

Occupational Wage Survey

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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Introduction

Occupational wage rate information on an area basis serves a variety of important uses. For example, employers frequently find it necessary to compare wage and salary scales in their own establishments with the general local levels of pay. Both unions and employers use area wage information in collective bargaining. Various branches of the Federal Government set wage scales for their day-rate personnel on the basis of community-wide surveys. Firms seeking locations for new plants, distribution outlets, or new offices usually give consideration to such information. In the administration of placement in connection with unemployment compensation, area wage statistics are needed in the evaluation of the suitability of job offers. In many types of general economic analysis, information on wages by area and type of work is crucial.

For these reasons, the U. S. Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics has given increasing emphasis to area wage studies, generally with respect to specific industries. However, a cross-industry approach has been used in recent years in surveying office-clerical occupations, and in 1949 the application of this approach to the collection of wage data for industrial as well as office-clerical occupations was tested in six medium-sized cities. ^{2/}

The present wage survey covers the largest of the four major industrial centers, the Philadelphia area, in which the Bureau has utilized cross-industry methods of sampling to study office and plant occupations. ^{3/} Earnings data have been compiled on a cross-industry basis for the following types of occupations: (a) office-clerical; (b) maintenance; and (c) jobs, generally unskilled, related to the performance of custodial, warehousing, and trucking functions. Other occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. Even for those occupational categories that lend themselves to study on a cross-industry basis, separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions. In addition to information on wage rates, data on supplementary benefits, such as vacation allowances, paid holidays, and insurance and pension plans have also been collected and tabulated.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Area

Philadelphia, the Nation's third largest city, has had a history of political and economic leadership since its founding by William Penn in 1681. Famous as the site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and of our first national capital, Philadelphia was also the site of many commercial "firsts" in this country, such as the first sugar factory, the first organized bank, and the first magazine. The city is now the second largest port in the country in terms of tonnage handled. It is the distributing center for a large area, containing farms, factories, and coal mines that supply a wealth of goods used round the world.

^{1/} Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics by Jean A. Wells under the direction of Paul E. Warwick, Regional Wage Analyst, Region II, New York, N. Y. The planning and central direction of the community wage program was the responsibility of Toivo P. Kanninen and Louis E. Badenhop under the general supervision of Harry Ober, Chief of the Branch of Industry Wage Studies.

^{2/} Grand Rapids, Mich.; Portland, Me.; Rockford, Ill.; Shreveport, La.; Spokane, Wash.; and Trenton, N. J.

^{3/} Similar surveys were conducted in Denver, Colo. in November 1949; Buffalo, N. Y., January 1950; and San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January 1950.

Perhaps the area's outstanding assets are its traditional ingenuity and enterprise which have produced a multi-industry economy. Of the varied economic activities in Philadelphia, 45 specific manufacturing industries have each been credited during recent years with producing annually over \$20,000,000 worth of goods. Among the diverse products made are radios, hats, locomotives, gasoline, drugs, oils, cigars, sugar, electrical machinery, apparel, and textiles, all contributing to this area's position as the country's fourth largest manufacturing center.

Labor and Industry in the Philadelphia Area

Philadelphia with over 2,000,000 inhabitants is the center of a metropolitan area having a population of more than 3,600,000 (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania; and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey). Nonagricultural employment (including administrative, executive, and professional personnel) in the metropolitan area totaled almost 1,400,000 in May 1950, with about 1,150,000 concentrated in the principal counties of Philadelphia, Camden, and Delaware.

In the eight-county area, about 7,600 manufacturing establishments employed almost 500,000 persons, excluding administrative, executive, and professional personnel. At the time of this survey, the metalworking industries predominated with about 40 percent of the total manufacturing employment. Next were textile industries with about 65,000 workers and apparel industries with 60,000. Other manufacturing activities which furnished substantial employment in the metropolitan area were food and kindred products, printing and publishing, chemicals and allied products, petroleum and coal products, and paper and allied products. Approximately 80 percent of the employees in manufacturing industries were concentrated in the three counties of Philadelphia, Camden, and Delaware.

As the largest city in the Nation's second most populous State, Philadelphia is the hub of a wide retail trading area. In May 1950, retail employment in the eight-county area was about 160,000. Of these, about 20,000 persons worked in Philadelphia's department stores. Wholesale-trade operations kept over 53,000 persons employed in an industry which had a sales volume of over \$4,250,000,000 in 1948. In the three-county area, retail employees numbered about 140,000; wholesale, 50,000.

Ever since the colonial period, Philadelphia has been a leading financial center. At the time of this study, about 40 banks and trust companies in the city employed over 10,000 workers. The city is also a sizable insurance center. In the broad industry group of finance, insurance, and real estate, there were about 47,000 employees, of whom 44,000 were working in the three major counties.

A labor force of 70,000 was utilized in the eight-county area by the transportation, communication, and other public utility industries (excluding railroads). About 65,000 workers in this group served in the three major counties of the area. Similar numbers of employees were engaged in the service industries: 68,000 in the eight counties, with about 60,000 of these in the three counties.

Building construction gave jobs to about 70,000 in the Philadelphia area, where 17,770 new dwelling units were started during the first 6 months of 1950. Philadelphia has the highest percentage of owner-occupied dwelling units among the 10 largest metropolitan areas.

In May 1950, Philadelphia had about 73,500 government employees including 23,000 municipal employees.

Labor organizations represented approximately 75 percent of the plant workers in the industry and establishment size groups surveyed in the Philadelphia area. Extent of organization varied among the major industry divisions. In transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities, over 90 percent of the plant workers in the three

Table 1.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS IN PHILADELPHIA AND NUMBER STUDIED
BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, MAY 1950

Item	Number of establishments			Employment			
	Estimated total in all industries 1/	Estimated total within scope of study 2/	Studied	Estimated total in all industries 1/	Estimated total within scope of study 2/	In establishments studied	
						Total	Office
Industry Division							
All divisions (Metropolitan Area) 3/	49,113	2,512	494	868,700	548,700	297,980	63,850
Manufacturing	7,606	847	227	470,900	338,800	183,260	28,540
Durable goods 4/	3,196	337	112	214,900	166,100	104,510	18,210
Nondurable goods 5/	4,410	510	115	256,000	172,700	78,750	10,330
Nonmanufacturing	41,507	1,665	267	397,800	209,900	114,720	35,310
Wholesale trade	5,248	623	54	53,700	30,100	3,870	1,670
Retail trade	18,058	6/ 120	46	158,900	6/63,100	42,320	7,010
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,329	354	69	47,100	34,000	14,940	14,570
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1,665	7/ 73	30	70,000	7/53,300	43,880	10,670
Services:							
Industries covered 8/	7,914	495	68	55,900	29,400	9,710	1,390
Industries not covered	4,293	-	-	12,200	-	-	-
All divisions (Three-county Area) 9/	40,396	2,240	430	743,300	482,000	266,000	59,730
Manufacturing	6,286	673	186	386,000	277,500	153,900	25,030
Durable goods 4/	2,623	249	88	172,300	132,700	86,840	15,930
Nondurable goods 5/	3,663	424	98	213,700	144,800	67,060	9,100
Nonmanufacturing	34,110	1,567	244	357,300	204,500	112,100	34,700
Wholesale trade	4,812	594	49	50,200	29,000	3,660	1,660
Retail trade	14,370	118	45	138,800	62,900	42,220	6,990
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,688	333	63	44,000	33,000	14,550	14,180
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1,250	67	26	65,000	51,600	42,330	10,500
Services:							
Industries covered 8/	6,526	455	61	49,400	28,000	9,340	1,370
Industries not covered	3,484	-	-	9,900	-	-	-
Size of Establishment							
All size groups (Metropolitan Area) 1/ ..	49,113	2,512	494	868,700	548,700	297,980	63,850
1,001 and over	94	94	77	243,500	243,500	204,900	41,670
501 - 1,000	77	77	50	50,700	50,700	33,230	7,540
251 - 500	245	245	91	83,200	83,200	31,220	7,420
101 - 250	793	793	151	122,300	122,300	23,570	4,860
51 - 100	1,209	233	34	87,300	17,200	2,340	1,050
21 - 50	3,262	1,070	91	102,200	31,800	2,720	1,310
1 - 20	43,433	(2/)	(2/)	179,500	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

1/ Includes establishments with 1 or more workers in Pennsylvania counties and establishments with 4 or more workers in New Jersey counties.

2/ The survey of office, maintenance, custodial, warehousing, and trucking jobs reported in tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 was limited to establishments with more than 100 workers in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation, communication, and other public utilities, and to establishments with more than 20 workers in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries; exceptions made in selected industries in which characteristic jobs were surveyed are indicated in table 2.

Footnotes - Continued

3/ Philadelphia Metropolitan Area (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania, and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey).

4/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture and other wood products; stone, clay and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

5/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

6/ Excludes limited price variety stores.

7/ Excludes railroads.

8/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair services; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations.

9/ Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.

Table 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN PHILADELPHIA AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, MAY 1950 1/

Selected industries in which characteristic jobs were surveyed 2/	Minimum size of establishment	Number of establishments		Employment	
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied
Woolen and worsted textiles 3/	21	77	31	8,550	6,265
Paints and varnishes 3/	8	33	11	2,320	1,607
Ferrous foundries 3/	21	19	12	2,980	2,679
Machinery 3/	21	142	42	29,020	19,552
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies 4/	101	23	15	33,660	24,933
Department stores 5/	251	8	8	19,015	19,015
Men's and boys' clothing stores 6/ ...	21	16	16	922	922
Women's ready-to-wear stores 6/	51	15	10	2,950	2,515
Banks 6/	21	40	16	10,570	6,650
Home offices of life insurance companies 6/	21	15	9	2,870	2,272
Power laundries 3/	21	70	17	4,810	2,136
Auto repair shops 3/	5	303	26	7,430	950

1/ Industries surveyed in months other than May were: Machinery, November 1949; Power Laundries and Auto Repair Shops, June 1950.

2/ Industries are defined in footnotes to tables 7 through 18.

3/ Survey included Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.

4/ Survey included Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania, and Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey.

5/ Survey included Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.

6/ Survey included Philadelphia County only.

major counties were employed in establishments having written contracts with unions. In manufacturing industries the proportion was about 85 percent; in retail trade it was slightly less than half of the workers. The degree of unionization among office workers was considerably lower than among plant workers. Approximately 1 out of every 5 office employees studied in the three major counties was covered by a union contract. Very few union agreements had been negotiated covering office workers in wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and in the service industries. However, about a third of the office employees in manufacturing plants were covered and about half in transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities. In the five outer counties of the Philadelphia metropolitan area, the proportion of organized workers was slightly lower than in the three-county area.

Sampling and Characteristics of the Data

The study of occupational wages in Philadelphia covered six broad industry divisions. Office, maintenance, custodial, warehousing, and trucking jobs reported in tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 were studied in establishments with more than 100 workers in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; and in establishments with more than 20 workers in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries. Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry, and are indicated in table 2. Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms which satisfied the size requirements of the broad industry divisions. Smaller establishments were omitted because, in the occupations studied, they furnished insufficient employment to warrant their inclusion in the study. A greater proportion of large than of small establishments were studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

A fourth of the 549,000 workers employed in the metropolitan area in May 1950, in the industry divisions and size groups studied, are accounted for in approximately 150 men's jobs and over half as many women's jobs for which earnings data are presented in the accompanying tables (tables 3 through 18). Approximately nine-tenths of the workers in the jobs studied on a cross-industry basis were employed in the three counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, and Camden. Because of this concentration of employment, the presentation of occupational earnings by broad industry division (tables 3 and 5) is limited to the three-county area. Wage and salary data for all industries combined, however, are also presented for various other county groupings as well as for the metropolitan area (tables 4 and 6).

The earnings information in the report excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but incentive earnings, including commissions for sales persons, have been included for those workers employed under some form of incentive wage system. Weekly hours, reported for office, department and clothing stores, and bank and insurance occupations, refer to the work schedules for which the salaries are paid rounded to the nearest half hour; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. 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. Data are shown only for full-time workers, i.e., those who were hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule of hours for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office workers and to all plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the first section of table 29, where scheduled weekly hours of women office workers alone are presented. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited

to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is 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 without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits, and exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulations for insurance and pension plans.

Occupational Rate Structure

The survey was conducted at a period of relative wage stability. The data reflect conditions just prior to the Korean emergency. Many union agreements negotiated in the area during the year ending June 30, 1950, did not provide for wage increases. However, at least 150,000 workers, of whom about half were in manufacturing industries, received some increase under new agreements. For these workers, the average increase amounted to approximately 5 cents an hour in manufacturing and slightly more in nonmanufacturing industries. Bargaining was more active during the period in the field of supplemental wage benefits. New or improved welfare and pension plans were included in contracts covering a substantial number of workers; other benefits such as additional paid holidays or improved holiday pay provisions were also numerous.

In the discussion of wages which follows, two main occupational groupings are distinguished: (1) cross-industry occupations--office clerical occupations, maintenance occupations, and custodial, warehousing, and trucking occupations; and (2) characteristic industry occupations. The first group of occupations was studied on a cross-industry basis in the eight-county metropolitan area. However, the accompanying discussion of earnings by occupation and industry group relates to the three-county area with the exception of the section dealing with variations in earnings within the eight-county area. The second group is composed of characteristic industry occupations generally peculiar to a specific industry. As indicated below, straight-time average rates or earnings are shown for some industries, while union scales are shown for others. The area limits are defined on each earnings table presented for these industries.

Cross-industry occupations

Office clerical occupations - Among the 28 office occupations in which women's salaries were studied, 17 showed weekly averages of \$38.50 through \$43.50 (table 3). These occupations included 55 percent of the women office workers studied. General stenographers, the largest occupational group found in Philadelphia offices, received an average weekly salary of \$41.00. Other numerically important groups were routine typists at \$34.50 a week; combination clerk-typists, \$35.50; and accounting clerks, \$40.00. Lowest paying office jobs reported for women were routine file clerks and office girls, both with an average of \$32.00 weekly. Averages of \$56.50 a week for top-grade secretaries, and \$53.00 a week for hand bookkeepers were the highest reported for women. In all the 26 office jobs which permitted comparisons, the average salaries of women were higher in manufacturing establishments than in nonmanufacturing. In 20 of these the difference was \$3.50 a week or more. Within the manufacturing division, average wages for women in firms producing nondurable goods were generally higher than salaries in durable-goods establishments.

Hand bookkeepers received the highest average weekly salary reported for men office workers, \$65.00. The largest group of men office workers studied consisted of accounting clerks, who averaged \$55.00 a week. Office boys had the lowest average with \$33.00 a week. Although less apparent than for women's salaries, men's average salaries also tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries, and within the manufacturing division higher salaries were generally found in nondurable goods industries. Average salaries of men were higher than those of women in most comparable jobs surveyed. Differences

in average salaries for men and women in particular occupations generally do not reflect differences in rates within the same establishment.

Comparing office job averages of May 1950 with those reported in the Bureau's previous office salary survey of January 1949, the most common increase was a dollar a week.

Maintenance occupations - Among maintenance jobs selected for study, carpenters had the highest average rate with \$1.80 an hour. This hourly average was closely approached by pipefitters with \$1.79 and by electricians and maintenance mechanics with \$1.72. As a group, helpers to the various maintenance tradesmen averaged \$1.43 an hour. The lowest hourly pay level among the jobs studied was \$1.31, reported for both oilers and stationary boiler firemen.

Custodial, warehousing, and trucking occupations - For the various custodial, warehousing, and trucking jobs studied, the average rates for men ranged from \$1.03 for watchmen to \$1.56 for drivers of heavy trucks (other than trailer type). Averages for other truck driver classifications were \$1.41 an hour for light trucks; \$1.50 for medium; and \$1.51 for heavy trailer type trucks. Stock handlers and hand truckers, the largest group of men studied, averaged \$1.32 an hour. However, this group includes loaders and unloaders in stevedoring establishments, who averaged \$1.74 per hour. Omitting the wage data for the latter workers, stock handlers and hand truckers averaged \$1.21 an hour which was the same as for manufacturing industries considered separately. In the second largest group, janitors, porters, and cleaners, men averaged \$1.04 an hour, and women, 85 cents. Pay levels of order fillers and packers were similar, with averages of \$1.20 and \$1.19, respectively.

