ¹	Clerks, file, class A	Clerks, file, Class B	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Clerks, pay-roll	Clerk- typists	Office girls	Stenog- raphers, general	Stenog- raphers, techni- cal	Switch- board opera- tors	Switch- board- operator- recep- tionists	Tran- scribing- machine opera- tors, general	Typists, class A	Typists, class ₃ B
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49														
\$22.50-\$24.99		0.6				0.2			1]	
\$25.00-\$27.49 \$27.50-\$29.99 \$39.00-\$32.49		.9 13.2 26.5		1.6	0.9	3.5 5.2	2.1 22.7 23.6	0.6		1.5	0.7	4.8	0.9	0.3 4.2 9.2
\$32.50-\$34.99 \$35.00-\$37,49	8.7	23.0 15.9	0.5 4.3	8.0 21.5	.1 4.5	9.2 17.7	12.3 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 12.6
\$37.50 - \$39.99. \$40.00-\$42.49. \$42.50-\$44.99. \$45.00-\$47.49	11.8	6.7 6.4 3.5 1.9	11.9 14.3 7.8 9.6	15.8 7.5 9.3 16.0	7.9 15.7 8.9 7.5	11.1 19.7 13.8 10.2	5.2 6.0 .4	7.3 12.8 16.9 17.0	3.2 5.9 17.1	9.9 16.4 15.4 15.4	12.2 12.8 17.4 11.0	9.0 11.3 20.4 7.4	7.0 29.0 13.7 15.0	21.5 16.3 12.7 7.0
\$47.50-\$49.99	10.9	.8	3.1	2.6	9.2	5.6		10.5	5, 9	7.2	9.6	15.5	9.3	1.7
\$50,00-\$52,49 \$52,50-\$54,99 \$55,00-\$57,49 \$57,50-\$59,99 \$60.00-\$62,49	1.5	.3	13.6 9.8 7.6 5.4 10.4	4.9 4.9 1.0 1.0 4.9	13.3 6.3 8.7 4.8 6.8	2.6 .6 .5 (³)		14.8 3.8 3.1 1.7 1.2	17.9 7.0 10.8 15.0 9.2	6.4 5.6 1.7 .3 2.5	4.6 2.8 3.1	18.7 2.3 .6 1.6	5.3 6.6 1.8 .5	.8 .3 .3
\$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.50-\$69.99			1	1.0	3.3 .9 .5	.1			2.1 .6 2.1		.5			
\$70.00-\$72.49	.5		.2											
\$75.00-\$79.99 \$80.00-\$84.99 \$85.00-\$89.99 \$90.00-\$94.99	.9		.2		.2									
\$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
Estimated number of workers	217	681	654	387	814	2, 617	480	3, 554	187	323	609	310	440	709
Average weekly sala- ries 1	\$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.

TIDID 2 - Anong as anoshi	la antanian 1 fan actanta	d office commetices in Ma	maland has size a	f astablishment March 10/0
IABLE 5.—Average week	иу занатиез - јот зенесне	и ојнсе оссиранона на Сне	veunu, oy size oj	f establishment, March 1949

		Average weekly salaries ! in—							
Sex, occupation, and grade	Manufacturing establishments with total employment of—			Wholesale trade establishments with total employment of—			Finance, insurance, and real estate estab- lishments 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 B Clerks, accounting Clerks, file, class B Olerk-typists Stenographers, general	\$46.00 47.50 36.50 42.50 47.00	\$45.50 42.50 34.50 39.50 48.50	\$42.00 45.00 33.00 40.00 48.00	\$46.00 36.50 36.50 39.00 43.00	\$42.50 42.00 33.50 39.00 46.00	\$45, 00 46, 00 34, 50 40, 50 45, 00	\$35.00 (³) 31.50 36.50 41.50	\$35, 50 39, 50 33, 00 38, 00 45, 00	\$38, 50 43, 00 30, 50 35, 50 42, 50

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

¹ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

CLEVELAND

TABLE 4.—Scheduled w	veekly hours of wo	men in Cleveland (offices, March 1949
----------------------	--------------------	--------------------	---------------------

		P	ercent of workers e	employed in offices	in—	
Weekly hours	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Finance, insur- ance, 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
Under 35 hours						
35 hours	1.5			5.6		7.2
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	1.3		1.6	6.2		.3
371/2 hours	10.4	7.6	7.6	23.0	3.5	20.5
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	7.6	3.5	1.5	24.1	6.9	11.7 55.1
Over 40 and junder 44 hours	73.6 1.8	85.8	76. 9 3. 9	41.1	85.7 .6	1.3
44 hours.	1.0	2.7	3.9		.0	1.0
Over 44 and under 48 hours	.5				3.3	3.9

¹ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

TABLE 5.—Scheduled days in workweek of women in Cleveland offices, March 1949

		Pe	rcent of workers en	nployed in offices i	in	
Days in week	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Finance, insur- ance, 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 5½ days 6 days Other	86.7 9.5 .5 3.3	93. 7 4. 0 2. 3	76. 4 22. 0 1. 6	85.4 9.8 .2 4.6	85. 8 10. 7 3. 5	80.5 16.2 1.7 1.6

¹ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

TABLE 6.—Vacations with pay in Cleveland offices, March 1949

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-								
Vacation policy	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale 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			
1 year of service									
Offices with paid vacations 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	98.7 [°] 16.3 .8	100.0 13.1 1.5	100. 0 25. 1	92. 1 2. 3	100. 0 32. 9	100. 0 9. 3			
2 weeks Over 2 weeks	81. 4 . 2	85. 4	74.1 .8	89.8	66.3 .8	90. 7			
Offices with no paid vacations	1.3			7.9					
<pre>\$ years of service Offices with paid vacations 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks</pre>	100.0 4.7	100.0 1.1 1.0	100. 0 14. 1	100. 0 7. 9	100. 0	100. 0 8. 8			
2 weeks	94. 2 . 5	97. 9	85.1 .8	92.1	99.1 .9	79. 6 11. 6			
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 8.8			
2 weeks Over 2 weeks	97.8 1.5	99. 2	99.2 .8	94.8 5.2	98.7 1.3	78.2 13.0			
Offices with no paid vacations						*****			

¹ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS

		Percent of workers employed in offices in-				
Number of paid helidays	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale 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
Offices providing paid holidays Number of holidays:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 5 6 7	.1 93.4 3.2	99.7	1, 1 92, 1 6, 8	83, 6	74, 4 25, 3	85. 5
89	(*) .6	.3		2.5	.3	14.5
10 11	1.6		••	9.9 4.0		
Offices providing no paid holidays						

TABLE 7.—Paid holidays in Cleveland offices, March 1949

¹ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

1

¹ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

	TABLE 8.—Nonproduction	bonuses in	Cleveland	offices.	March	1949
--	------------------------	------------	-----------	----------	-------	------

		Pe	rcent of workers en	nployed in offices i	n	
Type of bonus	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale 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
Offices with nonproduction bonuses Christmas or year-end Profit-sharing	45, 9 42, 4 3, 5	49.2 47.7 1.5	56.7 43.3 13.4	44.9 43.1 1.8	5.3 5.3	45. 9 45. 9
Offices with no nonproduction bonuses	54. 1	50. 8	43. 3	55.1	94. 7	54, 1

¹ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

CLEVELAND

TABLE 9.—Formal	provisions f	or paid	sick leave in	Cleveland	offices, March 194	9
-----------------	--------------	---------	---------------	-----------	--------------------	---

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-								
Provisions for paid sick leave	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale 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. (
6 months of service				***					
Offices with formal provisions for paid sick									
leave	29.8	36.9	18.7	29.7	11.9	13.1			
Under 5 days	6.8	10.9	5.3		-				
5 days	8.7	12.3	6.6	2.3					
6 days	7.9	7.3		21. 5	1.1 .				
7 days	.5 3.9		3.9		1.3				
10 days		4.6	1.8	2.5	1.3	13. 1			
12 days	.1		1.1	••					
15 days	.2	.3			-				
20 days	.9	1.5							
Over 20 days Other periods	.4			.8 2.6	2.9				
Other periods	• 7			2.0					
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	70. 2	63.1	81. 3	70. 3	88.1	86.			
1 year of service									
Offices with formal provisions for paid sick									
leave	38.8	43.4	26.7	30.0	52.6	13.			
Under 5 days	1.2	1.0	5.3	30.0	04.0	10.			
5 days	8.9	12.7	5.3	2.3	6.6				
6 days	1.0	1.3	1.2	4.0					
7 days	.5		3.9		-				
10 days		9.4	9.9	2.9	1.3	6.			
12 days		6.0	1.1	21.4	1.1	7.			
15 days	.2	.3		41. 7	***	1.			
20 days	2.9	5.1							
Over 20 days	8.4	7.6		.8	43.6				
Other periods	.5			2.6					
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	61.2	56.6	73.3	70.0	47.4	86.1			
\$ years of service		0.0	10.0	10.0	37.3	00.			
Offices with formal provisions for paid sick									
leave	41.3	43.4	26.7	30.0	79.9	13.			
Under 5 days	1.2	1.0	5. 3						
5 days	6.0	7.8	5.3	2.3					
6 days		1.3	1.2						
7 days.	.5		3.9		<u>-</u> -				
10 days		9.6	3.3	2.5	1.3	6.			
12 days		6.0	1.1	21, 4		•••••			
15 days		.3	6.6		-				
20 days	3.7 13.2	6.5		.4		•••••			
Over 20 days Other periods	18.2	10.9		.8 2.6	72.0	7.			
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick									
168V0	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

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-								
Type of plan	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Wholesale 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			
Offices with insurance or pension plans ² Life insurance Health insurance Retirement pension Other	87, 2 79, 8 29, 8 42, 7 35, 1	97.6 91.2 36.9 44.2 50.2	81.7 75.1 36.2 13.3 32.4	59.9 43.8 7.1 41.4 .7	84.8 83.1 24.8 77.4 6.7	86. 4 82. 5 16. 5 44. 8 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.