Variations in earnings by county groupings - No clear-cut pattern of wage differentials was apparent between occupational average earnings in the industrial core of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area (Philadelphia, Delaware, and Camden Counties), the County of Philadelphia alone 1/, and the remaining Pennsylvania and New Jersey counties in the area (tables 4 and 6). Since the three-county area accounted for approximately nine-tenths of the employment in occupations studied in the eight-county Metropolitan Area, occupational averages for the two areas were generally quite similar. Other area comparisons, however, indicated that office salaries in a majority of the occupations were somewhat lower in Philadelphia County than in the remaining four-county Pennsylvania area and the three-county New Jersey area. A similar comparison of maintenance, custodial, warehousing, and trucking jobs indicated that the wage advantage from area to area varied considerably by occupation. Probably the most influential among the diversity of factors reflected in occupational wage levels among these areas were variations in the proportion of workers represented by each industry and establishment-size group. Trade and service industries within the scope of the study, for example, accounted for a relatively high proportion of the office workers in Philadelphia County, whereas in the outlying areas earnings of workers in many occupations reflected the higher wage levels in numerous large manufacturing establishments dispersed throughout these areas.

Characteristic Industry Occupations

Straight-time rates or earnings

Following the practice for the cross-industry occupations previously discussed, the wage or salary information which follows for 12 industries reflects rates or straight-time earnings derived from employer pay-roll records.

Woolen and worsted textiles - In the important textile center, comprising Philadelphia, Camden, and Delaware Counties, average earnings of woolen and worsted workers in key jobs surveyed ranged from \$1.81 an hour for men loom fixers to \$1.00 an hour for women doffers (spinning frame, Bradford system). The largest group of workers, men woolen and worsted weavers, averaged \$1.54 an hour. The average for all women weavers was \$1.34. Average hourly earnings of women in other major classifications were: \$1.05 for yarn winders, \$1.06 for frame spinners (Bradford system), and \$1.43 for cloth menders (table 7).

Paints and varnishes - Among the paint and varnish workers studied in the three-county area, varnish makers averaged the highest rates, \$1.61 an hour (table 8). The largest occupational groups studied were employed as mixers, at \$1.35, and as labelers and packers, at \$1.23 for men and 98 cents for women. Tinters earned \$1.54 an hour, on the average.

Ferrous foundries - Highly-paid occupations in ferrous foundries were hand coremakers and wood patternmakers, with average earnings of \$1.92 an hour. Floor molders, paid on a day-rate basis, averaged \$1.65; those on a piecework basis averaged \$2.00. The numerically important classification, chippers and grinders, earned \$1.47. The lowest average rate reported, \$1.19, was received by hand truckers (table 9).

Machinery manufacture - Data shown for machinery industries (table 10) are based on November 1949 payrolls. However, very few general wage changes occurred between that date and June 1950 in the group of establishments studied. General assemblers formed the largest group of workers studied in machinery establishments in the Philadelphia area. Those classified as "A" men who performed the most difficult assembly work averaged \$1.63 an hour. Class B assemblers earned an average of \$1.49 and class C assemblers, \$1.44. The highest average rate reported among the occupations studied was \$2.00 an hour, received by tool and die makers in jobbing shops. In other shops, tool and die makers averaged \$1.77, as did class A inspectors. Production machinists earned \$1.61 an hour in November 1949.

Electrical machinery - The largest occupational group studied was assemblers (class C), performing routine and repetitive operations, who were paid on the average \$1.16 an hour (table 11). Assemblers (class B), engaged in somewhat more complicated work, averaged \$1.65 an hour, whereas top-grade assemblers (class A) averaged \$1.80. On punch press operations, class A men earned \$1.82. A substantial number of women were employed as routine testers (class C), at an average of \$1.27 an hour.

Department stores - Highest paid workers in Philadelphia's department stores among the occupations studied were furniture and bedding salesmen who earned \$115.50 weekly, and floor covering salesmen who averaged \$102.50 (table 12). Women sales employees with the highest average earnings were clerks selling women's and misses' suits and coats, at \$56.00 a week, and clerks selling women's shoes, at \$49.50. Earnings of nonselling employees tended to be lower than those of sales people who generally received commissions on sales. In the classification of selling section stockmen, men averaged \$33.50 a week, and women, \$28.00. Men and women elevator operators earned \$42.50 a week. Men working as receiving clerks earned \$41.50, and day porters made \$40.50. The cashier-wrappers, largest group studied among the women, earned \$31.00 for a 40-hour week.

Men's and boys' clothing stores - Sales clerks selling men's clothing averaged \$101.50 a week, and those selling men's furnishings received \$78.50 in men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores in Philadelphia County. The average weekly salary of alteration tailors was \$60.00; that of fitters, \$81.00. Lowest paid workers studied were selling section stockmen at \$36.00, and day porters at \$36.50 (table 13).

Women's ready-to-wear stores - In women's ready-to-wear stores, weekly earnings for women employees studied ranged from \$25.00 for stockmen in selling sections to \$53.50 for clerks selling women's suits and coats (table 14). Other women sales clerks averaged \$44.50 in women's dresses, \$37.00 in women's accessories, and \$36.50 in blouses and neckwear. The largest group of women workers studied other than sales clerks were alteration sewers, who earned \$41.50. Of the relatively few men employed in these stores, the largest group were day porters, who averaged \$40.00 for a scheduled workweek of 40 hours.

Banks - The highest paying bank job studied in Philadelphia County was that of commercial teller, with men averaging \$58.50 a week, and women \$48.00. Men employed as bank guards earned a weekly average of \$42.00; watchmen received \$35.00. An important job for women bank employees was that of bookkeeping-machine operator. The average rate for such work

when the employee was responsible for only one section of the records was \$34.50 a week, while more advanced operators averaged \$36.50. General stenographers earned \$39.00, and proof-machine operators, \$36.50 (table 15).

Home offices of life insurance companies - A weekly salary of \$76.00 was the average for men employed as section heads in home offices of life insurance companies in Philadelphia County in May 1950. The bulk of the employees in these offices were women, whose earnings among the jobs studied ranged from \$30.00 a week for routine file clerks to \$68.00 for under-writers. The average salary for both accounting clerks and general stenographers was \$36.00 a week (table 16).

Power laundries - Average hourly earnings of power laundry workers were relatively lower than those found in the other industries selected for study in the Philadelphia area. In the largest occupational group studied, machine flatwork finishers, all the women surveyed earned less than 90 cents an hour, and the average was 66 cents (table 17). Markers and identifiers, at 73 cents an hour, and machine shirt pressers, at 79 cents, also accounted for large numbers of women. For the relatively few men employed in power laundries, wages in key jobs studied ranged from an average of 74 cents for bundle wrappers to \$1.11 an hour for stationary boiler firemen.

Auto repair shops - Average hourly pay of \$1.60 was received by auto mechanics on skilled repair work; those on simpler jobs received \$1.31. Body repairmen averaged \$1.69 and automotive electricians earned \$2.03 an hour. The only jobs studied in which workers averaged less than \$1.30 an hour were greasers, at 89 cents, and automobile washers, at 92 cents (table 18).

Union Wage Scales

The information reported for the following 8 industries relates to the minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions.

Building construction - The basic hourly wage scales for numerically important journeymen trades of union workers in the construction industry were \$2.15 for painters, \$2.525 for carpenters, \$2.75 for plumbers and steamfitters, \$2.875 for electricians, and \$3.25 for bricklayers (table 19). With few exceptions, these scales were in effect on most union projects in the five Pennsylvania counties of the metropolitan Philadelphia area. Slightly lower wage scales, however, had been negotiated in a few small towns in the area. The minimum hourly wage scales in Camden, New Jersey, differed in many instances from those in Philadelphia, since many of the trades had separate contracts for the Camden area which had been negotiated at different dates under varying business conditions and labor requirements. The Camden scales were in effect also on union jobs in Gloucester County and in the southern portion of Burlington County. A scheduled workweek of 40 hours prevailed for most of the trades in the area.

Bakeries - Union wage scales in Philadelphia bakeries varied considerably both by agreement and by occupation (table 20). Minimum scales for dough mixers in machine shops baking bread and cake, ranged from \$1.35 to \$1.545 an hour. The hourly wage scales of benchmen ranged from \$1.21 to \$1.48. Wage scales ranging from 90 cents to \$1.065 an hour were reported for women wrappers. Weekly hours reported for all agreements were 40. While Philadelphia bakeries were found to be highly organized, this was not true throughout the whole metropolitan area. In some small outlying towns, where union contracts had been negotiated, wage scales were lower in two cases and comparable with those in Philadelphia proper in a few others.

Local transit operating employees - Several union contracts have been negotiated covering transit workers in the Philadelphia area (table 21). In the contract covering Philadelphia, operators of 1-man cars and busses were paid a minimum hourly scale of \$1.45 after

1 year's service. Operators and conductors on 2-man cars received \$1.37 an hour. In Camden, the local bus operation is part of an interstate system, and the scale for drivers was \$1.59 an hour. Local transit operations in Delaware County are parts of interurban systems and the workers are covered by three union contracts. Wage scales for operators of 1-man cars or busses under these contracts, are \$1.33 and \$1.35 an hour after 1 year's service and \$1.30 an hour for operators and conductors on 2-man cars. The majority of the contracts covering transit workers in the area provide for a 44-hour workweek. However, in Delaware County, one contract allows 48 hours of work at straight-time rates and another allows 54 hours. In the smaller Pennsylvania towns in the metropolitan area, organized transit operations had lower wage scales than those for Philadelphia proper.

Malt liquor - The malt liquor industry in the area had negotiated minimum wage scales for brewery workers ranging from \$59.00 a week for first-year apprentices to \$70.00 a week for the job of "first man". Skilled workers, such as malt millers and syrup mixers, had a scale of \$68.00 a week; that for workers classified as labelers and crowners, pasteurizers, and all-around workers was \$65.00 per week (table 22). The same scales as well as a 40-hour scheduled workweek were in effect in all breweries in the eight-county metropolitan area.

Motortruck drivers and helpers - Union scales for motortruck drivers in the Philadelphia area varied somewhat according to materials hauled and county in which the contract was in effect (table 23). Hourly rates ranged from \$1.45 for building construction excavating work in Philadelphia County and \$1.47 for railway express drivers in Camden County to \$1.735 for brewery drivers hauling keg beer and \$1.788 for drivers, day and night, hauling newspapers and magazines in Philadelphia County. A minimum scale of \$1.50 an hour prevailed for several groups of drivers in the three counties, among which were general haulage drivers in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties; building materials and freight drivers in Philadelphia and Camden Counties; and drivers for beer distributors in all three counties. Scales for drivers' helpers ranged from \$1.25 an hour for beer distribution in all three counties to \$1.66 an hour for those working on trucks hauling keg beer for Philadelphia County breweries. A 40-hour week was provided for in all contracts. Though union scales for drivers in Burlington and Gloucester Counties of New Jersey were the same as those in effect in Camden, some scales in effect in the three less-populated Pennsylvania counties in the metropolitan area were lower than those found in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties.

Ocean transport - Wage scales for unlicensed maritime personnel at the port of Philadelphia were the same as those in effect at other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. For all workers, the basic monthly scales were supplemented by a clothing allowance of \$7.50 a month. Basic scales in union agreements with firms operating tankers were slightly higher than those found in the agreements with dry-cargo ship owners. This historical differential is based upon the added dangers involved and the less desirable working conditions on tankers. The union agreements with the operators of dry cargo ships also covered passenger ships. However, only a limited number of the latter operate out of the port of Philadelphia.

On ships covered by dry-cargo agreements, the basic scale for able seamen standing watches was \$226.01 a month, and the ordinary seaman's scale was \$193.47 (table 24). In the engine-room, the basic monthly rate for daytime oil firemen was \$214.18, while that for watch-standing oilers was \$226.01, the same as able seamen. Basic monthly rates in the steward's department ranged from \$193.47 for messmen and utilitymen to \$281.75 for chief stewards.

On tankers, wage scales differed somewhat between contracts negotiated by the National Maritime Union and those of the Seafarers' International Union. The basic monthly rate for able seamen covered by the former was \$228.96, and for those covered by the latter, \$225.50.

Weekly hours of work while at sea for all day men in the deck and steward's departments were fixed at 44. The scales for these day men included a \$25.00 monthly payment in lieu of work on Sunday at an overtime rate. Hours of work for watch-standers in these two departments were 56 with overtime pay for the 8 hours on Sunday. In port all seamen received overtime pay after 40 hours work a week.

Stevedoring - The \$1.88 an hour pay scale for union longshoremen handling general cargo in the Philadelphia area is in accord with the rate in effect at all North Atlantic Coast ports. An additional 10 or 15 cents an hour was paid for handling certain difficult types of cargo, and double-pay amounting to \$3.76 an hour for moving explosives or damaged cargo (table 25). Other special wage scales reported were \$1.38 an hour for loading and unloading railroad cars, and from \$1.78 to \$1.93 an hour for various operations involved in handling bananas. In specific situations requiring the longshoremen to spend extra time traveling to their place of work, they receive a flat rate of \$1.88 an hour for such travel time. The maximum weekly straight-time hours allowed by the union agreement covering longshoremen numbered 40.

Printing - In commercial printing shops in Philadelphia, union contracts called for minimum wage scales of \$2.20 an hour for hand compositors, \$2.75 for photoengravers, and \$1.00 an hour for bindery women. In newspaper work, the scale for compositors was \$2.40 an hour during the day and 8 cents more at night; web pressmen received \$2.266 per hour for daytime work and \$2.577 an hour for night work (table 26). The Philadelphia scales generally prevailed for those printing trades which were organized in Camden and Delaware Counties. Exceptions were typographical workers, web pressmen, and stereotypers on daytime work in Delaware County, where slightly lower scales were negotiated. Scheduled weekly hours after which overtime rates applied varied by individual trades from 33 3/4 to 40, with 37 1/2 hours a week predominating. In the other five counties comprising the Philadelphia metropolitan area, unionization of the printing trades was limited with some lower rates negotiated in the smaller communities.

Minimum Entrance Rates

Established minimum entrance rates for the employment of inexperienced plant workers was part of the formalized rate structure in Philadelphia area firms employing about 95 percent of the plant workers in all industries (table 28). Although entrance rates set by individual establishments ranged from less than 50 cents to more than \$1.50 an hour, 75 cents was the minimum rate in firms furnishing almost a fourth of the total employment. The 75-cent rate was also the lowest reported for establishments in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Minimum entrance rates of less than 75 cents an hour were found in retail trade firms with nearly half of the employment in the industry, and in service establishments employing two-thirds of the workers in services studied.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Shift differentials

In the selected manufacturing industries in which production jobs were studied, the proportion of workers employed on second shifts varied from 12.8 percent in the paint and varnish firms to 21.7 percent in woolen and worsted mills (table 27). Fewer workers were employed on third or other shifts with the largest percentage (5.5) in the paint and varnish industry. All establishments operating extra shifts paid shift differentials with the exception of a few woolen and worsted mills and ferrous foundries. In woolen and worsted mills, second-shift workers were typically paid differentials amounting to 5 cents or less an hour, whereas third-shift workers usually received between 5 and 10 cents. Workers in the paint and varnish plants studied were paid a 5-cent differential on second shifts and 10 cents on third shifts. In the metalworking industries studied, the differential commonly paid to all extra-shift workers was 10 percent of the day rate.

Scheduled workweek

Half of the women office workers in all industries were on a 40-hour week and over a fifth were scheduled to work 37 1/2 hours a week in May 1950. The 37 1/2-hour week was the most

typical schedule for women office workers in finance, insurance, and real estate, and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Nearly three-fourths of the plant workers in all industries were on a 40-hour weekly schedule. Fewer than 6 percent had scheduled workweeks of less than 40 hours; almost 10 percent, chiefly in manufacturing and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, were on a 48-hour week (table 29).

Paid holidays

Provisions for paid holidays were in effect for practically all office workers and for over 90 percent of the plant workers. A majority of both office and plant workers were in firms that provided from 6 to 8 paid holidays a year (table 30). Among the exceptions were the finance, insurance, and real estate group in which a majority of office workers were in firms providing 13 paid holidays, and transportation, communication, and other public utilities in which half the workers were entitled to 9 days annually.

Paid vacations

Almost all Philadelphia area firms allowed paid vacations to both office and plant workers after a year of service. A 2-week period was typical for office workers. Although 1 of every 4 of these workers were in establishments that provided only 1 week after a year of service, nearly 9 of every 10 were in establishments that granted 2 weeks after 2 years of service. Typical vacation provisions for plant workers was 1 week after a year of service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service. A considerable number of workers, 2 out of 3 office and 1 out of 3 plant, were in establishments providing paid vacations after 6 months of service. In the finance, insurance, and real estate group, 9 of every 10 office workers were in firms which granted paid vacations of from 1 to 2 weeks after 6 months of service (table 31).

Paid sick leave

Formal provisions for paid sick leave after a year of service were limited to establishments employing about a third of the office workers and less than a tenth of the plant workers. The number of days of pay granted to employees for absence due to sickness varied considerably among the industrial groupings and among the establishments in each group (table 32). A relatively large proportion of the workers, both plant and office, in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group were in establishments that provided rather liberal plans for paid sick leave after a year of service, as did firms in the retail trade group, although service requirements in this group were usually greater.

Nonproduction bonuses

Almost half of the office workers and nearly two-fifths of the plant workers in the Philadelphia area received some type of nonproduction bonus, usually in the form of a Christmas or year-end bonus. The largest proportion of workers who received these bonuses were office employees in wholesale trade and non-office employees in retail trade (table 33).

Insurance and pension plans

Seventeen out of every 20 office and plant workers were in establishments having some form of insurance or pension plan financed wholly or in part by the employer (table 34). Life insurance, the most popular type of benefit plan reported, was provided by firms with nearly three-fourths of the office and plant employment. Health insurance was available in establishments accounting for over half of the plant workers and almost two-fifths of the office workers.

Retirement pension plans covered a higher proportion of the office than plant employment. Establishments employing 11 of every 20 office workers compared with 7 of every 20 plant workers had adopted pension plans. These proportions were much higher in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, and were lowest in service industries.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division 2/)

Sex, occupation, and industry division <u>2/</u>	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50-30.00	\$30.00-32.50	\$32.50-35.00	\$35.00-37.50	\$37.50-40.00	\$40.00-42.50	\$42.50-45.00	\$45.00-47.50	\$47.50-50.00	\$50.00-52.50	\$52.50-55.00	\$55.00-57.50	\$57.50-60.00	\$60.00-62.50	\$62.50-65.00	\$65.00-67.50	\$67.50-70.00	\$70.00-72.50	\$72.50-75.00	\$75.00-80.00	\$80.00-85.00	\$85.00 and over
Men																												
Bookkeepers, hand	446	39.5	\$1.65	\$65.00	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	41	25	8	22	13	1	53	43	13	13	46	13	33	47	43	
Manufacturing	125	39.0	1.87	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	26	24	-	7	4	3	4	21	28	
Durable goods	59	38.5	1.90	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	23	1	-	-	4	-	2	3	21	
Nondurable goods	66	40.0	1.83	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	23	-	7	-	3	2	18	7	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	321	39.5	1.57	62.00	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	41	23	8	19	11	-	27	19	13	6	42	10	29	26	15	
Wholesale trade	96	40.5	1.33	54.00	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	21	-	5	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	151	38.5	1.65	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	7	19	11	-	23	19	-	4	21	10	-	9	9	
Services	57	41.0	1.63	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	37	39.5	1.04	41.00	-	-	4	-	6	13	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting	1,292	39.0	1.41	55.00	-	2	11	33	38	38	17	113	67	55	94	112	51	101	112	84	54	93	24	25	39	80	19	30
Manufacturing	597	39.0	1.46	57.00	-	-	-	19	18	7	5	37	23	55	39	23	35	65	50	30	54	13	22	19	36	9	18	
Durable goods	321	39.0	1.41	55.00	-	-	-	19	17	1	1	11	10	9	17	34	17	26	25	7	31	5	9	8	13	3	2	
Nondurable goods	276	39.0	1.53	59.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	26	13	11	38	5	6	9	9	25	23	8	13	11	23	6	16	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	695	38.5	1.38	53.00	-	2	11	14	20	31	12	76	44	35	39	73	28	66	47	34	24	39	11	3	20	44	10	12
Wholesale trade	223	39.0	1.56	61.00	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	17	8	6	5	31	5	40	-	5	5	10	3	20	41	10	10	
Retail trade	94	38.5	1.31	50.50	-	-	-	1	2	6	4	7	3	6	-	31	1	12	-	15	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	278	38.5	1.25	48.00	-	2	11	8	5	25	6	29	33	11	33	4	20	9	47	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	77	39.0	1.41	55.00	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	12	-	9	1	1	2	2	-	1	2	34	1	-	-	-	2	
Clerks, file, class A <u>3/</u>	43	39.5	1.13	44.50	-	-	-	10	-	2	3	2	5	1	9	-	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	28	39.0	1.12	43.50	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B <u>3/</u>	78	37.0	.85	31.50	-	8	35	13	6	3	8	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	72	37.0	.84	31.00	-	8	35	11	6	3	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	57	36.0	.85	30.50	-	8	30	7	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, general	829	39.5	1.48	58.50	-	-	-	6	18	17	25	25	12	55	38	104	29	62	24	61	42	68	57	126	17	25	10	8
Manufacturing	277	39.5	1.46	57.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	15	7	22	24	17	18	18	19	41	15	16	14	28	2	4	8	-
Durable goods	189	40.0	1.43	57.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	9	7	14	20	11	7	14	14	34	12	13	8	6	2	3	8	-
Nondurable goods	88	39.0	1.50	58.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	8	4	6	11	4	5	7	3	3	6	22	-	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	552	39.5	1.49	59.00	-	-	-	6	16	17	18	10	5	33	14	87	11	44	5	20	27	52	43	98	15	21	2	8
Wholesale trade	229	39.5	1.49	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	21	2	60	5	8	-	9	10	30	27	18	9	10	5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	93	35.5	1.59	56.50	-	-	-	6	1	4	1	1	-	3	4	17	3	13	4	5	-	17	4	4	3	-	3	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	162	40.0	1.61	64.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	9	8	9	2	7	1	5	15	3	10	76	3	5	2	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average earnings ^{1/} and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division ^{2/})

Sex, occupation, and industry ^{2/} division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50-30.00	\$30.00-32.50	\$32.50-35.00	\$35.00-37.50	\$37.50-40.00	\$40.00-42.50	\$42.50-45.00	\$45.00-47.50	\$47.50-50.00	\$50.00-52.50	\$52.50-55.00	\$55.00-57.50	\$57.50-60.00	\$60.00-62.50	\$62.50-65.00	\$65.00-67.50	\$67.50-70.00	\$70.00-72.50	\$72.50-75.00	\$75.00-80.00	\$80.00-85.00	\$85.00 and over
Men - Continued																												
Clerks, order	687	39.5	\$1.32	\$52.00	2	-	2	-	3	43	29	106	53	44	16	69	83	52	21	32	41	10	7	23	12	20	1	18
Manufacturing	285	39.5	1.46	57.50	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	18	10	10	1	26	83	28	10	16	19	1	7	14	2	11	1	18
Durable goods	67	39.5	1.51	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	1	11	3	10	2	4	3	1	2	13	2	5	-	-
Nondurable goods	218	39.5	1.43	56.50	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	12	8	8	-	15	80	18	8	12	16	-	5	1	-	6	1	18
Nonmanufacturing ^{3/}	402	39.5	1.23	48.50	2	-	2	-	-	37	28	88	43	34	15	43	-	24	11	16	22	9	-	10	9	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	296	39.5	1.22	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	25	21	86	43	19	9	18	-	21	4	7	15	9	-	10	9	-	-	-
Retail trade	47	40.0	1.34	53.50	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Clerks, pay roll	289	39.0	1.47	57.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	4	5	44	10	44	7	20	24	15	11	48	16	4	1	5	17	3
Manufacturing	220	39.0	1.46	57.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	42	8	39	6	15	24	6	6	31	4	4	1	5	17	2
Durable goods	123	39.0	1.40	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	22	8	26	6	12	13	4	3	12	1	4	1	2	-	2
Nondurable goods	97	38.5	1.57	60.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	20	13	-	3	11	2	3	19	3	-	-	3	17	-
Nonmanufacturing ^{3/}	69	39.5	1.48	58.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	-	2	2	5	1	5	-	9	5	17	12	-	-	-	-	1
Wholesale trade	26	39.5	1.58	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk-typists	128	39.0	1.08	42.00	-	-	-	22	2	12	25	11	15	4	2	25	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Manufacturing	77	38.5	1.06	41.00	-	-	-	19	2	6	18	5	-	1	2	20	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing ^{3/}	51	40.0	1.09	43.50	-	-	-	3	-	6	7	6	15	3	-	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	32	41.0	1.13	46.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	15	3	-	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators ^{3/}	46	39.0	.91	35.50	4	-	3	10	6	10	-	5	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	28	38.5	.88	34.00	4	-	3	5	5	4	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	892	38.0	.87	33.00	2	52	146	336	76	108	52	98	19	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	319	39.5	.86	34.00	-	-	11	144	37	53	52	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	175	39.5	.86	34.00	-	-	6	89	13	16	32	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	144	39.5	.86	34.00	-	-	5	55	24	37	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	573	37.0	.86	32.00	2	52	135	192	39	55	-	79	16	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	136	38.0	.84	32.00	-	21	21	26	21	40	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	44	40.5	.75	30.50	-	10	6	18	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	282	36.0	.89	32.00	2	21	108	70	14	7	-	53	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	32	38.5	.94	36.00	-	-	-	16	-	2	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	79	37.5	.85	32.00	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general ^{3/}	49	40.0	1.33	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	1	-	4	1	1	7	5	5	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Manufacturing	44	40.0	1.31	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	4	-	1	7	5	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued
 (Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division 2/)

Sex, occupation, and industry division <u>2/</u>	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly sched-uled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$ 25.00	\$ 25.00 and under 27.50	\$ 30.00	\$ 32.50	\$ 35.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 40.00	\$ 42.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 47.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00	\$ 57.50	\$ 60.00	\$ 62.50	\$ 65.00	\$ 67.50	\$ 70.00	\$ 72.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00 and over	
Men - Continued																												
Tabulating-machine operators	310	39.0	\$1.33	\$52.00	-	-	1	16	13	15	9	27	26	25	23	20	19	21	7	20	6	11	8	8	9	15	9	2
Manufacturing	115	39.5	1.43	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	11	11	16	12	6	8	4	8	2	2	3	4	3	2	
Durable goods	66	40.0	1.36	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	7	4	14	9	5	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Nondurable goods	49	39.0	1.50	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	7	7	2	3	1	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	3	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	195	38.5	1.30	50.00	-	-	1	16	13	15	8	20	22	14	12	9	3	9	1	12	2	3	6	6	6	11	3	
Wholesale trade	43	40.0	1.81	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	6	6	11	6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	129	38.0	1.11	42.00	-	-	1	15	13	15	6	20	20	12	11	4	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																												
Billers, machine (billing machine)	649	38.5	1.06	41.00	-	-	2	59	45	62	90	205	33	53	32	30	16	4	3	-	4	1	3	-	2	5	-	
Manufacturing	297	39.0	1.09	42.50	-	-	-	12	22	30	55	50	29	35	4	30	14	4	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	4	-	
Durable goods	120	40.0	1.05	42.00	-	-	-	2	17	5	26	8	11	31	4	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	177	38.0	1.13	43.00	-	-	-	10	5	25	29	42	18	4	-	20	12	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	4	-	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	352	38.0	1.05	40.00	-	-	2	47	23	32	35	155	4	18	28	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	
Wholesale trade	167	37.5	1.05	39.50	-	-	-	23	2	22	10	88	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	70	40.0	1.04	41.50	-	-	2	4	-	-	9	35	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) <u>3/</u>	275	39.5	.97	38.50	1	4	21	29	42	33	36	21	52	12	9	4	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	266	39.5	.97	38.50	1	4	21	29	40	33	35	20	50	12	8	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	183	40.5	.94	38.00	1	4	12	17	30	25	29	16	30	12	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42	36.5	.95	34.50	-	-	9	12	9	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeepers, hand	693	38.0	1.39	53.00	-	-	-	2	1	6	15	59	16	133	34	118	17	112	22	59	16	39	9	3	-	1	17	
Manufacturing	174	39.0	1.42	55.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	2	26	16	18	2	48	14	8	7	18	9	3	-	1	17	
Durable goods	39	39.5	1.38	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	3	2	22	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Nondurable goods	135	39.0	1.42	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	24	16	15	-	26	10	7	7	18	-	-	-	2	6	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	519	38.5	1.35	52.00	-	-	2	1	4	15	55	14	107	18	100	15	64	8	51	9	21	9	3	-	-	15	8	
Wholesale trade	232	38.5	1.32	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	-	59	-	51	-	54	-	16	-	21	9	3	-	-	15	8	
Retail trade	56	38.5	1.29	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	10	9	18	-	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71	37.0	1.39	51.50	-	-	2	-	2	-	11	8	10	-	13	-	2	5	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Services	138	39.5	1.38	54.50	-	-	-	1	-	5	19	4	28	-	18	15	5	2	15	5	-	-	1	-	-	15	5	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	485	38.5	1.10	42.50	-	-	-	53	53	39	40	63	41	99	7	31	21	18	2	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	127	39.0	1.24	48.50	-	-	-	16	-	6	5	25	4	6	6	26	12	9	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	63	40.0	1.08	43.00	-	-	-	16	-	4	4	25	4	-	4	6	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	64	38.0	1.41	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	6	22	6	6	6	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	358	38.5	1.05	40.50	-	-	-	53	37	39	34	58	16	95	1	5	9	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	141	39.0	1.09	42.50	-	-	-	21	-	7	12	40	-	43	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	195	38.0	1.01	38.50	-	-	-	32	37	27	22	18	16	41	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division 2/)

Sex, occupation, and industry division <u>2/</u>	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																									
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$ 25.00	\$ 25.00 and under 27.50	\$ 30.00	\$ 32.50	\$ 35.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 40.00	\$ 42.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 47.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00	\$ 57.50	\$ 60.00	\$ 62.50	\$ 65.00	\$ 67.50	\$ 70.00	\$ 72.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00 and over		
Women - Continued																													
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,663	39.0	\$0.95	\$37.00	-	5	101	266	288	398	104	213	157	56	8	44	5	7	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	222	39.0	1.08	42.00	-	-	-	6	6	49	17	32	63	14	4	20	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	99	39.0	1.12	43.50	-	-	-	1	3	22	7	14	18	8	2	18	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	123	39.5	1.04	41.00	-	-	-	5	3	27	10	18	45	6	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	1,441	38.5	.95	36.50	-	5	101	260	282	349	87	181	94	42	4	24	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	285	39.0	1.01	39.50	-	-	-	54	-	62	5	77	51	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	190	40.5	.85	34.50	-	5	14	52	44	27	20	18	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	913	38.5	.91	35.00	-	-	86	154	238	253	62	77	18	6	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	35	40.0	1.06	42.50	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	5	15	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	1,232	39.0	1.06	41.50	-	2	32	101	88	203	92	192	167	112	64	79	44	36	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	503	39.0	1.12	43.50	-	-	21	10	33	52	29	56	84	81	37	30	31	28	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	289	39.5	1.11	44.00	-	-	16	4	20	27	5	24	54	68	18	18	21	10	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	214	39.0	1.12	43.50	-	-	5	6	13	25	24	32	30	13	19	12	10	18	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	729	39.0	1.03	40.00	-	2	11	91	55	151	63	136	83	31	27	49	13	8	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	164	39.5	1.05	41.50	-	-	-	-	11	63	6	14	25	8	12	5	10	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	457	39.0	.97	38.00	-	2	10	88	30	73	50	115	49	12	10	12	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	38.5	.96	37.00	-	-	1	3	10	15	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	64	37.5	1.25	47.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	3	7	6	4	32	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	222	38.0	1.04	39.50	-	-	14	6	21	40	21	48	39	2	20	3	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	77	37.5	1.12	42.00	-	-	-	1	-	13	3	15	26	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	74	37.5	1.12	42.00	-	-	-	1	-	12	3	15	26	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	145	38.5	1.00	38.50	-	-	14	5	21	27	18	33	13	2	2	2	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	94	38.0	1.00	38.00	-	-	10	4	20	20	12	8	7	2	2	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	2,921	38.5	1.04	40.00	4	5	127	421	303	485	266	315	260	248	98	158	66	62	21	40	9	17	6	2	5	2	-	1	
Manufacturing	837	38.5	1.12	43.00	-	-	16	48	56	119	84	118	87	73	49	61	34	33	19	13	5	13	4	2	-	2	-	1	
Durable goods	517	38.5	1.10	42.50	-	-	16	45	20	94	68	67	27	23	38	44	22	24	11	9	-	1	3	2	-	2	-	1	
Nondurable goods	320	38.0	1.17	44.50	-	-	-	3	36	25	16	51	60	50	11	17	12	9	8	4	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,084	38.5	1.00	38.50	4	5	111	373	247	366	182	197	173	175	49	97	32	29	2	27	4	4	2	-	5	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	527	39.0	1.01	39.50	-	-	-	122	42	97	23	89	25	55	5	40	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	514	40.0	.95	38.00	4	3	39	103	83	73	49	33	13	20	20	40	16	10	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	808	37.0	1.00	37.00	-	2	58	131	117	172	102	66	94	44	8	6	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	94	38.5	1.27	49.00	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	4	18	10	6	11	13	4	1	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	141	38.5	1.04	40.00	-	-	14	17	1	18	7	5	23	46	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division 2/)