¹ Unduplicated total.

Salaries

Considering the jobs studied in Minneapolis-St. 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 bookkeeping-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 Minneapolis-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 5½ 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

10

¹ Comparisons between the two cities are not advisable in the retail trade group since department stores were not included in the data presented for Minneapolis.

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

Esti-							1	77 - 44					
	mated	A	verage-		Medi- an	Salary range		Esti- mated	A	verage-		Medi- an	Salary range
Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	week- ly sala- ry ²	of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	week- ly sala- ry ^s	of middle 50 percent of workers
Men							Women-Continued						
Bookkeepers, hand ² Wholesale trade	276 181	\$57.00 54.00	40. 0 40. 5	\$1. 43 1. 33	\$52. 00 52. 00	\$47.00-\$69.00 47.00- 59.00	Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class A ³ Manufacturing	162	\$47. 50 46, 50	40.0 40.0			\$43.50~\$52.00 40.00~56.00
Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class A	37	54. 50	40.0	1. 36	51. 50	46.00- 59.50	Wholesale trade Bookkeeping-machine op-	50 70	46.50	40.0		46.00	46.00- 52.00
Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class B	70	87.00	38. 5	. 96	35. 50	34. 50 38. 00	Manufacturing Wholesale trade	921 132 363	37.50 39.50 38.50	39.5 40.0 40.0	.99	38,00	36.50-42.00
Clerks, accounting Manufacturing Wholesale trade	784 186 321	50, 50 53, 00 47, 50	40.0 39.5 40.0	1.34	52,00	45.00- 59.00	Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and real estate	56 345	37.00 35.00	40.0 39.5		35, 50	32.50-40.00
Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and	31 98	48.00	40.0		45.50	41.00- 50.50	Calculating-machine op-	010	50.00	00.0	.00	01.00	52.00- 51.00
real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	134						erators (Comptom- eter type) ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	746 197 370	38.00 39.00 37.50		. 99	39.00	34.50-40.50 36.50-41.00 34.50-40.00
Clerks, file, class B	39			. 84	29.00	27. 50- 36. 00	Retail trade 4	95	37.50	40.0	. 94	37.00	33.00- 40.50
Clerks, general ³ Manufacturing Transportation, com-	172 81	57. 50 54. 00	39. 5 40. 0	1. 46 1, 35	56.00 54.00	49.50-63.50 49.00-57.50	nication, and other public utilities Calculating-machine_op-	42	39, 50	40.0	. 99	40. 50	38. 50 - 42. 00
munication, and other public utilities	60	63, 00	40.0	1. 58	63. 50	49. 50 74. 00	erators (other than Comptometer type) ³ _ Manufacturing	219 40	36. 50 34. 50	40.0 40.0			33.50-40.00 32.00-37.00
Clerks, order ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	355 87 247	52,00 56,00 50,50	40. 5 39. 5 40. 5	1.42	58,00	50.00- 62.00	Wholesale trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate.	66 69	37.50 35.00	40. 0 39. 5	.94	36,00	34. 50- 40. 50
Clerks, pay-roll	52	53. 50	39. 5	1, 35	54.00	42. 50- 61. 50	Clerks, accounting	1, 747	40. 50	40.0	1.01		
Office boys ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	301 131 63	30, 00 30, 00 28, 50		. 75	30.00		Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and	306 252 250	41.00 41.50 37.00	39.0 40.0 40.5	1.05 1.04 .91	39.50	36. 50- 46. 00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67						real estate Transportation, commu- nication and other	291	38. 50	39. 5	. 97	37.00	33.00- 41.50
Women							public utilities	605 43	42.50 41.00	40.0 39.5	1.06 1.04		
Billers, machine (billing machine) [§] Manufacturing Wholesale trade Transportation, com-	288 68 149	39.00	40. 0 40. 0 40. 0	. 98	37.00 38.00 37.00	34.50-41.00	Clerks, file, class A ² Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	221 77 30	39. 50 40. 50 39. 00	39. 5 39. 0 40. 0	1.00 1.04 .98	40.50	39.00-42.00
munication, and other public utilities	31	39.50	40.0	. 99	38. 50	34. 50- 40. 50	real estate	81	38. 50	39.0	. 99		
Billers, machine (book- keeping machine) ³ Retail trade ⁴	72 43	34.00 32.50	40. 5 41. 5		34.00 32.50		Clerks, file, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade ⁴ Finance, insurance, and	1, 005 250 153 81	31.50 33.50 32.50 31.00	39.5 39.5 40.0 41.0	.80 .85 .81 .76	34.00 32.00	32.00- 35.00 30.00- 32.50
Bookkeepers, hand ³ Manufacturing Retail trade ⁴	52 47	45.00 48.00 43.00	40.5 41.0	1.19 1.05	48.00 42.00	46.50-51.00 37.00-50.00	real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other	447	29. 50	39. 5	.75		
Services	37	45.00	39.0		43. 50	41.00- 50.00	public utilities	39	36.00	40.0	. 90	36.00	34.00- 36.00

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 1. —Salaries ¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occup	pations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by industry
TABLE 1.—Salaries 1 and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occup division, April 1949—Continued	

	Esti- mated	A	verage-		Medi-Salary range			Esti- mated	A	verage	•	Medi-	Salary range	
Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly salary ²	of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly salary ²	of middle 50 percent	
Women-Continued	· ·						Women-Continued							
Clerks, general Manufacturing		\$43.50 43.50	40.0	1.09	\$42.50 42.50	\$40.00-\$46.00 40.00- 46.00	Stenographers, technical *_ Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and	189 54	\$46.00 45.00	39.5 39.5	\$1.16 1.14	42.50		
Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and real estate	76 83	40.00 43.50	41.0 39.0	.98 1.12	41.00 41.00	34.50-43.50 40.00-49.00	real estate	58 272	46.50 38.50	39.0	1.19	45.00	1	
Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities		43. 50 46. 00	40.0	1.12	41.00	40.00-49.00	Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and	48 32	38.50 41.00 34.00	40.0 40.0 40.5	.96 1.03 .84	37.00 40.00 32.00	36.00-43.00	
Clerks, order *	307	40.00	39.5	1.01	39.50	34. 50- 42. 00	real estate Transportation. com-	86	36.00	39.5	. 91	34. 50	32.00- 39.00	
Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade 4	78	48.00 40.50 36.50	39.5 40.0 40.5	1.22 1.01 .90	45.00 40.50 37.50	40.50-61.00 36.50-42.50 33.50-39.50	munication, and other public utilities Services	51 28	45.50 34.50	40.0 40.0	1.14 .86	48.00 34.50		
Clerks, pay-roll ² Manufacturing. Wholesale trade Retail trade ⁴ Transportation, com- munication, and other	232	42.00 42.00 41.50 42.00	40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 40. 5	1.05 1.05 1.04 1.04	41.00 40.50 41.50 40.00	36.00-46.00 36.00-46.50 34.00-47.00 37.00-42.50	Switchboard-operator- receptionists ⁴ Manufacturing. Wholesale trade Retail trade ⁴ Finance, insurance, and	440 176 135 38	37.00 38.50 36.50 36.00	39.5 39.5 40.0 41.0	.94 .97 .91 .88	37.00 37.50 37.00 33.50	34.00-40.50 32.00-39.50	
public utilities		41.50	40.5	1.02	39. 50	35.00-48.50	real estate Transportation. com-	49	35. 50	39.0	. 91	35.00	31.00- 37.00	
Clerk-typists Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade 4	306	35.00 35.50 35.00 33.50	39.5 40.0 40.0 40.0	.89 .89 .88 .88	34.50 35.00 34.50 33.50	32.00-37.50 32.50-38.00 32.00-37.00 31.00-36.00	munication, and other public utilities Transcribing-machine	27	37. 50	37.5	1.00	38.00	35.00- 40.00	
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other	773	33. 50 34. 50	40.0 39.0	.88	34.00	32.00- 37.00	Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	686 254 185	38.00 39.50 38.50	39.5 39.5 40.0	.96 1.00 .96		36.00-41.5	
public utilities	93 145	38.00 36.50	39.5 39.0	.96 .94	38.00 35.50	35.00- 41.00 34.50- 38.00	real estate	192	36. 50	39.0	.94	1	32.00- 41.5	
Office girls ¹	. 104	30.00 30.50	39.5 39.5	.76	29.00 29.00 32.00	27.50-32.00 28.00-32.50	Typists, class A ³ Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and	342 116	39.00 38.50	39.5 39.5	.99	1	37.00-40.5	
Wholesale trade Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and	- 61 - 26	32.50 30.50	40.0 40.0	.81 .76	32.00 29.50	27.50- 36.00 29.50- 31.00	real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other	1	37.50	39.0	.96	37.00	34. 50- 40. 5	
real estate	. 135	28.00	39.0	.72	27.50		public utilities		42.50 39.50	39.5 39.0				
Stenographers, general Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade ⁴ Finance, insurance, and	627	41.00 41.00 41.00 39.00	39.5 40.0 40.0 40.5	1.04 1.03 1.03 .96	40.50 41.50 40.50 38.00	36.50-45.00 36.50-46.00	Typists, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	1,026 172 261	33.00 34.50 33.50	39. 5 39. 5 40. 0		34.00	32.00-36.5	
real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other		40.00	39.0	1.03	40.00	34. 50- 44. 00	Transportation, com- munication, and other		31.50	39.5	. 80	30. 50	29.50- 32.5	
public utilities	. 258	44.50 41.00	40.0 39.0	1.11 1.05		39.00- 49.50 37.50- 44.00	public utilities	. 63	36.50 32.00	40.0 39.0		37.50 32.00	34. 50- 39. 5 31.00- 33. 5	