Sex, occupation, and industry division 2/	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50-30.00	\$30.00-32.50	\$32.50-35.00	\$35.00-37.50	\$37.50-40.00	\$40.00-42.50	\$42.50-45.00	\$45.00-47.50	\$47.50-50.00	\$50.00-52.50	\$52.50-55.00	\$55.00-57.50	\$57.50-60.00	\$60.00-62.50	\$62.50-65.00	\$65.00-67.50	\$67.50-70.00	\$70.00-72.50	\$72.50-75.00	\$75.00-80.00	\$80.00-85.00	\$85.00 and over
Women - Continued																												
Clerks, file, class A	569	38.5	\$1.06	\$41.00	-	-	3	55	47	123	36	111	55	24	28	26	30	7	5	4	5	7	1	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	204	39.5	1.10	43.50	-	-	-	8	4	33	18	48	23	19	12	9	15	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	144	39.5	1.06	42.00	-	-	-	3	4	29	12	44	19	9	4	6	7	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	60	38.5	1.21	46.50	-	-	-	5	-	4	6	4	10	8	3	8	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/	365	38.0	1.05	40.00	-	-	3	47	43	90	18	63	32	5	16	17	15	1	-	2	5	7	1	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	105	39.0	.99	38.50	-	-	-	33	21	-	-	25	10	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	198	37.0	1.08	40.00	-	-	3	7	19	78	18	28	4	4	7	17	9	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	34	39.0	1.05	41.00	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	17	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B	2,820	38.5	.83	32.00	110	266	626	870	321	229	110	188	80	10	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	391	39.5	.94	37.00	-	-	2	98	50	59	37	100	32	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	299	40.0	.93	37.00	-	-	-	77	39	35	24	85	28	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	92	39.0	.92	36.00	-	-	2	21	11	24	13	15	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/	2,429	38.0	.82	31.00	110	266	624	772	271	170	73	88	48	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	233	39.0	.83	32.50	-	21	-	116	56	13	22	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	216	40.5	.75	30.50	20	22	36	78	24	32	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,242	37.0	.84	31.00	-	73	467	400	172	89	27	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	123	37.0	1.08	40.00	-	-	-	4	1	21	21	53	17	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, general	2,483	38.5	1.13	43.50	-	8	53	188	184	302	174	434	250	157	129	239	74	65	66	51	36	51	7	2	10	2	-	1
Manufacturing	791	39.5	1.19	47.00	-	-	-	13	22	29	51	149	121	62	97	82	44	37	24	24	10	23	1	1	-	1	-	-
Durable goods	326	40.0	1.16	46.50	-	-	-	3	20	8	16	36	78	13	64	41	6	14	11	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	465	39.5	1.19	47.00	-	-	-	10	2	21	35	113	43	49	33	41	38	23	13	10	10	23	-	-	-	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/	1,692	38.0	1.09	41.50	-	8	53	175	162	273	123	285	129	95	32	157	30	28	42	27	26	28	6	1	10	1	-	1
Wholesale trade	373	38.5	1.17	45.00	-	-	-	32	22	49	13	96	33	3	-	50	-	11	12	5	6	26	5	-	10	-	-	
Retail trade	195	39.5	.86	34.00	-	2	26	34	39	52	23	16	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	361	37.5	1.13	42.50	-	-	-	45	40	40	36	39	25	23	28	54	7	6	10	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	463	37.5	1.16	43.50	-	-	-	4	19	108	36	97	54	25	4	38	22	11	20	2	19	1	1	1	-	1	-	
Services	300	39.0	.97	38.00	-	6	27	60	42	24	15	37	16	43	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	775	39.0	1.05	41.00	-	15	32	95	39	71	154	80	68	87	33	32	9	1	1	6	2	34	-	-	-	16	-	
Manufacturing	251	38.5	1.22	47.00	-	-	-	6	14	35	35	10	46	4	22	18	3	1	1	6	-	34	-	-	-	16	-	
Durable goods	35	39.0	1.18	46.00	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	3	1	9	2	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	216	38.0	1.25	47.50	-	-	-	6	11	33	30	7	43	3	13	16	3	-	1	-	-	34	-	-	-	16	-	
Nonmanufacturing 3/	524	39.5	.97	38.50	-	15	32	89	25	36	119	70	22	83	11	14	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	289	39.5	1.05	41.50	-	-	1	14	-	1	116	56	19	70	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	192	40.0	.84	33.50	-	10	31	64	25	34	1	8	3	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued
 (Average earnings ^{1/} and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division ^{2/})

Sex, occupation, and industry division ^{2/}	Number of workers	Average			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$30.00	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$42.50	\$45.00	\$47.50	\$50.00	\$52.50	\$55.00	\$57.50	\$60.00	\$62.50	\$65.00	\$67.50	\$70.00	\$72.50	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00 and over		
Women - Continued																													
Clerks, pay roll	1,174	39.0	\$1.12	\$43.50	-	2	5	73	71	146	113	180	114	155	84	90	31	33	13	33	5	9	4	2	-	11	-	-	
Manufacturing	644	39.0	1.13	44.00	-	-	-	53	50	32	68	91	55	93	53	47	15	23	13	28	5	6	4	2	-	6	-	-	
Durable goods	246	39.0	1.15	45.00	-	-	-	5	22	12	26	25	36	27	30	23	8	13	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	398	39.0	1.12	43.50	-	-	-	48	28	20	42	66	19	66	23	24	7	10	7	22	2	2	4	2	-	6	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	530	39.0	1.08	42.00	-	2	5	20	21	114	45	89	59	62	31	43	16	10	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Wholesale trade	53	40.0	1.15	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	4	4	1	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Retail trade	187	39.5	1.04	41.00	-	2	4	8	14	32	16	32	12	39	8	9	3	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	38.0	1.05	40.00	-	-	1	7	5	17	13	14	12	5	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	137	37.5	1.15	43.00	-	-	-	-	32	15	29	15	13	13	6	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	69	40.0	1.08	43.00	-	-	-	5	2	12	1	10	16	4	1	14	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerk-typists	4,285	38.5	.92	35.50	3	169	338	1194	476	677	396	442	121	185	153	70	45	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,699	39.0	.99	38.50	-	-	50	327	198	240	228	203	94	127	127	48	42	11	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	1,190	39.5	.97	38.50	-	-	32	248	179	177	135	89	49	74	114	44	38	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	509	38.5	1.01	39.00	-	-	18	79	19	63	93	114	45	53	13	4	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,586	38.0	.88	33.50	3	169	288	867	278	437	168	239	27	58	26	22	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	653	39.0	.86	33.50	-	-	3	307	61	160	54	51	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	223	39.5	.82	32.50	1	10	32	95	25	31	5	17	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,178	36.5	.89	32.50	2	155	244	277	161	146	67	95	12	4	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	124	38.0	1.09	41.50	-	-	-	11	3	30	10	25	8	6	10	17	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	408	39.5	.87	34.50	-	4	9	177	28	70	32	51	5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Duplicating-machine operators	199	39.0	.94	36.50	-	-	16	49	27	20	19	35	24	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	94	39.0	.95	37.00	-	-	-	25	17	8	6	23	10	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	65	39.5	.92	36.50	-	-	-	20	11	6	5	14	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	29	38.5	.99	38.00	-	-	-	5	6	2	1	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{3/}	105	39.0	.92	36.00	-	-	16	24	10	12	13	12	14	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37	38.0	.96	36.50	-	-	8	5	4	-	8	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Key-punch operators	1,039	38.5	1.03	39.50	-	24	80	104	96	186	92	148	113	47	43	28	25	14	23	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	371	39.5	1.05	41.50	-	-	-	58	14	26	40	67	60	35	24	23	14	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	224	39.0	1.03	40.00	-	-	-	54	13	12	24	22	39	20	19	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	147	39.5	1.09	43.00	-	-	-	4	1	14	16	45	21	15	5	12	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{3/}	668	38.0	1.00	38.00	-	24	80	46	82	160	52	81	53	12	19	5	11	5	22	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	193	38.5	1.13	43.50	-	-	22	-	21	44	9	12	6	3	17	5	11	5	22	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	89	39.5	.97	38.50	-	-	6	5	8	15	4	19	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	343	37.0	.95	35.00	-	24	52	41	48	84	36	41	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	42	39.5	.99	39.00	-	-	-	-	5	17	3	9	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued
 (Average earnings ^{1/} and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division ^{2/})

Sex, occupation, and industry division ^{2/}	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																									
		Weekly sched-uled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50	\$30.00	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$42.50	\$45.00	\$47.50	\$50.00	\$52.50	\$55.00	\$57.50	\$60.00	\$62.50	\$65.00	\$67.50	\$70.00	\$72.50	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00 and over	
Women - Continued																													
Office girls	444	38.5	\$0.83	\$32.00	3	20	108	135	80	78	9	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	186	38.5	.84	32.50	-	-	45	59	14	53	8	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	81	39.0	.81	31.50	-	-	36	13	5	22	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	105	38.5	.86	33.00	-	-	9	46	9	31	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	258	38.5	.82	31.50	3	20	63	76	66	25	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	44	38.0	.84	32.00	-	-	-	21	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	53	41.0	.72	29.50	3	9	16	13	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	82	37.0	.80	29.50	-	11	47	14	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	79	38.5	.87	33.50	-	-	-	28	31	18	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries, Number 1	1,667	38.0	1.49	56.50	-	-	-	-	1	34	22	56	108	159	86	265	115	139	121	119	83	97	27	74	16	65	31	49	
Manufacturing	629	38.5	1.57	60.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	54	29	112	41	67	31	49	39	50	19	42	9	37	14	32	
Durable goods	332	39.0	1.49	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	44	21	55	24	48	21	32	13	12	4	11	5	30	5	4	
Nondurable goods	297	38.0	1.68	64.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	8	57	17	19	10	17	26	38	15	31	4	7	9	28	
Nonmanufacturing ^{3/}	1,038	37.5	1.44	54.00	-	-	-	-	34	22	56	105	105	57	153	74	72	90	70	44	47	8	32	7	28	17	17		
Wholesale trade	167	38.0	1.42	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	16	14	-	48	-	4	-	21	5	-	-	26	-	5	-	2		
Retail trade	91	40.0	1.41	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	18	13	10	1	4	3	3	-	20	-	-	1	1	-	9		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	583	37.0	1.39	51.50	-	-	-	-	34	4	36	77	63	44	64	71	35	68	19	24	7	8	5	4	14	6			
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	49	39.0	1.85	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	9	-	2	-	1	2	8	11	6	
Secretaries, Number 2	2,157	38.0	1.29	49.00	-	-	8	50	151	173	177	234	335	123	230	128	169	64	51	43	60	33	43	44	24	8	9		
Manufacturing	1,172	38.5	1.34	51.50	-	-	1	19	56	66	28	114	195	59	171	61	105	56	51	23	46	25	33	43	18	4	9		
Durable goods	773	39.0	1.29	50.50	-	-	-	16	48	51	13	77	152	48	103	46	61	32	21	7	32	14	26	23	3	-	-		
Nondurable goods	399	38.5	1.42	54.50	-	-	-	1	3	8	15	37	43	11	68	15	44	24	30	16	14	11	9	7	15	4	9		
Nonmanufacturing	985	37.5	1.23	46.00	-	-	7	31	95	107	149	120	140	64	59	67	64	8	-	20	14	8	8	14	6	4			
Wholesale trade	103	37.5	1.11	41.50	-	-	-	1	22	2	44	21	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	164	39.5	1.19	47.00	-	-	-	14	5	14	14	12	25	9	16	28	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	576	36.5	1.21	44.00	-	-	6	15	61	89	84	71	109	53	30	38	11	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	68	38.5	1.75	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	2	13	8	8	14	6	4			
Services	74	39.0	1.28	50.00	-	-	1	1	7	2	6	15	6	2	2	1	15	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stenographers, general	5,665	38.0	1.08	41.00	2	23	184	557	834	475	897	513	519	375	229	178	182	71	95	31	16	4	-	4	1	-	-		
Manufacturing	2,405	39.0	1.12	43.50	-	-	1	104	133	299	210	384	220	348	228	145	86	129	37	41	20	13	4	-	2	1	-		
Durable goods	1,551	39.0	1.10	43.00	-	-	-	79	97	201	122	246	162	272	133	101	38	66	8	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Nondurable goods	854	38.5	1.17	45.00	-	-	1	25	36	98	88	138	58	76	95	44	48	63	29	17	20	13	4	-	1	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,260	37.5	1.05	39.50	2	23	183	453	342	535	265	513	293	171	147	84	92	53	34	54	11	3	-	2	-	-			
Wholesale trade	862	39.0	1.05	41.00	-	-	22	130	90	193	29	136	55	38	51	21	35	25	31	44	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Retail trade	315	39.5	.97	38.50	2	4	6	30	28	63	37	53	57	22	3	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,612	36.5	1.01	37.00	-	19	153	288	255	257	158	212	153	51	20	28	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	233	38.0	1.29	49.00	-	-	-	2	3	10	7	24	18	38	14	29	52	16	3	8	7	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	238	39.0	1.09	42.50	-	-	2	3	6	12	34	88	10	22	59	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division 2/)