¹ Excludes pay for overtime. ³ Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
 Except Minneapolis department stores.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries 1 in Minneapolis-St. Paul,
April 1949

·····			Per	cent of me	en					Perce	ent of won	nen		
Weekly salaries 1	Book- keepers, hand	Book- keep- ing-ma- chine opera- tors, class B	Clerks, account- ing	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Clerks, pay-roll	Office boys	Billers, ma- chine (billing ma- chine)	Billers, machine (book- keeping ma- chine)	Book- keepers, hand	Book- keep- ing-ma- chine opera- tors, class A	Book- keep- ing-ma- chine opera- tors, class B	Calcu- lating- machine operators (Comp- tometer type)	Calcu- lating- machine operators (other than Comp- tometer type)
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99 \$25.00-\$27.49							2.7 3.3 19.3							0.9
\$27.50-\$29.99. \$30.00-\$32.49. \$32.50-\$34.99. \$35.00-\$37.49.	1.1					11.6	28.5 22.6 12.3 5.0	3.8 9.7 15.3 22.3	12. 4 15. 3 26. 4 33. 4	3.5 1.3 .9 6.1	1, 2 2, 5	3. 9 11. 1 16. 9 24. 8	3, 2 5, 9 16, 9 21, 4	6, 4 15, 5 13, 7 19, 2
\$37.50-\$39.99 \$40.00-\$42.49 \$42.50-\$44.99 \$45.00-\$47.49 \$47.50-\$49.99	1.8 5.8 1.4 15.9 9.4	35.7 2.9 4.3 1.4	5.5 8.0 11.5 14.9 3.7	2.9 4.1 6.4 8.1 7.6	3. 1 5. 9 17. 5 10. 4	1.9 1.9 5.8 7.7 1.9	5.6 .7	13.9 17.1 4.2 5.2 1.7	6.9 5.6	3.5 21.2 9.5 20.3 5.6	8.6 11.1 4.3 29.7 4.3	13.6 16.8 6.8 4.9 .2	17.0 18.5 8.0 4.3 3.8	10.0 25.6 6.8 1.4
\$50.00-\$52.49 \$52.50-\$54.99 \$55.00-\$57.49 \$57.50-\$59.99 \$60.00-\$62.49	17.1 7.2 1.4 8.3 2.2	2.9	14.4 4.1 4.3 5.2 5.5	3.5 10.5 11.6 11.6 6.4	22.7 4.8 6.5 .8 13.5	3.8 23.2 1.9 5.8 11.6		.3 3.8 1.7 .3		20.3 2.6 .9 3.9	17.9 7.4 3.1 6.2 3.7	.7 .3	.9 	.5
\$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.50-\$69.99 \$70.00-\$72.49 \$72.50-\$74.99	1.4 1.1 13.8 .4 1.8		2.4 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.5	3.5 2.9 7.0 2.9 1.7	7.6 2.3 	1.9 1.9 1.9				.4				
\$75.00-\$79.99. \$80.00-\$84.99. \$35.00 \$89.99. \$90.00-\$94.99. \$95.00-\$99.99. \$100.00 and over	2.2 .4 4.7 .7 .7 .8		1.1 .6 .8 .1 .3	4.1 2.9 2.3		3.8 1.9 1.9 1.9								
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	70	784	172	355	52	301	288	72	231	162	921	746	219
Average weekly sala- ries 1	\$57.00	\$37.00	\$50. 50	\$57. 50	\$52.00	\$53, 50	\$30.00	\$38, 50	\$34.00	\$45.00	\$47.50	\$37.50	\$38. 00	\$36. 50

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

13

848571-49-3

SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS

					Apri	l 1949-		mueu							
				<u> </u>			Perce	nt of wor	men						
Weekly salaries ¹	Clerks, ac- count- ing	Clerks, file, class A	Clerks, file, class B	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Clerks, pay- roll	Clerk- typists	Office girls	Stenog- raphers, general	Stenog- raphers, techni- cal	Switch- board opera- tors	Switch- board- opera- tor-re- ception- ists	Tran- scrib- ing-ma- chine opera- tors, general	Typ- ists, class A	Typ- ists, class B
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99			0.1				0.6								
\$25.00-\$27.49 \$27.50-\$29.99 \$30.00-\$32.49 \$32.50-\$34.99 \$35.00-\$37.49	.1 3.4 10.6 12.8 13.1	0.9 7.2 10.9 17.6	10. 7 30. 6 26. 7 17. 7 9. 1	0.6 1.6 2.3 4.3	6.5 8.8 14.7 8.5	7.7 6.8 17.8	1.0 8.5 20.1 21.5 22.8	19.8 48.6 11.5 8.9 4.0	1.8 4.3 9.3 14.6	2.1 4.2	2.6 17.2 22.0 11.4	0.2 .7 24.5 13.2 17.3	1.0 3.5 6.6 13.7 27.7	5.8 12.6 21.9	1.3 21.4 27.4 20.3 18.6
\$37.50-\$39.99 \$40.00-\$42.49 \$42.50-\$44.99 \$45.00-\$47.49 \$45.00-\$47.49 \$45.00-\$49.99	13.0 11.8 10.8 5.2 5.1	15.8 24.4 14.9 .5 3.2	2.6 1.8 .5 .1	10. 4 29. 2 20. 0 10. 6 6. 9	14.0 23.7 4.2 2.9 5.2	7.0 18.6 12.2 7.2 6.5	12.4 9.2 2.2 1.0 .5	1.7 4.9 .6	15.4 16.2 15.3 10.7 4.5	5.3 16.5 16.9 14.8 10.6	10.3 11.8 8.1 2.9 9.2	18.0 11.4 5.7 4.1 1.6	13. 1 17. 5 5. 7 6. 3 2. 5	24.3 18.4 5.0 6.4 .6	8.1 2.4 .3 .2
\$50.00-\$52.49	3.5 6.8 1.6 .6 .7	1.4 1.8 .9	.1	4.9 3.1 2.0 2.7 .2	5.2 1.0 3.3	7.0 2.3 2.9 2.5 1.1	.1		4.6 1.5 .8 .4 .3	16.9 1.1 6.9 2.1 .5	1.1 1.5 .4 .4 .7	2. 5 .2 .2 .2 .2	9. 9. 6.	4.7 .3	
\$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.50-\$69.99 \$70.00-\$72.49 \$72.50-\$74.99					2.0	.2			(3) (3)	1.6 .5	.4	.2			
\$75.00-\$79.99 \$80.00-\$84.99 \$85.00-\$89.99 \$90.00-\$94.99 \$95.00-\$99.99 \$100.00 and over									(²).2						
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	1, 747	221	1,005	490	307	443	1, 981	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

* Excludes pay for overtime.