Sex, occupation, and industry division <u>2/</u>	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																									
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 62.50	\$62.50 65.00	\$65.00 67.50	\$67.50 70.00	\$70.00 72.50	\$72.50 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 and over	
Women - Continued																													
Stenographers, technical	372	38.5	\$1.23	\$47.50	-	4	-	1	9	15	34	17	26	99	33	41	31	17	11	16	16	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	310	39.0	1.26	49.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	33	12	17	85	32	41	30	17	10	14	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	135	40.0	1.15	46.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	-	6	44	24	10	5	5	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	175	38.0	1.34	51.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	12	11	41	8	31	25	12	8	9	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	62	38.0	1.08	41.00	-	4	-	1	8	14	1	5	9	14	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	45	37.5	1.00	37.50	-	4	-	1	8	14	1	3	8	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	1,284	39.5	1.04	41.00	-	8	31	113	107	129	177	203	214	79	64	86	42	6	5	11	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	237	39.5	1.14	45.00	-	-	-	6	6	22	15	31	42	33	27	26	18	2	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	109	40.0	1.15	46.00	-	-	-	-	3	6	18	23	23	13	9	10	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	128	39.0	1.13	44.00	-	-	-	6	6	19	9	13	19	10	14	17	8	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,047	39.5	1.01	40.00	-	8	31	107	101	107	162	172	172	46	37	60	24	4	-	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	206	38.5	1.10	42.50	-	-	-	31	22	30	4	22	3	16	16	42	5	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	157	40.0	.95	38.00	-	3	1	15	25	26	26	27	29	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	288	38.0	1.04	39.50	-	5	21	10	12	18	81	16	101	19	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	263	40.0	1.05	42.00	-	-	-	17	15	11	34	85	39	6	18	17	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	133	41.5	.83	34.50	-	-	9	34	27	22	17	22	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	1,041	39.0	1.00	39.00	-	6	22	113	82	213	122	205	93	81	39	34	15	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	467	38.5	1.05	40.50	-	-	-	35	12	86	69	110	55	32	34	25	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	228	39.5	1.01	40.00	-	-	-	18	2	50	46	86	45	9	24	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	239	38.0	1.08	41.00	-	-	-	17	10	36	23	84	10	23	10	19	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	574	39.0	.97	38.00	-	6	22	78	70	127	53	95	38	49	5	9	15	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	260	39.5	.94	37.00	-	-	-	54	42	94	13	10	-	33	-	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	40	39.0	1.04	40.50	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	19	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117	37.0	1.03	38.00	-	1	5	2	20	22	26	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	43	39.0	1.08	42.00	-	-	-	-	1	9	21	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	114	39.0	.97	38.00	-	5	17	82	7	2	2	22	17	-	5	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	465	39.0	1.23	48.00	-	-	-	15	3	47	20	76	45	32	27	55	38	39	11	12	6	6	11	6	16	-	-	6	-
Manufacturing	179	39.0	1.32	51.50	-	-	-	-	16	2	8	29	11	15	24	16	17	4	4	6	6	8	6	3	-	-	6	6	-
Durable goods	126	39.0	1.35	52.50	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	3	24	6	5	11	16	9	4	2	6	8	6	4	-	-	-	6	6
Nondurable goods	53	39.0	1.27	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	5	9	10	13	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	286	38.5	1.13	46.00	-	-	-	15	3	31	18	68	16	21	12	31	22	22	7	6	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	29	39.5	1.04	41.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	4	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71	38.5	1.19	43.50	-	-	-	3	-	16	3	16	5	10	7	7	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division 2/)

Sex, occupation, and industry division <u>2/</u>	Number of workers	Average	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																							
						Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 62.50	\$62.50 65.00	\$65.00 67.50	\$67.50 70.00	\$70.00 72.50	\$72.50 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 and over
Women - Continued																													
Transcribing-machine operators, general	648	38.0	\$1.03	\$39.00	-	-	14	74	107	97	56	117	74	46	28	26	1	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	220	39.0	1.06	41.50	-	-	1	6	28	13	22	68	26	26	17	9	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	154	39.0	1.05	41.00	-	-	-	3	23	8	10	66	16	8	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	66	38.5	1.10	42.50	-	-	1	3	5	5	12	2	10	18	4	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	428	37.5	1.01	38.00	-	-	13	68	79	84	34	49	48	20	11	17	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	95	38.0	1.05	40.00	-	-	-	25	-	21	-	5	14	10	5	10	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	34	40.5	.90	36.50	-	-	-	6	4	6	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	270	37.0	.99	36.50	-	-	13	35	73	55	16	36	30	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transcribing-machine operators, technical <u>3/</u> ..	100	39.0	1.08	42.00	-	4	-	2	-	-	48	8	11	7	7	-	-	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	86	39.5	1.09	43.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	6	6	6	7	-	-	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	74	40.0	1.04	41.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	5	5	5	4	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class A	611	39.0	1.10	43.00	-	-	5	24	23	75	63	90	78	103	80	42	9	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	351	39.5	1.11	44.00	-	-	1	5	5	41	32	39	38	91	66	18	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	224	40.0	1.14	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	30	36	59	60	13	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	127	38.5	1.06	41.00	-	-	1	5	5	38	20	9	2	32	6	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	260	38.0	1.09	41.50	-	-	4	19	18	34	31	51	40	12	14	24	3	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	181	38.0	1.04	39.50	-	-	4	19	16	23	24	41	40	3	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class B	2,639	38.5	.90	34.50	-	63	350	651	490	467	198	182	86	105	24	6	12	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	680	39.5	.95	37.50	-	-	32	159	67	91	115	64	74	50	14	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods	491	39.0	.94	36.50	-	-	32	115	56	89	76	46	47	28	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	189	39.5	1.01	40.00	-	-	-	44	11	2	39	18	27	22	14	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing <u>3/</u>	1,959	38.0	.88	33.50	-	63	318	492	423	376	83	118	12	55	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	301	38.5	.92	35.50	-	-	-	109	80	22	17	27	5	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	272	40.0	.86	34.50	-	2	18	48	36	148	16	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,063	37.5	.85	32.00	-	61	290	300	225	101	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	61	39.0	1.06	41.50	-	-	-	-	2	9	18	10	4	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1/ Excludes pay for overtime.

2/ Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey. The scope of the study in each industry division is indicated in footnotes to table 1.

3/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 4.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA ^{1/}
(Average earnings ^{2/} for selected occupations by groups of counties in the metropolitan area)

Sex and occupation	Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.		Philadelphia County, Pa.		Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties, Pa.		Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N. J.		Philadelphia Metropolitan Area ^{1/}	
	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings
Men										
Bookkeepers, hand	446	\$65.00	423	\$65.00	39	\$64.50	16	(3/)	478	\$65.00
Clerks, accounting	1,292	55.00	1,125	54.00	158	60.00	84	\$57.00	1,367	55.00
Clerks, general	829	58.50	733	58.50	164	61.00	102	49.00	999	58.00
Clerks, order	687	52.00	636	51.50	50	66.00	38	55.00	724	53.00
Clerks, pay roll	289	57.50	241	56.50	69	61.50	53	60.00	363	58.00
Clerk-typists	128	42.00	121	41.50	30	41.00	4	(3/)	155	41.50
Office boys	892	33.00	820	32.50	59	36.00	48	33.00	927	33.00
Tabulating-machine operators	310	52.00	275	52.00	33	56.50	22	(3/)	330	52.50
Women										
Billers, machine (billing machine)	649	41.00	566	41.00	93	43.50	48	(3/)	707	41.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	275	38.50	244	39.50	31	39.50	12	(3/)	287	39.00
Bookkeepers, hand	693	53.00	606	53.50	127	54.50	30	49.00	763	53.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	485	42.50	452	42.50	49	42.50	33	(3/)	534	42.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,663	37.00	1,537	37.00	210	36.00	83	35.00	1,830	37.00
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	1,232	41.50	1,100	41.00	52	46.50	101	43.50	1,253	41.50
Clerks, accounting	2,921	40.00	2,670	39.50	225	44.00	172	44.50	3,067	40.00
Clerks, file, class A	569	41.00	490	41.00	82	41.50	42	46.50	614	41.50
Clerks, file, class B	2,820	32.00	2,676	31.50	95	35.00	124	36.00	2,895	32.00
Clerks, general	2,483	43.50	2,168	44.00	259	46.00	264	36.50	2,691	43.50
Clerks, order	775	41.00	719	41.50	69	39.50	37	40.00	825	41.50
Clerks, pay roll	1,174	43.50	1,067	42.50	219	44.50	86	45.50	1,372	43.00
Clerk-typists	4,285	35.50	3,691	34.50	514	38.00	466	41.50	4,671	35.50
Duplicating-machine operators	199	36.50	178	36.00	6	(3/)	19	(3/)	203	36.50
Key-punch operators	1,039	39.50	897	38.50	106	43.00	105	44.00	1,108	39.50
Office girls	444	32.00	417	31.50	39	33.00	26	34.00	482	32.00
Secretaries, number 1	1,667	56.50	1,467	56.00	275	52.50	146	59.00	1,888	56.00
Secretaries, number 2	2,157	49.00	1,913	48.50	358	47.50	181	57.00	2,452	48.50
Stenographers, general	5,665	41.00	4,820	40.50	562	43.00	660	44.00	6,042	41.00
Stenographers, technical	372	47.50	317	48.00	24	(3/)	39	44.00	380	48.00
Switchboard operators	1,284	41.00	1,170	40.50	111	44.00	85	42.50	1,366	41.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	1,041	39.00	952	39.00	170	39.00	46	37.00	1,168	39.00
Tabulating-machine operators	465	48.00	391	45.50	38	55.50	61	(3/)	490	48.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general	648	39.00	617	39.00	48	39.00	24	(3/)	689	39.00
Typists, class A	611	43.00	450	42.00	158	43.50	48	42.50	656	42.50
Typists, class B	2,639	34.50	2,363	34.50	145	37.00	227	(3/)	2,735	34.50

^{1/} The Philadelphia Metropolitan Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania, and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.

^{2/} Excludes pay for overtime.

^{3/} Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 5.—MAINTENANCE, CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND TRUCKING OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average hourly earnings ^{1/} for selected occupations ^{2/} by industry division ^{3/})

Occupation and industry division ^{3/}	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$0.60	\$0.60-.65	\$0.65-.70	\$0.70-.75	\$0.75-.80	\$0.80-.85	\$0.85-.90	\$0.90-.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20 and over
Maintenance - Continued																													
Helpers, trades, maintenance	2,577	\$1.43	-	-	5	-	7	12	9	6	4	146	18	48	124	159	239	266	241	158	61	118	848	21	80	4	-	-	3
Manufacturing	2,119	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	85	7	37	84	121	229	246	128	130	46	102	803	16	79	-	-	-	
Durable goods	673	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	5	13	73	89	101	92	14	61	37	60	80	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	1,446	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	37	2	24	11	32	128	154	114	69	9	42	723	16	79	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	458	1.29	-	-	5	-	7	12	3	6	4	61	11	11	40	38	10	20	113	28	15	16	45	5	1	4	-	3	
Wholesale trade	32	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	57	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	12	6	6	-	5	5	5	1	4	-	3	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	108	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	1	34	1	-	26	30	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	229	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	6	-	8	5	6	91	17	15	11	40	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	32	.89	-	-	5	-	7	3	2	3	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance	1,278	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	29	123	62	134	441	204	136	43	38	55	7	
Manufacturing	1,252	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	29	123	62	134	441	194	136	39	28	55	6	
Durable goods	522	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	26	54	203	120	80	27	-	-	
Nondurable goods	730	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	27	114	36	80	238	74	56	12	28	55	6
Nonmanufacturing	26	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	10	-	1	
Maintenance men, general utility	1,124	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	56	2	15	5	53	25	19	124	75	175	52	68	278	18	40	54	12	36	10	1
Manufacturing	460	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	81	72	100	44	30	90	12	5	6	3	-	8	1
Durable goods	291	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	61	5	71	38	28	68	5	2	4	3	-	-	1
Nondurable goods	169	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	67	29	6	2	22	7	3	2	-	-	8	-
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	664	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	56	2	15	5	51	25	13	43	3	75	8	38	188	6	35	48	9	36	2	-
Wholesale trade	180	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	2	-	-	12	-	5	97	-	25	17	5	-	-	-
Retail trade	116	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	4	1	3	21	-	18	-	5	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	99	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	4	1	11	2	1	8	1	4	2	-	23	2	-	-	-	34	-	-
Services	168	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	47	2	10	-	27	18	-	7	1	15	2	-	1	3	-	27	-	2	2	-
Mechanics, air-conditioning	20	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive	978	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	2	-	49	5	77	89	30	56	343	97	65	70	48	25	11	-
Manufacturing	264	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	20	6	135	34	10	2	20	23	11	-
Durable goods	75	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	30	27	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	189	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	2	105	7	4	2	20	23	11	-
Nonmanufacturing	714	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	2	-	49	5	76	87	10	50	208	63	55	68	28	2	-	-
Wholesale trade	132	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	5	15	15	10	67	17	-	-	-
Retail trade	77	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	3	35	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	479	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	44	-	67	86	7	45	157	6	45	1	11	-	-	-
Services	26	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—MAINTENANCE, CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND TRUCKING OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average hourly earnings ^{1/} for selected occupations ^{2/} by industry division ^{3/})

Occupation and industry division ^{3/}	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																												
			Under \$0.60	\$0.60-.65	\$0.65-.70	\$0.70-.75	\$0.75-.80	\$0.80-.85	\$0.85-.90	\$0.90-.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20 and over		
Maintenance - Continued																															
Mechanics, maintenance	1,851	\$1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	6	11	36	36	81	87	64	420	159	374	157	41	63	281	29		
Manufacturing	1,736	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	10	35	30	64	80	53	390	158	371	150	35	62	281	12		
Durable goods	796	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	13	7	26	24	205	123	199	104	28	56	1	1			
Nondurable goods	940	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	7	29	17	57	54	29	185	35	172	46	7	6	280	11		
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	115	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	1	6	17	7	11	30	1	3	7	6	1	-	17			
Retail trade	79	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	6	11	21	1	3	3	1	1	-	11			
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	18	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	5	-	-	-			
Services	18	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Millwrights ^{4/}	524	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	62	29	125	137	111	32	2	1	13	4			
Manufacturing	519	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	62	29	123	137	110	31	2	-	13	4			
Durable goods	410	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	61	25	93	126	70	21	2	-	-	4			
Nondurable goods	109	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	30	11	40	10	-	-	13	-			
Nonmanufacturing	511	1.31	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	3	2	-	56	16	38	23	97	28	99	57	48	9	13	1	4	9	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	472	1.30	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	3	2	-	56	16	38	23	89	28	99	44	35	4	13	1	4	9	-	-	-		
Durable goods	199	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	37	15	44	11	39	9	18	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	273	1.32	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	3	2	-	40	9	1	8	45	17	60	35	17	3	12	-	4	9	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	39	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Operators, air-conditioning	17	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Painters, maintenance	856	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	-	27	23	20	43	45	81	54	130	63	54	34	116	5	14	38	58	
Manufacturing	489	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	20	7	17	63	36	102	39	31	21	91	5	14	24	-	
Durable goods	126	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	9	7	5	19	22	23	3	11	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	363	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	-	8	56	31	83	17	8	18	80	5	14	24	-		
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	367	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	-	25	6	-	36	28	18	28	24	23	13	25	-	-	14	58		
Retail trade	129	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	18	19	1	-	-	-	14	58		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	102	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	34	27	13	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	67	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	4	-	18	13	25	-	-	-	-		
Services	69	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipe fitters	834	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	21	23	31	175	88	132	78	12	172	98	-		
Manufacturing	793	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	21	23	31	169	88	118	78	5	158	98	-		
Durable goods	252	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	3	6	85	71	48	28	4	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods	541	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	25	84	17	70	50	1	158	98	-		
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	41	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	-	7	14	-	-		
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	35	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	7	14	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--MAINTENANCE, CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND TRUCKING OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average hourly earnings ^{1/} for selected occupations ^{2/} by industry division ^{3/})

Occupation and industry division ^{3/}	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20 and over	
Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking - Continued																														
Janitors, porters and cleaners (women)	2,787	\$0.85	147	43	8	37	289	1450	78	138	181	169	153	57	12	19	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	540	.96	-	-	-	-	129	33	18	69	40	63	94	57	12	19	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	226	1.03	-	-	-	-	27	4	3	27	5	30	48	47	12	19	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	314	.90	-	-	-	-	102	29	15	42	35	33	46	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	2,247	.82	147	43	8	37	160	1417	60	69	141	106	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	322	.81	8	11	6	13	12	250	3	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,555	.82	68	-	-	22	91	1161	55	59	93	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	122	.98	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	9	48	28	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	230	.76	71	32	2	2	46	5	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Order fillers	2,326	1.20	-	-	-	-	459	84	68	10	27	105	120	120	174	89	144	124	136	261	58	33	119	73	32	66	9	6	9	
Manufacturing	925	1.18	-	-	-	-	186	49	29	-	17	26	18	16	115	38	45	113	63	32	44	6	88	8	32	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	397	1.10	-	-	-	-	128	32	18	-	3	4	11	13	29	28	6	33	18	-	-	2	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	528	1.24	-	-	-	-	58	17	11	-	14	22	7	3	86	10	39	80	45	32	44	4	16	8	32	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	1,401	1.21	-	-	-	-	273	35	39	10	10	79	102	104	59	51	99	11	73	229	14	27	31	65	-	66	9	6	9	
Wholesale trade	857	1.20	-	-	-	-	273	35	35	-	-	67	-	-	-	42	42	-	42	127	6	9	24	65	-	66	9	6	9	
Retail trade	309	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	2	-	99	54	9	42	11	31	18	8	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers	2,471	1.19	-	3	-	14	104	79	93	120	127	141	145	107	139	156	255	620	114	63	56	67	17	24	7	10	6	4	-	
Manufacturing	1,154	1.25	-	-	-	-	40	-	25	22	31	54	71	72	60	113	247	154	102	62	23	22	5	24	7	10	6	4	-	
Durable goods	626	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	27	10	7	47	22	61	154	127	40	60	21	20	3	1	7	10	6	1	-	
Nondurable goods	528	1.18	-	-	-	-	40	-	23	22	4	44	64	25	38	52	93	27	62	2	2	2	2	23	-	-	-	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	1,317	1.14	-	3	-	14	64	79	68	98	96	87	74	35	79	43	8	466	12	1	33	45	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,150	1.16	-	-	-	-	59	73	65	84	63	64	23	25	76	42	8	466	12	-	33	45	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	162	.98	-	3	-	9	5	6	3	14	33	23	51	10	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	13,024	1.32	4	6	86	55	104	128	110	399	380	344	425	934	652	1379	2685	1124	1411	106	107	365	279	40	1901	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	5,720	1.21	-	-	-	-	73	23	46	224	282	237	278	675	479	967	908	605	343	86	94	241	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	3,135	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	2	39	100	212	138	158	355	290	289	314	486	188	57	90	203	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	2,585	1.20	-	-	-	-	73	21	7	124	70	99	120	320	189	678	394	119	155	29	4	38	144	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	7,304	1.41	4	6	86	55	31	105	64	175	98	107	147	259	173	412	1777	519	1068	20	13	124	121	40	1900	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,956	1.23	-	-	21	-	9	70	21	138	51	58	51	108	67	112	564	351	105	14	5	65	106	40	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	2,117	1.18	4	6	60	55	20	35	35	33	44	45	84	148	98	292	826	168	142	4	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	3,173	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	4	2	3	8	8	372	-	817	2	5	44	-	-	1900	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	1,586	1.41	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	91	18	39	6	14	25	34	3	56	143	29	19	1092	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	385	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	30	2	54	19	4	5	249	-	-	7	-	-	-	
Durable goods	92	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	37	19	4	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	293	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	17	-	-	-	230	-	-	7	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	1,201	1.40	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	85	18	39	5	13	24	4	1	2	124	25	14	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	599	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	31	-	-	21	-	-	-	105	-	7	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	52	1.15	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	19	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--MAINTENANCE, CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND TRUCKING OCCUPATIONS - Continued
(Average hourly earnings ^{1/} for selected occupations ^{2/} by industry division ^{3/})

Occupation and industry division ^{3/}	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.60	\$0.60 - .65	\$0.65 - .70	\$0.70 - .75	\$0.75 - .80	\$0.80 - .85	\$0.85 - .90	\$0.90 - .95	\$0.95 - 1.00	\$1.00 - 1.05	\$1.05 - 1.10	\$1.10 - 1.15	\$1.15 - 1.20	\$1.20 - 1.25	\$1.25 - 1.30	\$1.30 - 1.35	\$1.35 - 1.40	\$1.40 - 1.45	\$1.45 - 1.50	\$1.50 - 1.60	\$1.60 - 1.70	\$1.70 - 1.80	\$1.80 - 1.90	\$1.90 - 2.00	\$2.00 - 2.10	\$2.10 - 2.20	\$2.20 and over	
Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking - Continued																														
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	2,426	\$1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	16	32	37	52	12	150	42	28	8	69	1396	477	85	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	615	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	36	19	8	150	21	28	4	21	191	33	85	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	230	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	19	5	8	13	18	4	13	97	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	385	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	3	-	142	8	10	-	8	94	15	85	11	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	1,811	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	16	30	1	33	4	-	21	-	4	48	1205	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,132	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30	-	24	-	-	21	-	-	-	603	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	193	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	48	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	473	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	463	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) ^{4/} ...	1,168	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	33	19	41	973	15	16	46	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	160	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	18	5	74	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	66	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	94	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	48	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	2,099	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	19	4	18	45	-	272	1269	21	70	313	15	9	9	3	-	
Manufacturing	445	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	19	4	18	45	-	2	258	5	3	59	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	95	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	19	2	18	5	-	2	15	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	350	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	243	3	3	59	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	1,654	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1011	16	67	254	15	9	9	3	-	
Wholesale trade	452	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	16	46	254	15	9	9	3	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	870	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	841	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (fork lift)	1,112	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	48	12	34	56	194	272	97	99	127	91	23	30	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	947	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	12	22	51	192	263	97	95	40	91	2	30	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	661	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	12	6	19	168	161	66	49	27	77	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	286	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	32	24	102	31	46	13	14	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing ^{4/}	165	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	12	5	2	9	-	4	87	-	21	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	85	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	12	4	1	-	-	4	18	-	21	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than fork lift) ^{4/}	388	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	64	29	72	8	66	66	28	-	6	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	302	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	29	72	8	66	66	-	-	6	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	223	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	16	72	8	52	62	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	79	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	13	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Watchmen	2,348	1.03	33	12	14	36	284	187	71	171	187	232	282	206	159	55	205	83	6	8	1	112	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,430	1.11	-	-	-	-	22	129	33	87	157	156	145	151	109	50	193	76	1	5	1	112	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods	539	1.09	-	-	-	-	49	85	57	69	41	41	123	27	29	60	10	1	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods	891	1.12	-	-	-	-	22	80	28	30	88	115	104	28	82	21	133	66	-	5	1	88	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	918	.91	33	12	14	36	262	58	38	84	30	76	137	55	50	5	12	7	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	98	.95	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	21	-	5	-	-	29	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	274	1.00	-	-	6	9	21	7	8	17	26	65	61	35	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	246	.93	-	-	-	6	35	49	21	43	3	-	71	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	174	.86	-	-	-	-	141	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	7	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	126	.71	33	12	8	21	27	2	7	3	1	5	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

^{1/} Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

^{2/} Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

^{3/} Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey. The scope of the study in each industry division is indicated in footnotes to table 1.

^{4/} Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Table 6.—MAINTENANCE, CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND TRUCKING OCCUPATIONS - PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA ^{1/}(Average hourly earnings ^{2/} for selected occupations ^{3/} by groups of counties in the metropolitan area)

Occupation	Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.		Philadelphia County, Pa.		Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, Pa.		Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N. J.		Philadelphia Metropolitan Area ^{1/}	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Maintenance</u>										
Carpenters, maintenance	1,144	\$1.80	935	\$1.83	284	\$1.65	153	\$1.58	1,372	\$1.76
Electricians, maintenance	1,339	1.72	923	1.72	416	1.71	322	1.66	1,661	1.71
Engineers, stationary	1,216	1.60	1,058	1.60	176	1.58	91	1.65	1,325	1.60
Firemen, stationary boiler	1,121	1.31	959	1.29	217	1.36	233	1.39	1,409	1.32
Helpers, trades, maintenance	2,577	1.43	2,236	1.42	517	1.37	402	1.42	3,155	1.42
Machinists, maintenance	1,278	1.68	1,000	1.66	416	1.72	248	1.65	1,664	1.67
Maintenance men, general utility	1,124	1.42	997	1.42	347	1.42	90	1.39	1,434	1.41
Mechanics, automotive	978	1.57	868	1.57	131	1.41	84	1.57	1,083	1.55
Mechanics, maintenance	1,851	1.72	1,338	1.71	482	1.69	337	1.66	2,157	1.69
Millwrights	524	1.64	378	1.63	140	1.69	127	1.58	645	1.64
Oilers	511	1.31	373	1.30	85	1.36	121	1.35	579	1.32
Painters, maintenance	856	1.56	701	1.54	158	1.60	101	1.59	960	1.55
Pipe fitters, maintenance	834	1.79	534	1.79	296	1.78	201	1.75	1,031	1.78
Plumbers, maintenance	152	1.55	148	1.55	45	1.50	15	(4/)	208	1.53
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	224	1.69	153	1.70	48	1.72	43	1.57	244	1.68
<u>Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking</u>										
Crane operators, electric-bridge (under 20 tons)	437	1.38	339	1.35	332	1.47	132	(4/)	803	1.40
Crane operators, electric-bridge (20 tons and over)	612	1.48	270	1.40	498	1.50	68	(4/)	836	1.47
Guards	1,550	1.27	935	1.22	531	1.34	378	1.29	1,844	1.27
Janitors, porters and cleaners (men)	5,841	1.04	4,991	1.03	813	1.10	623	1.17	6,427	1.05
Janitors, porters and cleaners (women)	2,787	.85	2,614	.85	185	.82	96	1.01	2,895	.85
Order fillers	2,326	1.20	2,153	1.17	396	1.34	82	1.36	2,631	1.20
Packers	2,471	1.19	2,139	1.19	516	1.16	167	1.23	2,822	1.19
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	13,024	1.32	11,073	1.33	1,183	1.28	1,664	1.24	13,920	1.31
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	1,586	1.41	1,493	1.41	82	1.43	63	1.28	1,638	1.41
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	2,426	1.50	2,069	1.50	199	1.29	365	1.51	2,633	1.49
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	1,168	1.51	1,020	1.50	54	1.40	204	1.50	1,278	1.50
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	2,099	1.56	2,012	1.56	111	1.46	36	(4/)	2,159	1.55
Truckers, power (fork lift)	1,112	1.24	943	1.23	171	1.35	102	1.29	1,216	1.25
Truckers, power (other than fork lift)	388	1.31	312	1.31	90	1.31	19	1.18	421	1.31
Watchmen	2,348	1.03	2,038	1.03	437	1.03	355	1.10	2,830	1.04

^{1/} The Philadelphia Metropolitan Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania, and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.

^{2/} Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

^{3/} Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

^{4/} Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONS

(Average earnings in selected occupations in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries)

Table 7.--WOOLEN AND WORSTED TEXTILES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																									
			\$0.75 and under .80	\$0.80 .85	\$0.85 .90	\$0.90 .95	\$0.95 1.00	\$1.00 1.05	\$1.05 1.10	\$1.10 1.15	\$1.15 1.20	\$1.20 1.25	\$1.25 1.30	\$1.30 1.35	\$1.35 1.40	\$1.40 1.45	\$1.45 1.50	\$1.50 1.60	\$1.60 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 2.40	\$2.40 and over	
Men																												
Card finishers, woolen and worsted, total ...	159	\$1.18	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	44	25	19	7	16	18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	124	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	44	25	19	7	11	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	35	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card strippers, woolen and worsted	61	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	20	-	22	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comber tenders, worsted	39	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	14	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuller tenders, woolen and worsted	60	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	1	19	20	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	33	1.08	-	-	-	4	2	3	10	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loom fixers, woolen and worsted	236	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	70	73	13	8	19	12	11	7	5	
Machinists, maintenance	25	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	10	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, hand	142	1.04	6	6	16	13	7	5	41	31	6	3	3	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers, woolen and worsted, total 3/	945	1.54	-	-	-	-	3	24	22	31	23	30	52	43	42	70	72	141	167	75	63	43	19	12	9	4	-	
Time	34	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	911	1.54	-	-	-	-	3	24	22	31	17	30	52	43	36	70	66	141	152	75	63	43	18	12	9	4	-	
Box looms, automatic, total	231	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	1	4	10	16	20	38	83	21	12	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
Time	34	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	197	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	4	16	14	38	68	21	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box looms, nonautomatic	520	1.50	-	-	-	-	3	24	21	27	17	29	51	38	30	38	28	24	26	45	49	27	18	12	9	4	-	
Women																												
Comber tenders, worsted	25	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system	167	1.00	-	-	-	20	54	38	53	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menders, cloth, woolen and worsted, total ...	524	1.43	-	-	6	-	-	2	6	36	85	36	41	18	19	7	99	11	32	43	74	5	3	-	1	-	-	
Time	241	1.53	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	10	39	4	6	-	6	-	42	-	21	38	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	283	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	26	46	32	35	18	13	7	57	11	11	5	5	5	3	-	1	-	-	
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	533	1.06	-	-	-	-	23	230	102	171	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spinners, frame, woolen	100	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	4	32	2	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers, woolen and worsted 3/	255	1.34	-	-	12	-	-	30	21	5	10	15	30	17	8	13	11	35	37	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Box looms, automatic	70	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	7	3	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box looms, nonautomatic	119	1.31	-	-	12	-	-	-	21	5	10	8	11	5	6	6	6	12	9	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Winders, yarn, woolen and worsted, total 3/ ..	554	1.05	1	45	11	7	61	68	268	36	9	16	10	8	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	455	1.03	-	43	7	-	58	39	262	29	6	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	99	1.14	1	2	4	7	3	29	6	7	3	7	10	6	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic ..	191	1.04	-	37	7	7	10	42	45	23	1	6	10	4	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic ..	38	1.01	1	2	4	3	3	2	19	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling, automatic	130	1.05	-	6	-	4	-	8	100	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling, nonautomatic	121	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered woolen and worsted textile mills in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey with more than 20 workers. Of the estimated 77 establishments and 8,550 workers in these establishments, 31 establishments with 6,265 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 8.--PAINTS AND VARNISHES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																									
			\$0.75 and under	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.65	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.90	\$1.95	\$2.00 and over
Men																												
Labelers and packers	110	\$1.23	-	-	-	6	9	1	17	15	5	10	14	8	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	37	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	5	4	5	7	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Mixers	132	1.35	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	4	10	26	9	12	5	-	4	4	-	4	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians	56	1.19	-	-	8	3	2	6	5	4	2	-	9	1	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tinters	58	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	6	12	2	2	6	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	-
Varnish makers	32	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	5	2	1	1	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Women																												
Labelers and packers	49	.98	8	-	8	-	-	4	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes (Industry 2851) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Of the estimated 33 establishments and 2,320 workers in the industry, 11 establishments and 1,607 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 9.--FERROUS FOUNDRIES 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																								
			\$1.05 and under	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00 and over
Chippers and grinders	306	\$1.47	-	-	59	23	23	5	56	35	33	12	10	13	8	3	6	4	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	1	6
Coremakers, hand	136	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	65	2	4	5	5	2	4	5	7	3	6	5	-	-	5
Molders, floor	201	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	133	29	7	4	7	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Time	170	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	131	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	31	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	4	7	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	60	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	10	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	51	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	9	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	118	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	7	39	36	6	7	4	3	5	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-
Time	70	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	34	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	48	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	4	6	7	4	3	5	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-
Patternmakers, wood	58	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	2	48	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shake-out men	90	1.29	-	27	9	7	12	11	4	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, hand	30	1.19	5	4	6	12	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered independent foundries in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey with more than 20 workers, manufacturing castings from gray iron, malleable iron, or steel. Of the estimated 19 establishments and 2,980 workers in the industry, 12 establishments with 2,679 workers were actually studied.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 10.—MACHINERY INDUSTRIES 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																					
			Under \$1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.60	\$2.60-2.80 and over	
Assemblers, class A, total	532	\$1.63	-	-	-	-	1	16	25	42	52	32	95	108	65	17	13	48	10	2	4	2	-	-
Time	384	1.54	-	-	-	-	1	16	25	41	51	32	74	79	49	10	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Incentive	148	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	21	29	16	7	11	48	10	2	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class B, total	862	1.49	-	-	16	13	49	112	67	64	210	74	96	22	7	19	58	22	3	6	22	2	-	-
Time	541	1.37	-	-	8	13	49	89	47	46	170	44	64	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	321	1.68	-	-	8	-	-	23	20	18	40	30	32	11	7	19	58	22	3	6	22	2	-	-
Assemblers, class C	338	1.44	21	1	67	16	50	22	34	3	4	6	3	8	24	28	17	9	11	7	6	1	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	56	1.52	-	-	-	-	9	5	3	7	5	5	4	4	2	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B, total	104	1.35	-	2	3	8	21	14	10	16	7	1	13	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	47	1.25	-	-	2	5	16	13	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	57	1.44	-	2	1	3	5	1	4	15	3	1	13	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	122	1.24	12	-	12	18	30	21	11	11	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	159	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	26	35	57	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class A	311	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	22	5	77	44	19	24	21	7	9	13	13	28	8	-
Engine-lathe operators, class B, total	212	1.52	-	-	-	2	6	3	10	25	22	29	68	22	9	9	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Time	85	1.47	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	14	18	24	12	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	127	1.55	-	-	-	1	5	3	8	11	4	5	56	12	6	9	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class C	95	1.33	1	-	1	-	-	25	44	12	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class A	91	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	5	-	26	18	2	5	5	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class B	393	1.58	-	-	-	-	29	5	24	19	15	25	34	175	47	5	8	1	-	3	1	2	-	-
Inspectors, class A	131	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	1	4	19	21	10	2	1	57	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B	481	1.51	-	-	8	4	34	14	119	57	23	34	47	1	15	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	110	1.32	4	-	4	22	23	20	7	1	-	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, production	363	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	73	230	27	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class A, total	243	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	36	9	13	26	59	18	11	14	9	5	5	14	3	1
Time	143	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	36	-	2	13	51	10	2	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	100	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	9	11	13	8	8	6	5	5	5	14	3	1	-
Milling-machine operators, class B	254	1.67	-	-	-	-	12	40	14	12	27	7	38	10	6	7	12	13	20	13	10	11	1	1
Milling-machine operators, class C, total	61	1.42	-	-	11	10	5	7	6	2	1	5	4	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	-
Time	34	1.20	-	-	11	8	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	27	1.69	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	1	5	4	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	-
Tool and die makers (jobbing shops)	239	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	29	29	34	66	52	9	14	-	1	-
Tool and die makers (other than jobbing shops)	460	1.77	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	5	6	17	116	110	139	11	43	5	2	-	-	-	-
Truckers, hand	232	1.23	4	-	28	56	56	19	61	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A	149	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	8	20	12	18	4	6	49	4	1	2	4	3	-
Welders, hand, class B	200	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	29	6	23	4	2	15	33	58	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey with more than 20 workers in non-electrical machinery industries (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with more than 7 workers were scheduled. Of the estimated 142 establishments and 29,020 workers in these industries, 42 establishments with 19,015 workers were actually studied. These data relate to November 1949. Between the date of survey and June 1, 1950, 5 relatively small companies of the 42 establishments studied granted wage increases averaging about 5 cents an hour.