² 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- St. Paul	Minne- apolis	St. Paul	Sex, occupation, and industry division	Minne- apolis- St. Paul	Minne- apolis	St. Paul
Men				Women-Continued			
Bookkeepers, hand ² Wholesale trade	\$57.00 54.00	\$57.00 53.50	\$56.50 55.00	Clerks, general ^a —Continued Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	\$46,00	\$48.50	\$ 45, 00
Clerks, accounting 2	50. 50	52.00	48.50	-	·	•	-
Manufacturing Wholesale trade	53.00 47.50	51. 50 49. 00	56. 50 45. 50	Clerks, order ² Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade ⁴	40.00 48.00	40, 50 46, 00	(*) (*)
Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, communication, and	46. 50	49.50	43.50	Retail trade 4	40.50 36.50	44.50 35.00	35. 00 37. 00
other public utilities	50.00	65.00	51.50		42.00	43.00	40.00
llerks, general ? Manufacturing Transportation, communication, and	57.50 54.00	56.00 54.50	61.00 (³)	Manufacturing	42.00 41.50	42.50 46.50	41.50 36.00
Transportation, communication, and				Clerks, pay-roll ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	41.50	39.50	(8)
other public utilities	63.00	60.00	65.50				
Clerks, order ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	52.00 56.00	52.00 53.50	52.00 57.50	Clerk-typists ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	35. 00 35. 50	35, 00 35, 00	35.00 36.00
	50.50	51.50	46.00	Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	35. 00 34. 50	37.00 33.50	34. 00 35. 00
Office boys ¹ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	30. 00 30. 00	31.00 30.50	29. 00 29. 50	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.	38.00	40, 50	37.00
Wholesale trade	28.50	31, 00	29.00 27.00	Services	36.50	37.00	34.00
Women				Office girls 2	30.00	30, 00	29. 50
Billers, machine (billing machine)?	38, 50	39. 50	36. 50	Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	30. 50 32. 50	30, 50 33, 50	(3) (3) (3)
Manufacturing Wholesale trade	39.00 39.00	39.50 42.00	(³) 34. 50		28.00	28.00	(3)
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class	00100		000	Stenographers, general Manufacturing Wholesale trade	41.00 41.00	41.00 41.00	41.0 41.5
B1	37.50	37.00	38.00	Wholesale trade	41.00	41.50	40.5
Manufacturing Wholesale trade	39.50 38.50	39.00 38.50	(³) 38. 50	Retail trade 4 Finance, insurance, and real estate	39.00 40.00	39, 50 40, 00	36. 50 39. 50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.00	34. 50	36.50	Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	44.50	44. 50	44, 00
Calculating-machine operators (Comp-	38.00	38. 50	37. 50	Services	41.00	41.50	(3)
tometer type) ²	39.00 37.50	39.00	39.50	Switchboard operators 2	38.50 41.00	38.50 39.00	38.0 (³)
Wholesale trade Transportation, communication, and		38.00		Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.00	36. 50	35.5
other public utilities	39, 50	38. 50	(3)	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	45.50	46.00	(8)
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type) ²	36. 50	38.50	35, 00	Switchboard-operator-receptionists *	37.00	38.00	35. 50
than Comptometer type) ³ Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	37.50 35.00	(³) 36. 50	37.00 34.00	Manufacturing Wholesale trade	38.50 36.50	38.50 37.50	38. 50 35. 00
				Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.50	37.00	(3)
lerks, accounting Manufacturing Wholesale trade	40.50 41,00	41.50 41.50	37, 50 39, 00	Transcribing-machine operators, gen-			
Ratall trada t	41.50 37.00	42.00 38.50	38.50 34.50	eral ²	38.00 39.50	39.00 39.00	37.00 39.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, communication, and	38.50	39.00	37.00	Manufacturing Wholesele trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.50 36.50	39.00 39.00	37.5 34,5
other public utilities	42.50	42.50	42.00			-	
Services	41.00	43.00	(3)	Typists, class A ² Manufacturing	39.00 38.50	39.00 38.00	38. 5 39. 0
Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and real estate	39.50 40.50	39.50 40.00	39.50 40.50	Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, communication, and	37.50	37.50	(3)
	38.50	38.50	(3)	other public utilities	42.50	46.50	(3)
Nerks, file, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade ⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.50	31.50 33.00	31.50	Typists, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	33.00 34.50	33.00 34.50	32. 5 34. 0
Wanuacturing Wholesale_trade	33.50 32.50	33, 50	34.00 31.00	Wholesale trade	33, 50	34.00	32, 5
Retail trade 4. Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.00 29.50	(³) 29, 50	31.50 29.50	Transportation, communication, and	31.50	31.00	31. 5
	43.50	4 3. 50	44.00	other public utilities.	36.50 32.00	37.00 32.00	(*)
Derks, general ² Manufacturing Finance, insurance, and real estate		43.50	44.00	NOL 11000	02.00		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	43. 50	44. 50	(3)				

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.

Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.
 Includes data for department stores in St. Paul, but excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

TABLE 4.—Average weekly salaries ¹ for women in selected office occupations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, by size of establishment,
April 1949

	Average weekly salaries ¹ in—										
Occupation and grade		ing establishment: employment of—	s with total	Wholesale establishments with total employment of							
	501 or more	251-500	101-250	251 or more	101-250	26-100					
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type) Clerks, accounting Clerks, file, class B Clerks, pay-roll Clerks.typists Stenographers, general Transcribing-machine operators, general Typists, class B	\$39.50 38.50 44.00 33.50 42.50 36.00 40.50 38.50 33.50	\$41.50 40.00 39.50 35.00 41.50 40.50 (1) (1)	(3) (4) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	(*) \$35.50 39.50 31.00 (*) (*) 37.50 39.00 34.00	\$37.00 38.50 31.50 41.50 41.50 33.00 40.50 38.50 32.50	\$39.00 37.50 41.60 34.00 41.00 36.50 42.00 38.00 38.00					

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

³ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

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

	Percent of workers employed in offices in—											
Weekly hours	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹		Transportation, communication, and other public utilities						
All offices employing women	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100.0					
Under 35 hours	0.5 1.7 6.1 13.4 75.2 1.9 .6	6.7 8.7 84.2 	1.2 96.8 2.0	2.7 6.3 72.3 15.1 4.6	1.5 5.6 8.3 32.8 51.8	0.3 .5 2.6 90.1	26. 1 7. 8 64. 4 1. 7					

¹ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-										
Days in week	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1	Finance, insur- ance, 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 5½ days 6 days Other	83.9 9.6 5.9 .6	98.2 1.8	94.5 2.5 3.0	46. 1 47. 4 1. 2 5. 3	73. 2 9. 2 17. 3 . 3	93. 2 6. 8	86.7 13.3				

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

¹ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

			Percent of we	orkers employed	in offices in—		
Vacation policy	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	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 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	29.7	100.0 25.4 1.3	100. 0 38. 9	100. 0 84. 7	100. 0 2. 3	100. 0 67. 6	100. 0 26. 8
2 weeks. Over 2 weeks.	67.4	68.7 4.6	58.3 2.8	15.3	96.3 1.4	32.4	69. 3 3. 9
Offices with no paid vacations							
2 years of service					}		
Offices with paid vacations 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	100.0 9.1 .4	100.0 15.0 1.3	100. 0 14. 3	100. 0 22. 3	100.0	100. 0 2. 7	100.0 .2
2 weeks Over 2 weeks	87. 2 3. 3	77.1	82. 9 2. 8	77.7	98.6 1.4	97.3	90. 9 8. 9
Offices with no paid vacations							
5 years of service							
Offices with paid vacations 1 week 2 weeks Over 2 weeks	100. 0 1. 5 91. 9 6. 6	100. 0 3. 4 89. 5 7. 1	100. 0 1. 8 95. 4 2. 8	100. 0 93. 7 6. 3	100.0 93.8 6.2	100. 0 1. 9 98. 1	100. 0 . 2 65. 8 34. 0
Offices with no paid vacations							

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

¹ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

	Percent of workers employed in offices in—												
Number of paid holidays	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities							
All offices 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						
61/2 7	5.9 7.7	.6	2.7 9.2	4.3 2.5	14.7 3.7	5.6 48.2	2. 2						
714	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.7	70.4							
8	4.7		2.4	5.1	11.6		10.1						
81/2	5.2	12.1			5.8								
9	2.2 .8		4.1		7.5								
10 11	14.5		11.5		41.7								
Offices providing no paid holidays							***********						

TABLE 8	Paid	holidays i	in	Minneapolis-St.	Paul	offices.	April 1949

¹ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

848571-49----4

		Percent of workers employed in offices in-											
Type of bonus	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1		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 Christmas or year-end Profit-sharing	47.5 41.6 4.5	52.0 37.7 14.3	48.5 44.8	61. 0 61. 0	52.5 49.0 1.3	3.5 3.5	52. 1 52. 1						
Other	1.4		3. 7		2.2								
Offices with no nonproduction bonuses	52 . 5	48.0	51, 5	39.0	47.5	96.5	47. 9						

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

¹ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

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

			Percent of v	vorkers employed	d in offices in—		
Provisions for paid sick leave	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade ¹	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
6 months of service							
Offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave		32.5	32.7	35. 2	25.8	43.1	6.
Under 5 days		4.8	6.7	3.4		-	
5 days		19.4	12.5	30.6	2.6	24.9	6. :
6 days		3.4	9, 9	1.2	6.7	6.8 .	
7 days						3.8 .	
10 days	4.3	3.1	3, 6		9.3	\ -	
12 days		.9					
15 days		[1.4		
20 days							
Over 20 days Other periods	1.1	.9	· •		1.1		
•	1.0				1 1	1.9	
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	69.5	67.5	67.3	64, 8	74.2	56.9	93.
1 year of service							
Offices with formal provisions for paid							
sick leave	34.2	34.8	36.4	50.1	29.6	43.1	10.
Under 5 days							
5 days	6.5	9.1 2.8	8.4	23.0		3.8	6,
6 days 7 days		2.8	5.4	19.5]	3.8	
10 days	10.8	11.1	7.9	2.5	11.5	26.7	
10 days		2.9	9.9	2.0	6.7	1.2	4.
15 days		8.0			6.1	1.4	74
20 days			1.2				
Over 20 days		.9	2.4		1.1		
Other periods	.6			5.1			
Information not available	1.5		1.2		4.2		
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	65.8	65. 2	63.6	49.9	70, 4	56.9	89.
2 years of service							
Offices with formal provisions for paid	34.9	34.8	36.4	52.1	29.6	49.1	
sick leave Under 5 days	01.0	01.0	00.4	02.1	29.0	49.1	10.
5 days		4.0	8.4			3.8	6.
6 days		2.2	5.4	19.5		0.0	0,
7 days				1		3.8	
10 days		7.5	6.2	32.6	5.7		
12 days	4.4	.9	9.9		6.7		
15 days	3.4	5.7	1.7		4.7		
20 days	1.0	1.5			2.0		
Over 20 days	6.1	13.0	3.6		1,1	11.7	4.
Other periods	2					1.9 .	
Information not available	3.0		1,2		9.4	-	
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave							
	65.1	65.2	63.6	47.9	70.4	50.9	89.

¹ Excludes department stores in Minneapolis.

TABLE 11	-Insurance and	pension	plans in	Minneapolis-St.	Paul	offices, Apri	l 1949
----------	----------------	---------	----------	-----------------	------	---------------	--------

		Percent of workers employed in offices in-											
Type of plan	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1	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						
Offices with insurance or pension plans ² Life insurance Health insurance. Retirement pension Other	90. 2 81. 7 35. 3 50. 1 56. 4	93. 8 88. 6 57. 0 36. 1 62. 2	90. 7 76. 6 31. 3 33. 1 52. 7	58, 4 48, 5 36, 0 35, 9 37, 2	97.6 89.1 21.5 74.6 80.1	97. 8 88. 2 36. 4 87. 2 10. 1	53, 3 53, 3 3, 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.