2/ Data limited to men workers.
 3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 11.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																							
			\$0.75 and under .80	\$0.80 .85	\$0.85 .90	\$0.90 .95	\$0.95 1.00	\$1.00 1.05	\$1.05 1.10	\$1.10 1.15	\$1.15 1.20	\$1.20 1.25	\$1.25 1.30	\$1.30 1.35	\$1.35 1.40	\$1.40 1.45	\$1.45 1.50	\$1.50 1.60	\$1.60 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 and over
Men																										
Assemblers, class A	321	\$1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	25	17	147	21	29	39	22	3	4
Assemblers, class B	565	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	8	10	12	9	21	28	53	227	82	42	34	24	6	-	1
Assemblers, class C	1,043	1.16	-	135	43	20	98	3	10	184	210	14	42	39	74	35	38	41	20	25	10	1	-	1	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	65	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	11	15	13	8	5	-	2	1	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	96	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	4	4	3	15	2	-	11	23	12	9	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	29	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	10	5	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	181	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	12	19	87	42	12	4	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	92	1.20	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	21	10	2	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class A	87	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	15	14	13	14	12	3	-
Testers, class C	45	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	1	-	13	5	4	3	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Writers, class A	44	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	1	1	1	4	8	3	3	3	4
Women																										
Testers, class C	303	1.27	1	6	-	19	48	2	-	20	10	23	24	44	28	18	12	20	14	10	4	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 100 workers in Philadelphia, Delaware, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden, Gloucester and Burlington Counties, New Jersey, manufacturing electrical machinery equipment and supplies. (except electric lamps and insulated wire and cable) (Groups 361, 362, 364, 366 and 369) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Of the estimated 23 establishments and 33,660 workers in these industries, 15 establishments with 24,933 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 12.—DEPARTMENT STORES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																										
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings 2/	Weekly earnings 2/	\$22.50 and under 25.00	\$25.00 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 70.	\$70. 80.	\$80. 90.	\$90. 100.	\$100. 110.	\$110. 120.	\$120. 130.	\$130. 140.	\$140. 150.	\$150. and over	
Men																														
Elevator operators, passenger	112	40.0	\$1.06	\$42.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	87	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishers, furniture	113	40.0	1.41	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	108	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, men's garments	20	40.0	1.71	68.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, bulk	110	40.0	.96	38.50	-	-	8	7	5	15	22	34	14	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters, day (cleaners)	289	40.0	1.01	40.50	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	267	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks (checkers)	201	40.0	1.04	41.50	-	-	2	3	16	21	33	33	43	37	1	8	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																														
Bedspreads, draperies, blankets	18	40.0	1.51	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys' clothing	25	42.0	1.54	64.50	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	1	5	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floor coverings	111	42.0	2.44	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	8	17	8	15	14	8	10	7	6	6	
Furniture and bedding	188	42.0	2.75	115.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	16	21	21	22	19	18	8	21	13	29	-	
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps) ..	22	41.5	1.13	47.00	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers etc.; excludes radios and television) ..	73	41.0	2.29	94.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	10	9	10	13	7	3	3	3	1	-	-	
Men's clothing	86	42.0	2.26	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	9	8	15	13	11	18	4	3	2	-	-	
Men's furnishings	46	41.0	1.20	49.00	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	9	-	8	2	4	1	1	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's shoes	21	42.5	1.49	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockmen, selling sections	513	40.0	.84	33.50	-	90	78	91	53	52	44	35	44	16	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockmen, warehouse	238	40.0	1.14	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	163	34	17	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	55	40.0	1.46	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	38	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR STORES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings 2/	Weekly earnings 2/	\$ 20.00 and under 22.50	\$ 22.50 25.00	\$ 25.00 27.50	\$ 27.50 30.00	\$ 30.00 32.50	\$ 32.50 35.00	\$ 35.00 37.50	\$ 37.50 40.00	\$ 40.00 42.50	\$ 42.50 45.00	\$ 45.00 47.50	\$ 47.50 50.00	\$ 50.00 52.50	\$ 52.50 55.00	\$ 55.00 57.50	\$ 57.50 60.00	\$ 60.00 62.50	\$ 62.50 65.00	\$ 65.00 67.50	\$ 67.50 70.00	\$ 70.00 72.50	\$ 72.50 75.00	\$ 75.00 and over	
Men																												
Elevator operators, passenger	8	40.0	\$1.01	\$40.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters, day (cleaners)	51	40.0	1.00	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks (checkers)	14	40.0	.90	36.00	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stockmen, selling sections	7	40.0	.69	27.50	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																												
Cashier-wrappers	68	40.0	.76	30.50	-	7	19	6	9	6	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger	35	40.0	.96	38.50	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	5	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, women's garments	70	39.5	1.15	45.50	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	13	3	15	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Sales clerks:																												
Blouses and neckwear	51	40.0	.91	36.50	-	-	2	3	7	7	12	12	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's accessories	70	40.0	.93	37.00	-	-	5	6	5	12	11	11	6	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's dresses	173	40.0	1.11	44.50	-	3	2	6	12	5	12	50	12	12	9	7	9	5	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	4
Women's suits and coats	87	40.0	1.34	53.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	21	5	8	7	8	7	5	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	6
Sewers, alteration, women's garments	192	40.0	1.04	41.50	-	-	3	4	2	4	12	3	15	143	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockmen, selling sections	72	40.0	.63	25.00	17	25	10	2	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered women's ready-to-wear stores in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, employing more than 50 workers. Of the estimated 15 establishments and 2,950 workers in these stores, 10 establishments with 2,515 workers were actually studied.
 2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime.

Table 15.--BANKS 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																								
		Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly earnings 2/	Weekly earnings 2/	\$ 27.50 and under 30.00	\$ 30.00 32.50	\$ 32.50 35.00	\$ 35.00 37.50	\$ 37.50 40.00	\$ 40.00 42.50	\$ 42.50 45.00	\$ 45.00 47.50	\$ 47.50 50.00	\$ 50.00 52.50	\$ 52.50 55.00	\$ 55.00 57.50	\$ 57.50 60.00	\$ 60.00 62.50	\$ 62.50 65.00	\$ 65.00 67.50	\$ 67.50 70.00	\$ 70.00 72.50	\$ 72.50 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	
Men																												
Cleaners	293	39.5	\$0.91	\$36.00	-	73	77	56	53	7	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, transit	87	39.0	.94	36.50	13	14	31	56	7	-	4	1	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	386	39.5	1.06	42.00	-	11	23	78	53	35	69	64	16	3	11	19	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proof-machine operators	98	39.5	.91	36.00	14	15	12	17	24	11	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers, note	35	38.5	1.43	55.00	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers, paying or paying and receiving, commercial	264	39.0	1.50	58.50	-	-	-	-	8	8	4	7	25	35	16	22	24	38	13	5	13	20	11	13	1	-	1	
Watchmen	118	39.0	.90	35.00	12	42	13	18	7	11	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																												
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	132	38.0	.96	36.50	-	30	33	25	18	13	7	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	686	39.0	.88	34.50	75	108	194	208	55	30	8	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, transit	77	39.0	.83	32.50	16	36	6	9	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk-typists	231	38.5	.92	35.50	20	51	42	48	16	26	11	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proof-machine operators	208	37.5	.97	36.50	13	17	35	69	39	24	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	288	39.0	1.00	39.00	3	15	51	57	61	29	37	10	13	5	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers, paying or paying and receiving, commercial	103	39.5	1.22	48.00	-	-	-	11	8	12	13	6	11	11	7	9	1	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellers, savings	96	38.5	1.17	45.00	-	-	-	9	10	18	16	12	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered banks in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, with more than 20 workers. Of the estimated 40 establishments and 10,570 workers in this industry, 16 establishments and 6,650 workers were actually studied.
 2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime.

Table 18.--AUTO REPAIR SHOPS 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																						
			\$0.65 and under	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	\$3.00 and over
Body repairmen, metal, total	494	\$1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	16	69	3	33	65	33	84	22	9	64	3	6	22	6	12
Time	324	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	30	-	63	-	14	62	30	65	16	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	170	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	6	3	19	3	3	19	6	9	34	3	6	22	6	12
Electricians, automotive	18	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	6	3	-	-	-
Greasers	396	.89	36	14	89	13	58	44	32	75	-	23	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive, class A, total	1,635	1.60	-	-	-	1	-	1	42	58	265	82	154	311	265	127	87	34	122	38	24	6	6	12	
Time	764	1.48	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	28	155	14	74	220	201	57	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	871	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	30	110	68	80	91	64	70	87	21	122	38	24	6	6	12	
Mechanics, automotive, class B, total	594	1.31	-	-	26	-	-	22	25	85	61	104	76	65	42	32	16	-	-	34	-	-	3	-	
Time	422	1.20	-	-	26	-	-	17	-	79	55	93	70	65	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	172	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	6	6	11	6	-	25	32	16	-	-	34	-	-	3	-	
Washers, automobile	549	.92	-	32	54	200	68	47	53	23	9	27	6	6	3	6	-	3	9	3	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey with more than 4 workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used (Group 551) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Of the estimated 303 establishments and 7,430 workers in these industries, 26 establishments with 950 workers were actually studied.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

UNION WAGE SCALES

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect in July 1950)

Table 19.--BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Classification	Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa.		Camden County, N. J.		Classification	Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa.		Camden County, N. J.	
	Rate per hour	Hours per week	Rate per hour	Hours per week		Rate per hour	Hours per week	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Journeyman					Journeyman - Continued				
Asbestos workers	\$2.675	40	\$2.625	40	Paperhangers	\$2.132	40	\$2.30	40
Boilermakers	2.75	40	3.00	40	Plasterers	3.00	40	3.00	40
Bricklayers	3.25	35	3.00	40	Plumbers	2.75	40	2.75	40
Carpenters	2.525	40	2.50	40	Rodmen	2.40	40	2.80	40
Cement finishers	2.525	40	2.40	40	Roofers, composition	2.375	40	2.275	40
Electricians	1/ 2.875	40	3.00	40	Sheet-metal workers	2.575	40	2.575	40
Elevator constructors	2.94	40	2.94	40	Steam fitters	2.75	40	2.75	40
Engineers--Power equipment operators -					Structural-iron workers	2.80	40	2.80	40
Building construction:					Tile layers	2.75	40	2.55	40
Heavy equipment:									
Cranes, power shovels	2.90	40	3.00	40	Helpers and laborers				
Medium equipment:					Bricklayers' tenders	1.475	40	1.70	40
Tournapulls, carry-alls	2.525	40	-	-	Building laborers	1.475	40	1.60	40
Hoists, central power plants	-	-	3.00	40	Elevator constructors' helpers	2.06	40	2.06	40
Light equipment:					Plasterers' laborers	2.00	40	2.10	40
Compressors and pumps	2.175	40	2.75	40	Tile layers' helpers	2.00	40	1.85	40
Lathers	2.85	40	2.85	40					
Painters	2/ 2.15	40	2.30	40					

1/ The scale for electricians in Delaware County was \$2.75 an hour.

2/ The scale for painters in Delaware County was \$2.05 an hour.

UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 20.--BAKERIES
(Philadelphia County, Pa.)

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake--Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Head ovenmen	\$1.62	40
Dough mixers, icing mixers	1.52	40
Bench and machinemen	1.48	40
Traveling-oven feeders	1.455	40
Baking helpers, pan greasers	1.315	40
Wrappers, icers (women)	1.03	40
Agreement B:		
Tray- and traveling-oven supervisors, mixers	1.495	40
Tray- and traveling-oven feeders	1.445	40
Bench hands, machine operators	1.405	40
Bakery helpers, pan greasers	1.24	40
Wrappers, icers (women)	1.005	40
Agreement C:		
Head benchmen	1.63	40
Mixers, traveling-oven operators	1.545	40
Benchmen and divider operators	1.455	40
General baking helpers, pan greasers ..	1.31	40
Icers (women)	1.105	40
Wrappers (women)	1.065	40
Agreement D:		
Working foremen	1.45	40
Dough mixers, ovenmen	1.35	40
Benchmen	1.21	40
Pan greasers' helpers	1.05	40
Wrappers and icers (women) .....	.90	40

Table 21.--LOCAL TRANSIT OPERATING EMPLOYEES - Continued

County and classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Camden</u>		
Bus drivers:		
First 3 months	\$1.55	44
4 to 12 months	1.57	44
After 1 year	1.59	44
<u>Delaware</u>		
Agreement A:		
Bus drivers:		
First 3 months	1.29	44
4 to 6 months	1.31	44
After 1 year	1.33	44
Agreement B:		
Operators and conductors:		
1-man cars and busses	1.35	54
2-man cars	1.30	54
Agreement C:		
1-man car operators	1.33	48

Table 23.--MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS

County and classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Philadelphia</u>		
Beer:		
Brewery--Keg	\$1.735	40
Helpers	1.66	40
Distributor--Bottle and keg	1.50	40
Helpers	1.25	40
Building:		
Construction--Excavating	1.45	40
Material	1.50	40
Lumber	1.60	40
Plumbing supply	1.65	40
Coal	1.518	40
Helpers	1.348	40
General	1.50	40
Freight:		
Local	1.50	40
Helpers	1.325	40
Newspaper and magazine:		
Day:		
Agreement A	1.725	40
Agreement B	1.677	40
Magazines	1.60	40
Day and night	1.788	40
Railway express	1.599	40
<u>Camden</u>		
Beer:		
Distributor--Bottle and keg	1.50	40
Helpers	1.25	40
Building:		
Construction	1.65	40
Material	1.50	40
Lumber	1.50	40
Plumbing supply	1.50	40
Freight	1.50	40
Helpers	1.325	40
Newspaper	1.725	40
Railway express	1.47	40
<u>Delaware</u>		
Beer:		
Distributor--Bottle and keg	1.50	40
Helpers	1.25	40
General	1.50	40
Newspaper	1.594	40
Railway express	1.493	40

Table 21.--LOCAL TRANSIT OPERATING EMPLOYEES

County and classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Philadelphia</u>		
Operators and conductors:		
1-man cars and busses:		
First 3 months	\$1.35	44
4 to 6 months	1.375	44
7 to 9 months	1.40	44
10 to 12 months	1.425	44
After 1 year	1.45	44
2-man cars:		
First 3 months	1.27	44
4 to 6 months	1.295	44
7 to 9 months	1.32	44
10 to 12 months	1.345	44
After 1 year	1.37	44

Table 22.--MALT LIQUORS
(Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and
Camden County, N. J.)