³ 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 received salaries 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 5½- and 6-day weekly schedules for office employ-For example, in offices of retail trade firms ees. the 40-hour week was universal, but for offices with over two-fifths of the employees the weekly schedule called for 5½ 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

	Esti- mated		Average		Medi-	Salary range		Esti- mated		Average		Medi-	
Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate		of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly sala- ry ²	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
Men	ļ						Men-Continued						
Bookkeepers, hand * Manufacturing	76 26					\$60.00-\$75.50 63.50-75.50	Clerks, pay-roll	28	\$ 63.00	39. 5	\$1. 59	\$63.50	\$54.00-\$73.00
Clerks, accounting ³ Manufacturing Transportation, com-	208 68		39.5	1.47		52.00- 64.50 51.00- 57.50	Office boys 1 Manufacturing Women	68 29	34.00 30.00	40. 0 39. 5			28.00- 37.00 28.00- 30.00
munication, and other public utilities	43						Billers, machine (billing machine) ³	147 61	42.00				
Clerks, general ³ Transportation, com- munication, and other	75	59. 50	40.0	1.49	61.00	52.00- 67.00	Wholesale trade Transportation, com- munication, and other		42.00	40.0			
public utilities	46	59. 50	40.0	1.49	60.00	51.00- 69.00	public utilities	49	45.00	40.0	1. 13	43.00	42.00- 49.50
Clerks, order *	328 50	60.00 53.00		1.50 1.33			Billers, machine (book- keeping machine)	85	44. 50	40.0	1, 11	45.00	40.00- 49.00
Wholesale trade Transportation, com- munication, and other	245	61, 50					Bookkeepers, hand ^a Manufacturing Wholesale trade	177 39 83	60.00 63.50 57.00	40.0 40.0 40.0	1, 59	60.00	55, 50- 69, 00
public utilities	25	61.00	40.0	1. 52	60, 50	56.00 65.50	Finance, insurance, and real estate	26	65.00				52.00- 73.50

See footnotes at end of table.

PORTLAND, OREG.

	Esti- mated	A	verage-		Medi-			Esti- mated	A	verage-	•	Medi-		
Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly sala- ry ²	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly sala- ry ²	Salary r of mide 50 perc of work	dle ent
Women-Continued							Women-Continued							
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	60	\$49. 00	40.0	\$1. 23	\$48. 50	\$47. 00- \$ 52. 00	Clerks, order ³ Wholesale trade	115 40	\$43.00 45.00	40.0 40.0	\$1.07 1.13	\$42.00 42.50	\$40. 50-\$4 41. 50- 4	13. 50 15. 00
Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class B ³ Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and	375 119 36	44. 50 48. 50 44. 00	40.0	1.21	50.00		Clerks, pay-roll [*] Manufacturing Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	201 74 30	47.00 49.00 49.50	40.0 40.0 39.5	1.23	48. 50	45.00- 5	54.00
real estate	180	41. 00	40. 0	1. 03	42. 50	38.00 44.50	Clerk-typists ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	580 117	39, 50 42, 00	40. 0 39. 5	1.00 1.06	42.50	35. 50- 4 38. 00 4	42. 50 46. 00
ators (Comptometer type) ³ Manufacturing	528 100	46. 00 45. 50	40. 0 40. 0	1.14	44.00	42.50-48.50	Retail trade Finance, insurance, and	152 34 217	41, 50 37, 50 37, 00	40. 0 40. 0 39. 5	.94	37.00	32.00-4	40. 00
Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and	259 106 31	48. 50 41. 00 43. 50	40.0 40.0 40.0	1.21 1.03 1.08	46.00 40.50 43.50	43.50-54.00 36.00-46.00 37.50-47.0	real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	37	43. 50	40.0	1. 09			
real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	31	47.50			47, 50		Office girls ³ Finance, insurance, and	127	35.00	40.0	. 88	34. 50	31.00- 3	38. 00
Calculating-machine oper- ators (other than Comp- tometer type)	33	41. 50	40.0	1.03	40. 50	40.00- 46.00	real estate Stenographers, general * Manufacturing	75 963 177	33, 50 45, 00 47, 00	40.0 40.0 40.0	. 84 1. 13 1. 18	45.00	31.00-3 40.50-4 42.50-4	19. 50
Clerks, accounting *	645 111	46. 50 48. 50	40.0 40.5	1. 16 1. 19	46.00	41. 50- 50. 50	Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and	303 97	47.00 40.00	40. 0 40. 0	1. 17 1. 01	46.00 40.00	42, 50- 5 36, 50- 4	50. 00 12. 00
Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and	111 179 136	49.50 41.50		1. 23 1. 04	50.00		real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	243 90	44.00 46.50	40. 0 40. 0	1. 10 1. 16		40. 50- 4	
real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other	80	43. 50	39, 5	1. 10		39.00-46.00	Switchboard operators 3 Manufacturing	90 154 34	40, 50 43, 50 46, 50	40.0 39.5 40.0	1.10	42. 50	38.00-4 42.00-5	19.00
public utilities	119 109	47.50 41.50	40.0 40.0			43.00- 51.50 39.00- 45.50	Wholesale trade Retail trade Transportation, com-	30 31	40. 50 37. 00	40. 0 40. 0	1.02	42.50	34. 50- 4 34. 50- 4	14.00
Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	34 45	42.00 41.00	40.0 40.0	1.05 1.02		38.50-46.00 39.00-43.50	munication, and other public utilities	27	48.50	39. 5	1, 22	49. 00	45.00- 5	1, 50
Clerks, file, class B ³ Manufacturing Retail trade	227 30 41	35. 50 41. 50 32. 00		1.04	40.50	38.00-45.00	Switchboard-operator- receptionists ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	158 38 62	43, 50 45, 00 44, 50	40. 0 39. 5 40. 0	1.11	46. 00 44. 00	38.00- 4 42.50- 4 42.50- 4	18. 50 18. 50
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other	89	33. 0 0	40.0	. 83	32. 0 0	31. 00 35. 50	real estate Transcribing-machine op-	35	38.50	40.0			34. 50 4	
public utilities	28 234	39. 00 48. 00		. 97 1. 20	39. 00 48. 50		erators, general ³ Finance, insurance, and real estate	111 33	44. 00 42. 50	40. 0 39. 5	1.10 1.06		39.00-4 36.50-4	
Manufacturing Wholesale trade Retail trade	234 66 70 24	48.00 50.00 46.50 42.50	40.0 40.0	1.25	50.50	42.50-55.50 41.50-50.00	Typists, class A ³ . Transportation, com- munication, and other	67	44.00	39. 5				
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation. com-	29	51.00	40.0	1. 28	46.00	42. 50- 57. 50	public utilities Typists, class B *	37 231	44. 0 0 37. 50	40. 0 40. 0				
munication, and other public utilities	39	48. 50	40.0	1. 21	48. 50	43. 50- 51. 50	Finance, insurance, and real estate	123	36. 50	40.0	. 91	37.00	32.00- 4	40. 50

TABLE 1.—Salaries ¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, February 1949—Continued

* Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Excludes pay for overtime.
Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell. .

		Perc	ent of me	n—]	Percent of	women-			
Weekly salaries ¹	Book- keepers, hand	Clerks, account- ing	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Office boys	Billers, machine (billing ma- chine)	Billers, machine (book- keeping ma- chine)	Book- keepers, hand	Book- keeping- machine opera- tors, class A	Book- keeping- machine opera- tors, class B	Calcu- lating- machine opera- tors (Comp- tometer type)	Clerks, account- ing	Clerks, file, class A
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99			.		1.5								
\$25.00-\$27.49 \$27.50-\$29.99 \$30.00-\$32.49 \$32.50-\$34.99					11.8 22.1 27.9 2.9 13.2	7.5 2.7 2.0	2.4 10.6 7.1			3.7 2.9	1.5 3.2 3.8	1.1 2.6	3.7
\$35.00-\$37.49 \$37.50-\$39.99 \$40.00-\$42.49 \$42.50-\$44.99 \$45.00-\$47.49		1.4	1.3 4.0 8.0	2.4 4.3 .9	13.2 2.9 ·1.5 1.5 2.9	8.8 35.4 19.0 8.2	4.7 3.5 17.6 21.1	1.1 1.1 9.0 11.3	18.3 18.3	5.9 6.7 13.3 28.5 14.4	3.8 3.8 15.0 23.3 19.3	7.0 7.4 10.5 14.1 14.7	8.3 31.1 21.1 9.2 21.1
\$47.50-\$49.99 \$50.00-\$52.49 \$52.50-\$57.49 \$55.50-\$57.49 \$57.50-\$59.99	5.3 3.9 17.1	4.8 17.3 4.8 21.7 12.0	2.7 9.3 10.7 13.4	.3 20.5 7.6 12.2 9.5	11.8	4.1 9.5 1.4 1.4	12.9 11.8 1.2 1.2 5.9	2.3 14.1 6.8 9.0	25.1 23.3 8.3 1.7 5.0	4.8 9.1 4.5 .8 3.5	3.6 10.8 2.5 4.7 3.0	10.5 13.5 7.0 3.6 4.3	2.8 .9 .9
\$60.00-\$62.49 \$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.60-\$69.99 \$70.00-\$72.49	6.6 1.3 11.8	1.9 8.2 .5 4.3 1.4	12.0 5.3 12.0 9.3 9.3	12.5 6.7 6.1 2.4				8.5 5.1 10.7 9.0		1.9		3.3	.9
\$72.50-\$74.99 \$72.50-\$74.99 \$80.00-\$84.99 \$85.00-\$89.99	26.5 10.5 3.9	13.5 1.4	9.3 2.7	4.0 1.5 1.5 4.6				2.3				.2	
\$00.00-\$94.99 \$95.00-\$99.99 \$100.00 and over Total	6.6 1.3		100.0	3.0 				6.8 					
Estimated number of workers	76	208	75	328	68	100.0	85	100.0	60	375	528	645	100.0
Average weekly salaries 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

 TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries 1 in Portland, Oreg., February 1949

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

PORTLAND, OREG.

				_		Percent of	women		_	_		
Weekly salaries 1	Clerks, file, class B	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Clerks, pay-roll	Clerk- typists	Office girls	Stenog- raphers, general	Switch- board operators	Switch- board- operator- recep- tionists	Tran- scribing- machine operators, general	Typists, class A	Typists, class B
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99												
\$25 00-\$27 49 \$27,50-\$29.99 \$30.00-\$32.49 \$32,50-\$34.99 \$35.00-\$37.49	13.7 21.1 13.2		1.7 4.3 7.0		1.9 9.0 13.4 9.0	2.4 15.7 25.2 9.4 11.8	0.4 1.0 2.2 4.0	1.3 2.6 7.1 9.1	1.3 5.7 13.3	 7. 2 . 9	7.5	6.5 17.3 18.6 17.3
\$37.50-\$39.99	7.0 9.3	2.1 17.1 17.1 6.0 13.7	7.8 43.5 18.3 1.7 .9	5.0 14.9 7.5 18.3 16.4	15.9 19.0 15.3 7.4 2.9	20.5 8.7 2.4 .8	7.8 18.2 17.8 15.2 10.8	9.7 15.7 17.6 6.5 10.4	7.6 10.1 22.2 17.7 7.6	17. 1 12. 6 16. 2 19. 0 9. 0	12. 0 19. 4 23. 7 10. 4 12. 0	6.9 7.8 9.5 10.0 4.8
\$50.00-\$52.49		14.1 7.3 6.8 5.1 .4	2.6 7.0 1.7 2.6 .9	15.9 3.5 4.0 6.0 1.0	4.5 1.4 .3	3.1	13.2 4.0 1.1 2.7 .5	13.6 3.2 3.2	12.0 1.9 .6	18.0	9.0 3.0 1.5	1.3
\$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.40 \$67.50-\$69.99 \$70.00-\$72.49 \$72.50-\$74.99		2.6										
\$75.00-\$79.99 \$80.00-\$84.99 \$85.00-\$89.90 \$90.00-\$94.99 \$05.00-\$99.99 \$10.00-\$99.99				.5								
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
Average weekly salaries 1	\$35. 50	\$48.00	\$43.00	\$ 47.00	\$39. 50	\$35.00	\$45.00	\$43. 50	\$43. 50	\$44. 0 0	\$44.00	\$37.50

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries 1 in Portland, Oreg., February 1949—Continued

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS

		Percent of workers employed in offices in											
Weekly hours	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities							
All offices employing women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Under 35 hours 35 hours Over 35 and under 37½ hours	0.7	3.2			0.4								
37½ hours. Over 37½ and under 40 hours 40 hours. Over 40 and under 44 hours 44 hours.	1.6 3.1 92.5 1.5	95.6	2.9 93.4 1.8 1.9	100.0	2.9 8.7 83.8 4,2	4.6 .4 95.0	3.3 96.7						
Över 44 hours													

TABLE 3.—Scheduled weekly hours of women in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

TABLE 4.—Scheduled days in workweek of women in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

	Percent of workers employed in offices in—										
Days in week	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, 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 5½ days 6 days Other	83.4 9.2 7.4	98.8 1.2	86.7 13.3	55.6 30.9 13.5	75.8 7.0 17.2	94.7	96. 7 3. 3				
Other											

TABLE 5.—Vacations with pay in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

			Percent of wo	orkers employed	in offices in—		
Vacation policy	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 39.6 .7	100.0 19.4	100. 0 45. 3 3. 3	100. 0 94. 0	100. 0 15. 6	100. 0 51. 5	100.0 28.1
2 weeks Over 2 weeks	59.4 .3	80.6	50.1 1.3	6.0	84.4	48.5	71.9
Offices with no paid vacations							
2 years of service						1	
Offices with paid vacations 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	100. 0 14. 1 1. 9	100.0 8.2	100. 0 36. 7 3.3	100.0 21.0	100.0 3.7	100. 0 7. 8	100.0
2 weeks Over 2 weeks	83.7	6.5 85.3	58.7 1.3	79.0	96.3	92. 2	100.0
Offices with no paid vacations							****
5 years of service							
Offices with paid vacations	100. 0 2, 2	100.0 4.6	100. 0 6. 7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Over 1 and under 2 weeks 2 weeks Over 2 weeks	96.6 1.2	95.4	92.0 1.3	100.0	96.6 3.4	100.0	100.0
Offices with no paid vacations							

		Percent of workers employed in offices in-										
Number of paid holidays	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					
Offices providing paid holidays Number of holidays:	99.7	98. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0					
1 to 5 6	1.6 53.6 16.4	2.8 89.6 5.8	2.9 76.0 12.6	3.4 96.2		17.6 46.0	1, 8 59, 4 38, 8					
89	11.9		8.5	.4	15.0	36.4						
10 11 12 or more	4.7 11.5											
Offices providing no paid holidays	.3	1.8										

TABLE 6.—Paid holidays in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

TABLE 7.—Nonproduction bonuses in Portland, Oreg., offices, February 1949

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-										
Type of bonus	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				
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 20, 2	17.4 17.4	26. 2 26. 2	0.8 .8	3. 4 3. 4				
Offices with no nonproduction bonuses	74. 3	36. 5	79. 8	82.6	73. 8	99. 2	96. 6				

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-										
Provisions for paid sick leave	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				
6 months of service							<u>_</u>				
All offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave Under 5 days	14.9	14. 3	5. 6	20.0	17.6	21. 3	1.4				
5 days 6 days 7 days	4.3 4.3	5.6 6.2	1.3	3.1 9.2	5.0 6.1						
10 days 12 days	2.6 .9	2.5	4.3			12.4					
15 days 20 days Over 20 days				7.7	6.5						
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	85.1	85.7	94. 4	80. 0	82. 4	78.7	98.6				
1 year of service											
All offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave Under 5 days	19.3	17.4	24.1	20. 5	17.6	21. 3	1.4				
5 days 6 days 7 days	2.3 1.6	4.6	1.3	9.3		8.9					
10 days 12 days	7.5 3.0	6.7	18.5	3.5	11.1	12.4	1.4				
15 days 20 days Over 20 days			4. 3	4.9 2.8	6, 5						
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	80. 7	82.6	75. 9	79.5	82.4	78.7	98.6				
2 years of service											
All offices with formal provisions for paid sick leave Under 5 days	27.0	17.4	24. 1	20. 5	17.6	67.9	1.4				
5 days 6 days 7 days	.9 1.5	4.6	1.3	9.3							
10 days	9.7 1.7	10.3	18.5	3.5	6.1 11.5	21.3	1.4				
20 days Over 20 days			4.3	7.7							
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	73.0	82.6	75. 9	79. 5	82.4	32.1	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

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-										
Type of plan	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade		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 plans ¹ Life insurance Health insurance Retirement pension	74. 7 59. 7 19. 4 48. 4	62. 2 59. 0 37. 3 37. 9	81. 5 71. 0 21. 5 25. 6	50. 2 32. 0 12. 1 29. 3	85. 7 77. 1 22. 4 75. 3	84.9 40.1 1.2 69.5	68. 1 67. 4 3. 4 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.

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 employees. 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

	Esti- mated	A	verage		Medi-	Salary range		Esti- mated	A	verage -		Medi-	Salary range
Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly sal- ary ²	of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division	num- ber of work- ers	Weekly salary	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hour- ly rate	an week- ly sal- ary ²	of middle 50 percent of workers
Men							Women-Continued						
Billers, machine (billing machine) ³ Wholesale trade	40 36	\$37.50 37.00	43.5 44.0	\$0.86 .84	\$35.50 35.50	\$32, 50-\$40, 00 32, 50- 40, 00	Clerks, file, class A ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	73 19 25	38,50	39.5	.97	37.00	\$35.00-\$40.00 36.50- 40.50 34.00- 40.00
Bookkeepers, hand ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	76 17 37	67.00 70.00 70.50	40. 0 39. 5 42. 0	1.77	69.00 75.00 69.50	69.00- 80.50	Clerks, file, class B ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	213 15 34	30.00 35.00 30.50	39.0		32.00	31.00- 38.00
Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class A ³ Wholesale trade	26 19	40. 00 39. 00		. 96 . 91	40. 00 40. 00	38.00- 40.50 36.00- 40.50	real estate Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	120 25	28, 50 33, 00	39. 0 39. 0	. 73		
Clerks, accounting ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	175 76 50	54. 50 60. 00 49. 50		1.53	54.00 58.50 50.00	52.50-66.50	Clerks, general *	504 164 54	39.00 44.00 45.50	39.5 39.5	.99 1.11	37.00 42.50	33.00 44.50 37.50 49.50
Clerks, general ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	99	56.00 59.50 54.50	41.0 42.0 40.5	1.36 1.42 1.34	55. 50 57. 50 54. 00	46.00- 64.50 47.50- 65.50 45.00- 64.50	real estate	191 77	34.00 39.50	39.0 40.5	. 87 . 98	32.00 38.00	29.00- 36.00 34.50- 42.50
Clerks, order	50	53.00	40.0	1.33	51. 50	46.00- 62.00	Clerks, order [‡] Manufacturing Wholesale trade	16 46	46.00 39.50	39. 5 40. 5		46.00 38.00	
Clerks, pay-roll [*] Manufacturing	26 15	56, 00 49, 50	39. 5 39. 5	1.41 1.25	60. 00 50. 00	42.00- 68.00 38.00- 59.50	Clerks, pay-roll ³ Manufacturing Wholesale trade	164 66 22	43, 50 47, 50 48, 50	39.5	1.20	43. 50 46. 50 49. 50	40.00- 52.00
Office boys : Wholesale trade	58 16	28. 50 31. 50	40.0 40.0	.71 .78	28.00 29.50	25.00- 31.00 25.00- 37.50	Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	23	42.50				
Women							Clerk-tynists #	460	34.00		. 86	34. 50	
Billers, machine (billing machine) ³	112	40.00		. 99	39.00		Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	81 98	38.00 35.00	40.0	. 88	35.00	32.00- 37.00
Manufacturing	32 71	40.50 40.00			37.00 39.00		real estate Office girls	218 40	31.50 29.00	38. 5 38. 0		32.00 28.50	25.00- 37.00 23.00- 32.00
Billers, machine (book- keeping machine)	100	35.00	39.5	. 88	35.00	31.00 38.00	Stenographers, general 3	909	42.50	39.5	1.08	42. 50	37.00- 46.50
Bookkeepers, hand * Wholesale trade	50 17	50, 50 48, 00	40.0 41.5		50.00 50.00		Manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance, insurance, and	169 438 180	42.50	40.5	1.06	41.50	37.00-47.50
Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class A ³ Wholesale trade	86 72	41.00 40.50					real estate	180 83 27		39.5	1.00		35. 50- 42. 00
Bookkeeping-machine op- erators, class B ³ Wholesale trade	112 22	35.00 37.00	40.0 40.0		34. 50 36. 00	32.00- 38.00 33.50- 39.00	Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities	16	40. 50	40.0	1. 01	41. 00	36.00~ 44.00
Calculating-machine op- erators (Comptometer type) ³	249	40.00	39.5		40.00	35, 50- 43, 50	Switchboard-operator- receptionists 3 Wholesale trade	57 26	39. 50 40. 50	39. 5 40. 0	.99 1.02		
Manufacturing Wholesale trade	15 101	43.00 39.50	38.5	1.12	42.50	39.50-44.00	Transcribing-machine op- erators, general * Finance, insurance, and	65	37.50	39. 5	. 95	37.00	34. 50- 39. 00
Clerks, accounting *	18	41.50 46.50			42, 50 45, 50	37.00- 47.00 43.50- 47.50	real estate	29	36.00	38.5	. 94	34. 50	33. 50- 40. 50
Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and	49 18	41. 50 31. 00	40.0 42.5	1.04 .73	40. 50 31. 50	24. 50- 34. 50	Typists, class A ³ Services	97 47		40.0	. 99 . 96	37, 50 38, 00	
real estate	54	35. 50	38.5	.93	35. 50	27.50-42.50	Typists, class B	157	34.00	38.5	.88	34.00	31.00- 36.50

³ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

RICHMOND

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected office occupations, by weekly salaries 1 in

		Pe	rcent of me	en—		Percent of women-						
Weekly salaries ¹	Book- keepers, hand	Clerks, account- ing	Clerks, general	Olerks, order	Office boys	Billers, machine (billing machine)	Billers, machine (book- keeping machine)	Book- keepers, hand	Book- keeping- machine operators, class A	Book- keeping- machine operators, class B	Calcu- lating- machine operators (Comp- tometer type)	Clerks, account ing
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99										[1. 1.
\$25.00-\$27.49 \$27.50-\$29.99 \$30.00-\$32.49 \$32.50-\$34.99 \$35.00-\$37.49	 1.3				31. 0 34. 5 10. 3 1. 7 3. 5	4, 5 8, 9 20, 5 12, 5	1.0 27.0 14.0 30.0	8.0	2.3 14.0	12.5 24.1 23.2 12.5	9,6 8,8 15,3	4. 2. 4. 5. 8.
\$37.50-\$39.99 \$40.00-\$42.49 \$42.50-\$44.99 \$45.00-\$47.49 \$45.00-\$49.99		2.3 1.1 5.7 5.1 7.4	1.7 5.0 2.2 12.3 7.8	14.0 	3.5 5.2	10.7 13.4 8.0 .9 .9	22.0 3.0 2.0	14.0 8.0 16.0	20. 9 32. 6 9. 3 2. 3 10. 5	14.3 3.6 6.2 3.6	16.5 21.7 13.3 7.2 3.2	6. 15. 16. 12. 8.
\$50.00-\$52.49 \$52.50-\$54.99 \$55.00-\$57.49 \$57.50-\$59.99 \$60.00-\$52.49		16.6 8.6 5.7 6.3 10.9	8.9 2.8 2.2 11.2 6.7	28.0 2.0 2.0 10.0		13.4 1.8 4.5	1.0	26.0 2.0 4.0 6.0			2.4 1.2 .4 .4	8. 1. 1. 1.
\$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.50-\$69.99 \$70.00-\$72.49 \$72.50-\$74.99	9.2 17.1	3.4 6.9 .6 4.0 1.7	8.4 6.1 2.8 1.1 4.5	2.0 2.0 6.0 2.0				14.0				
\$75.00-\$79.99 \$80.00-\$\$4.99 \$85.00-\$89.99 \$90.00-\$94.99	22. 4 2. 6	2.9 .6 1.1	3.4 1.1 3.4									
\$95.00-\$99.99 \$100.00 and over			.5									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	160.
Estimated number of workers Average weekly salaries ¹	76 \$67.00	175 \$54. 50	179 \$56.00	50 \$53.00	58 \$28. 50	112 \$40.00	100 \$35.00	50 \$50. 50	86 \$41.00	112 \$35.00	249 \$40.00	25 \$41. 5

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of workers in selected o	ice occupations, by weekly salaries ¹ in Richmond, February 1949
	ontinued

						Percent of	f women—					
Weekly salaries 1	Clerks, file, class A	Clerks, file, class B	Clerks, general	Clerks, order	Clerks, pay-roll	Clerk- typists	Stenog- raphers, general	Switch- board opera- tors	Switch- board- operator- reception- ists	Tran- scribing- machine operators, general	Typists, class A	Typists, class B
Under \$20.00 \$20.00-\$22.49 \$22.50-\$24.99		7.0	0.8			5.9 4.6						
\$25.00-\$27.49 \$27.50-\$29.99 \$30.00-\$32.49 \$32.50-\$34.99 \$35.00-\$37.49	5.5 17.8 27.4	13. 1 26. 8 24. 4 16. 4 3. 8	2.0 9.1 9.7 15.5	5. 2 5. 2 14. 3 22. 0	1.8 7.3 5.5	3.0 7.4 18.5 15.0 23.0	1.5 5.5 9.8 10.6	2.4 12.1 30.1	5.3 19.3 12.3	3. 1 9. 2 20. 0 29. 2	1.0 14.4 23.7	1.9 14.0 22.9 24.9 19.1
\$37.50-\$39.99 \$40.00-\$42.49 \$42.50-\$44.99 \$45.00-\$47.49	13.7 21.9 5.5 2.8	0, 8 3, 3 1, 4 .5	14.1 9.9 6.7 6.5 6.9	11.7 15.6 5.2 5.2	8.5 7.9 14.6 6.1 15.3	23.0 5.4 9.6 2.4 3.7	6.2 16.9 14.2 12.7	30, 1 12, 0 20, 5 14, 5	12.3 31.6 14.0 1.7	29.2 15.4 9.2 7.7 3.1	23.7 22.7 14.4 16.5 2.1	19.1 8.9 5.1 2.6 .6
\$47.50-\$49.99 \$50.00-\$52.49 \$52.50-\$54.99 \$55.00-\$57.49 \$55.50-\$57.49	2.7	.5	4.2 3.4 3.8 1.0 .8	5.2 3.9 2.6 1.3	9.8 12.2 1.2 4.9	.2 .9 .2 .2	6.8 7.1 1.8 1.8 3.3	2.4 3.6 1.2		3.1	2.1 1.0 2.1	
\$60.00-\$62.49 \$62.50-\$64.99 \$65.00-\$67.49 \$67.50-\$69.99			3.4 .2 .2	2.6	2.5 1.8		.8 .4 .4					
\$70.00-\$72.49 \$72.50-\$74.99 \$75.00-\$79.99 \$80.00-\$84.99			.2				.2					
\$85.00-\$89.99 \$00.00-\$94.99 \$95.00-\$99.99 \$100.00 and over												
Total Estimated number of workers.	100. 0 73	100.0 213	100. 0 504	100. 0 77	100. 0 164	100. 0 460	100.0 909	100.0 83	100. 0 57	100.0 65	100. 0 97	100. 0
Average weekly salaries 1	\$38.50	\$30.00	\$39.00	\$39.50	\$43. 50	\$34.00	\$42.50	\$39. 50	\$39. 50	\$37.50	\$39.00	\$34.00

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

RICHMOND

			Percent of wo	orkers employed	in offices in		
Weekly hours	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	
All offices employing women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 0
Under 35 hours 35 hours Over 35 and under 37½ hours		4.3			13.4 19.0		28,1
371/2 hours Over 371/2 and under 40 hours	9.5 7.6	2.1 13.7	5.4		9.3 12.6	49.8	
40 hours Over 40 and under 44 hours	66.0 .3	78.7 1.2	85.6	95.8 .9	45.7	49.1	50.7
44 hours. Over 44 and under 48 hours.	1.1 2.7		.9 8.1	1.0 2.3		1.1	11.6 9.6
48 hours Over 48 hours							

TABLE 4.—Scheduled days in workweek of women in Richmond offices, February 1949

		Percent of workers employed in offices in											
Days in week	All industries Manufacturing W		Wholesale trade	Retail trade	I I IIIAIICE, IIISUI"		Services						
All offices employing women	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0						
5 d ays 5½ days 6 da ys Other	81. 2 13. 9 4. 5 . 4	94.3 5.7	83.1 15.4 1.5	93, 3 6, 0 . 5 . 2	63. 3 23. 0 13. 7	98.9 1.1	78.8 21.2						

TABLE 5.—Vacations with pay in Richmond offices, February 1949

			Percent of wo	orkers employed	in offices in—		
Vacation policy	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 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	. 100.0 . 28.2 1.1	100.0 11.0 2.1	100. 0 26. 3 3. 3	100. 0 61. 9	100. 0 23. 7	100. 0 48. 8	100. 0 11. 6
2 weeks. Over 2 weeks	70. 7	86.9	70.4	38.1	76. 3	51.2	88.4
Offices with no paid vacations							
\$ years of service							
Offices with paid vacations 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	100.0 13.8 1.3	100. 0 9. 8 2. 1	100.0 14.5 3.3	100. 0 60. 0 1. 7	100. 0 9. 8	100.0	100.0
2 weeks	84.3 .6	88.1	82.2	38.3	90. 2	100. 0	90.1 9.9
Offices with no paid vacations							
5 years of service							
Offices with paid vacations 1 week Over 1 and under 2 weeks	100. 0 6. 1 1, 3	100.0 4.5 2.1	100. 0 14. 5 3. 3	100.0 1.5 1.7	100. 0 5. 5	100.0	100.0
2 weeks Over 2 weeks	1.3 85.2 7.4	93. 4 	82.2	1.7 94.5 2.3	74. 0 20. 5	100.0	90. 1 9. 9
Offices with no paid vacations							

SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS

			Percent of wo	rkers employed	in offices in—		
Number of paid holidays	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	
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
1 to 5	2.0		3.0	7.1			9.6
5	16.2	29.7	36.3	1.0	4.8	0.5	16.6
51/2	2.6	4.5	4.5	1.7		5.3	
6	27.6	59.7	43.5	33.5	7.9	9.6	9.9
7	15.5	6.1	7.3		28.0		63. 9
7½	4.8					39.0	
8	15.6		5.4		27.4	44.5	
13	8.5				26.4		
Offices providing no paid holidays	7.2			56.7	5. 5	1,1	

TABLE 6.—Paid holidays in Richmond offices, February 1949

TABLE 7.—Nonproduction bonuses in Richmond offices, February 1949

	Percent of workers employed in offices in-											
Type of bonus	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, 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 Christmas or year-end Profit-sharing	28.2 18.7 2.6	17.3 11.7	40.6 37.3 3.3	9.9 9.9	30.5 17.2	4.2 1.1 3.1	73.5 21.2 24.2					
Other	6.9	5.6			13.3		28.1					
Offices with no nonproduction bonuses	71.8	82, 7	59.4	90.1	69.5	95, 8	26.5					

RICHMOND

TABLE 8.—Formal provisions for paid sick leave in Richmond offices, February 1949

			Percent of wo	rkers employed	in offices in—		
Provisions for paid sick leave	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. (
1 year of service							
Offices with formal provisions for paid		[
sick leave	36.0	15.1	44.6	91.6	38.7	9.6	11. (
5 days	12.1		7.2	88.8 .9	5.3	2.7	11.6
6 days	6.4		3.8	.2	17.0		11.0
7 days							
9 days							
10 days 11 days	5.0	15.1		1.7	5.9		
12 days	1.3			1.7	4.2		
15 days			10.9		1,0		
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	64. 0	84.9	55. 4	8.4	61.3	90. 4	88. 4
2 years 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	10.2		1.3	87.4	5, 3		
51⁄2 days 6 days	.8		3.8	.9		2.7	11, 6
7 days	5.5		0.0	.1			
9 days				••			
10 days		15.1	5.9	1.5			
11 days				1.7	14.2		
12 days 15 days			10.9	.2	4. 2		
20 days			10.8		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	58. 5	84. 9	55. 4	8. 2	61. 2	45. 9	88.4
5 years of service		1					
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	.9	5. 3		11.6
6 days	.8		3.8	.9			11.0
7 days	5.5		0.0	.1		44.5	
9 days	.3					2.7	
10 days	12.7	15.1	5.9	87.4		5.3	
11 days 12 days	4.7			1.7	14.2 4.2		
12 days	1.4			. 4	9. 4		
20 days	1.0				3.0		
Over 20 days	11.3		33.6	1.5	9.3	1.6	
Information not available	.9	·			2.8		
Offices with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	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

			Percent of wo	rkers employed	in offices in—		
Type of plan	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade		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 ¹ Life insurance Health insurance Retirement pension Other	83.9 82.5 21.5 36.6 27.3 16.1	92.6 92.6 20.0 21.9 15.5 7.4	70. 0 70. 0 5. 4 19. 2 31. 8 30. 0	95.7 95.0 32.6 35.2 1.9 4.3	79. 4 75. 2 20. 8 39. 4 27. 4 20. 6	98. 9 98. 9 50. 3 88. 3 52. 8 1, 1	90.4 90.4 16.6 9.9 28.1 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

		Number of establishments in—											
Industry division	Minimum size of establish-	Cleveland		Minneapolis-St. Paul		Portland, Oreg.		Richmond					
	ment ¹	Estimated total	Studied	Estimated total	Studied	Estimated total	Studied	Estimated total	Studied				
All divisions. Manufacturing. Wholesale trade. Retail trade * Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, communication, and other public utilities * Services 4.	100 25 100 25 100 25	998 412 271 42 116 	186 58 40 15 24 • 23 26	748 188 266 67 137 34 56	180 43 42 17 38 20 20	407 86 163 33 63 25 37	118 30 28 13 21 13 13 13	239 48 102 14 51 11 13	94 24 25 12 18 8 7				

¹ Number of plant and office workers. ³ Department and limited-price variety stores were not studied in Cleve-land; department stores were not studied in Minneapolis, but were included in St. Paul.

* Excluding railroads.

⁴ Business services; and professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms, motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations.

APPENDIX A

	Employment in												
	Cleveland			Minr	Minneapolis-St. Paul			Portland, Oreg.			Richmond		
Industry division Esti- mated total ¹		In establ	ishments lied Esti- mated			In establishments studied		In establishments studied		Esti- mated	In establishments studied		
		Total 1	Office	total i	Total 1	Office	mated total ¹	Total 1	Office	total 1	Total 1	Office	
All divisions	249, 500 178, 000 16, 600 14, 400 11, 000	112, 100 74, 100 4, 500 9, 200 4, 100	23, 200 12, 400 1, 700 600 4, 100	137, 200 66, 100 18, 100 17, 500 13, 400	79, 800 37, 300 6, 300 9, 700 8, 400	25, 100 7, 200 2, 800 2, 200 8, 400	64, 500 22,000 9,100 13,100 4,800	36, 500 11, 600 2, 800 7, 100 3, 000	9, 900 2, 000 900 1, 500 3, 000	48, 100 24, 700 6, 200 7, 900 3, 700	35, 400 20, 700 2, 300 5, 600 2, 100	7, 100 1, 600 1, 000 800 2, 100 1, 100	
public utilities 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, 900 700	4, 200 500	1,10	

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

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

	Number of establishments in-											
Size of establishment ¹	Cleve	land	Minneapol	is-St. Paul	Portland	l, Oreg.	Richmond					
	Estimated total	Studied	Estimated total	Studied	Estimated total	Studied	Estimated total	Studied				
All size groups 501 and over	998 90 107 386 415	186 44 26 62 54	748 44 75 254 375	180 43 27 55 55	407 24 33 108 242	118 21 19 30 48	239 22 13 58 146	94 20 10 28 36				

¹ Plant and office employment.

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

					ŋ	l'otal emplo	oyment in-	-				
	Cleveland			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Portland, Oreg.			Richmond		
Size of establishment ¹	Esti- mated		ablish- studied Esti- mated			In establish- ments studied		In establish- ments studied		Esti- mated	In esta ments :	
	total 1	Total ¹	Office	total 1	Total ¹	Office	mated total ¹	Total 1	Office	total ¹	Total 1	Office
All size groups	249, 500 138, 700 36, 500 56, 600 17, 700	112, 100 90, 500 9, 400 9, 600 2, 600	23, 200 16, 400 2, 600 3, 000 1, 200	137, 200 59, 600 25, 300 37, 200 15, 100	79, 800 59, 100 9, 500 8, 700 2, 500	25, 100 17, 200 2, 600 3, 300 2, 000	64, 500 25, 900 11, 400 16, 800 10, 400	36, 500 23, 100 6, 500 4, 700 2, 200	9, 900 6, 600 1, 300 800 1, 200	48, 100 28, 400 4, 300 8, 700 6, 700	35, 400 26, 000 3, 200 4, 300 1, 900	7, 100 3, 600 1, 000 1, 300 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-

36

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

Class 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-Operator-Receptionist.)

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.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949