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Apprentices, first year	\$59.00	40
Apprentices, second year	61.00	40
Box repairmen	62.50	40
Labelers and crowners, pasteurizers, soaker-washers, all around workers, men-in-charge of packing	65.00	40
Machine bottlers and fillers	66.00	40
Malt millers, first men in bottling house, syrup mixers	68.00	40
First men	70.00	40

UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 24.—OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month <u>1/</u>	Hours per week
<u>Dry cargo ships</u>		
Deck department <u>2/</u>:		
Day men:		
Boatswains	\$288.94	44
Carpenters	258.54	44
Carpenter's mates	253.22	44
Storekeepers	249.67	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	226.01	48
Boatswain's mates	239.23	48
Ordinary seamen	193.47	48
Quartermasters	226.01	48
Watchmen	226.01	48
Engine-room department <u>2/</u>:		
Day men:		
Assistant electricians	285.16	44
Deck engineers	258.54	44
Electricians	364.43	44
Firemen (coal)	223.05	44
Firemen (oil)	214.18	44
Maintenance electricians	296.40	44
Refrigeration engineers	334.85	44
Unlicensed junior engineers	288.12	44
Wipers	223.05	44
Watch men:		
Oilers (steam)	226.01	48
Unlicensed junior engineers	258.54	48
Watertenders	226.01	48
Steward's department <u>3/</u>:		
Assistant cooks	223.05	48
Chief cooks	258.54	48
Chief stewards	281.75	48
Messmen and utilitymen	193.47	48
<u>Tankers <u>4/</u></u>		
Deck department <u>2/</u>:		
Day men:		
Boatswains	298.50	44
Carpenters	280.85	44
Watch men:		
Able seamen	228.96	48
Ordinary seamen	199.39	48
Quartermasters	234.88	48

Table 24.—OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/ - Continued

Type of ship, department and classification	Rate per month <u>1/</u>	Hours per week
<u>Tankers <u>4/</u> - Continued</u>		
Engine-room department <u>2/</u>:		
Day men:		
Electricians	\$364.43	44
Storekeepers	252.62	44
Unlicensed junior engineers	288.12	44
Wipers	223.05	44
Watch men:		
Oilers	228.96	48
Watertenders	228.96	48
Steward's department <u>3/</u>:		
Assistant cooks	240.79	48
Chief cooks	270.38	48
Chief stewards	299.50	48
Messmen and utilitymen	193.47	48
<p><u>1/</u> All ratings listed receive a clothing allowance of \$7.50 per month in addition to basic rates shown. All ratings also receive additional payment in accordance with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On vessels carrying explosives in 50-ton lots or over, 10 percent of basic monthly wages is added while such cargo is aboard, or is being loaded or unloaded. On vessels carrying sulphur in amount of 25 percent or more of dead weight carrying capacity, \$5.00 per voyage is added. (On vessels carrying sulphur, members of the Seafarers International Union are paid the same as those on vessels carrying explosives.) On vessels operating in described areas of China coastal waters, an "area bonus" of 100 percent of daily basic wages is added. On vessels attacked, fired upon or struck by mines of either belligerents, resulting in physical damage to the vessel or injury to a crew member, a "vessel attack bonus" of \$125.00 shall be paid to each crew member. <p><u>2/</u> The hours per week reported are the maximum number which may be worked at straight-time rates at sea. Watch standers normally work 56 hours per week with 8 hours (Sunday) paid at overtime rates. Day men at sea are compensated at the rate of</p>		

Table 24.—OCEAN TRANSPORT - UNLICENSED PERSONNEL 1/ - Continued

Footnotes - Continued		
<p>\$25.00 monthly in lieu of Sunday work at the overtime rate. This allowance is included in the basic monthly scales shown for day men. In port both day men and watch men receive overtime rates after 40 hours of work per week.</p> <p><u>3/</u> The hours per week reported are the maximum number which may be worked at straight-time rates at sea, where the members of the steward's department normally work 56 hours with 8 hours (Sunday) paid at the overtime rate. In port the maximum straight-time hours are 40 per week.</p> <p><u>4/</u> All scales reported cover members of the National Maritime Union of America, CIO. Differences in the contract of the Seafarers International Union of North America, A F of L follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wage scales on tankers are rounded to the nearest fifty cents and do not include a \$3.50 a month increase paid NMU members. Carpenters in the tanker deck department are paid the same as boatswains, i.e. \$295.00 a month plus \$7.50 clothing allowance. 		

Table 25.—STEVEDORING

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Longshoremen:		
General cargo	\$1.88	40
Ore, sulphur and all other bulk cargo; grain-trimming, bagging and stowing at grain elevator	1.98	40
Hides, wet	2.03	40
Oil, kerosene, gasoline, naphtha in barrels, drums, cases or other containers (when over 2 hours' work)	2.03	40
Explosives or damaged cargo	3.76	40
Car loaders and unloaders	1.38	40
Banana loaders and unloaders:		
Carriers	1.78	40
Riggers, break-out men and stackers	1.88	40
Selectors and switchers	1.93	40

UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 26.—PRINTING

Classification	Philadelphia County, Pa.		Camden County, New Jersey		Delaware County, Pennsylvania	
	Rate per hour	Hours per week	Rate per hour	Hours per week	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:						
Bindery women	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	40
Bookbinders:						
Bench workers	1.90	40	1.90	40	1.90	40
Machine workers	1.95	40	1.95	40	1.95	40
Compositors, hand	2.20	37½	2.20	37½	2.19	40
Electrotypers	2.77	37½	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
Photoengravers	2.75	36½	2.75	36½	2.75	36½
Press assistants and feeders:						
Cylinder press (68 inches and under) assistants ..	1.965	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
Cylinder press (over 68 inches) assistants	1.975	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
2-color cylinder and perfecting press assistants	1.99	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
Pressmen, cylinder:						
Cylinder presses (68 inches and under)	2.27	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
Cylinder presses (over 68 inches)	2.295	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
2-color cylinder and perfecting presses	2.34	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
Pressmen, platen	2.11	40	(1/)	-	(1/)	-
Newspapers:						
Compositors, hand:						
Day work	2.40	37½	2.40	37½	2.19	40
Night work	2.48	37½	2.507	37½	2.29	40
Machine operators:						
Day work	2.40	37½	2.40	37½	2.19	40
Night work	2.48	37½	2.507	37½	2.29	40
Mailers:						
Day work	2.026	37½	2.026	37½	(1/)	-
Night work	2.066	37½	2.066	37½	(1/)	-
Photoengravers:						
Day work	2.693	37½	2.693	37½	2.693	37½
Night work	2.906	37½	2.906	37½	2.906	37½
Pressmen, web presses:						
Day work	2.266	37½	(1/)	-	2.19	40
Night work	2.577	33¼	(1/)	-	-	-
Stereotypers:						
Day work	2.266	37½	2.266	37½	2.19	40
Night work	2.333	37½	2.333	37½	2.409	40

1/ No union organization.

Table 27.—SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL PROVISIONS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift							
	Woolen and worsted textiles 1/		Paints and varnishes 2/		Ferrous foundries 3/		Electrical machinery 4/	
	2nd shift	3rd or other shift	2nd shift	3rd or other shift	2nd shift	3rd or other shift	2nd shift	3rd or other shift
Establishment operating extra shifts ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments paying shift differentials	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uniform cents (per hour)	63.2	88.6	100.0	100.0	45.1	14.1	17.5	26.4
Under 5 cents	44.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	18.9	-	100.0	-	45.1	14.1	7.9	26.4
Over 5 and under 10 cents	-	88.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 cents	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	9.6	-
Uniform percentage	3.5	11.4	-	-	51.8	85.9	82.5	54.1
5 percent	3.5	5.2	-	-	-	-	.4	6.5
Over 5 and under 10 percent	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	-	-	-	-	51.8	85.9	82.1	47.6
Full day's pay for reduced hours	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5
Establishments with no differential	17.0	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-
Information not available	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	21.7	3.5	12.8	5.5	13.6	2.8	13.6	.9

- 1/ Definition of industry appears in footnote to table 7.
2/ Definition of industry appears in footnote to table 8.
3/ Definition of industry appears in footnote to table 9.
4/ Definition of industry appears in footnote to table 11.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 28.—MINIMUM ENTRANCE RATES FOR PLANT WORKERS 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant 2/ workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -									Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant 2/ workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -								
	All industries 3/	Manufacturing				Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services		All industries 3/	Manufacturing				Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		Durable goods		Nondurable goods								Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -																	
101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers						
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	All establishments - Continued									
50 or under	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	25.1	110	0.5	-	-	-	2.1	3.5	-	-	-
Over 50 and under 55 .....	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	9.7	Over 110 and under 115	2.8	2.0	10.8	-	2.0	3.5	-	-	-
55 .....	.8	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	1.1	115	1.1	-	3.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Over 55 and under 60	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	1.1	Over 115 and under 120	5.6	.6	11.3	2.2	-	-	-	25.4	-
60	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	6.6	120 .....	.3	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	.2	-
Over 60 and under 65	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	15.3	Over 120 and under 125 .....	.9	-	2.9	-	-	5.6	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 .....	.1	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-
Over 65 and under 70 .....	.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	7.6	Over 125 and under 130 .....	.6	-	2.4	.5	-	-	-	-	-
70 .....	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 70 and under 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Over 130 and under 135	3.3	-	-	-	19.0	.4	-	1.9	-
75	24.0	22.7	3.6	33.3	38.0	46.1	28.9	13.6	13.2	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 75 and under 80	1.3	1.8	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	.3	Over 135 and under 140 .....	.6	-	-	.4	1.1	-	-	3.1	-
80	5.6	19.1	.6	-	1.2	3.2	2.3	30.7	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 80 and under 85	2.6	.3	1.5	7.5	3.0	-	2.3	-	-	Over 140 and under 145 .....	.3	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
85	1.5	2.9	-	6.1	-	-	-	.5	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 85 and under 90	3.9	2.4	9.7	4.3	1.5	5.7	-	2.3	1.7	Over 145 and under 150 .....	.4	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
90	3.4	2.6	.8	9.2	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.7	.5	150 and over .....	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-
Over 90 and under 95	2.2	2.3	5.4	4.1	-	1.4	.4	-	-										
95	4.0	1.8	4.0	14.5	-	2.0	-	-	-										
Over 95 and under 100	2.5	14.5	1.7	.3	5.9	.3	-	-	-	Establishments with no established minimum	2.2	7.2	-	1.5	-	3.2	3.6	6.4	-
100	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.0	8.6	1.8	1.6	-	2.1	Information not available	3.4	-	-	4.7	-	.1	12.2	-	12.7
Over 100 and under 105	8.4	1.5	29.0	5.6	5.6	.7	-	1.8	3.0										
105 .....	.5	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	-	-										
Over 105 and under 110	4.2	15.9	4.2	.3	5.1	1.9	1.9	8.4	-										

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen. Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.

2/ Other than office workers.

3/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 29.--SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS ^{1/}

Weekly hours	Percent of women office workers employed in -									Percent of plant ^{2/} workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services	All industries ^{3/}	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	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	100.0	
Under 35 hours	2.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	8.4	-	-	1.8	1.7	0.3	2.8	-	-	1.6	7.2
35 hours	8.3	6.4	1.5	11.8	4.8	3.6	14.1	10.9	6.7	.3	.5	-	.9	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	7.1	.4	.3	.5	8.8	-	20.1	.7	7.2	.8	.8	-	1.4	2.6	-	-	2.3
37½ hours	21.8	19.1	20.7	17.3	13.2	7.7	26.4	54.6	15.9	1.5	2.3	5.2	(4/)	-	-	-	.8
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	8.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	15.3	2.2	14.4	.1	13.7	1.4	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	14.5
40 hours	49.9	68.7	72.3	64.6	55.9	77.7	16.5	33.6	48.8	72.9	82.4	81.2	83.4	79.8	56.1	59.4	34.0
Over 40 and under 44 hours .....	.6	.2	-	.5	.2	3.0	-	-	.8	2.9	-	-	-	.7	18.1	-	5.0
44 hours	1.4	-	-	-	1.7	5.6	-	-	5.8	4.1	1.7	.5	2.6	9.2	10.7	1.5	15.0
Over 44 and under 48 hours	(4/)	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	2.5	1.4	2.7	.4	7.7	8.0	-	2.1
48 hours .....	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	1.1	9.5	6.4	6.1	6.6	-	1.8	37.0	17.5
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.8	4.0	1.9	-	.2	.5	1.6
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-

^{1/} Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.

^{2/} Other than office workers.

^{3/} Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

^{4/} Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Table 30.--PAID HOLIDAYS ^{1/}

Number of paid holidays	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant ^{2/} workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services	All industries ^{3/}	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	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	100.0	
Establishments providing paid holidays ..	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	98.6	93.6	94.0	90.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	82.8	89.7
1 to 5 days	1.3	1.3	.1	3.1	-	5.8	.1	-	2.9	6.4	5.1	2.8	7.0	-	15.9	-	16.2
6 days	32.9	45.6	52.2	35.8	29.0	78.2	2.3	7.2	63.7	55.7	59.5	57.5	61.0	35.9	56.9	37.5	57.6
6½ days .....	.8	.2	.2	.2	1.9	-	-	-	8.6	.4	.5	-	.8	2.0	-	-	-
7 days	16.3	34.3	44.9	18.6	21.1	6.0	-	7.2	.5	21.7	22.9	28.9	18.3	24.8	21.0	26.3	2.7
7½ days	3.3	.7	-	1.8	4.4	5.3	2.8	6.6	10.5	1.0	.5	-	.9	1.7	4.0	-	-
8 days	13.3	14.0	2.6	31.1	41.4	4.1	1.8	26.1	6.8	5.5	5.5	.9	9.0	32.4	2.2	-	2.8
8½ days .....	.1	.2	.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	8.1	2.8	(4/)	6.8	2.2	-	6.5	50.3	1.1	2.4	-	-	-	3.2	-	15.0	10.4
9½ days .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days .....	.6	.4	-	1.0	-	-	1.7	.2	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
10½ days	2.6	.4	-	-	-	.6	8.4	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days .....	.4	.4	-	1.0	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11½ days	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	2.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-
12½ days	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	56.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holidays ..	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	1.4	6.3	6.0	9.9	3.0	-	-	17.2	10.3
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.

^{2/} Other than office workers.

^{3/} Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

^{4/} Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 31.--PAID VACATIONS (FORMAL PROVISIONS) 1/

Vacation policy	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 2/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	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	100.0	100.0
<u>6 months of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations	66.0	67.7	66.2	70.1	49.8	24.8	91.0	55.9	54.5	33.2	38.1	42.1	35.0	25.9	29.7	16.8	20.5
Under 1 week	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.9	1.5	13.5	1.8	8.2	2.6	21.8	27.7	40.0	18.1	2.4	20.6	4.2	5.6
1 week	41.5	53.0	49.8	57.7	45.2	9.6	35.4	47.4	31.9	10.6	10.4	2.1	16.9	23.5	5.7	12.6	10.3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5.9	7.6	9.3	5.2	.8	-	10.0	-	4.7	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
2 weeks	13.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	43.8	.3	15.3	.6	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	1.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	34.0	32.3	33.8	29.9	50.2	75.2	9.0	44.1	45.5	66.2	61.9	57.9	65.0	74.1	70.3	83.2	69.1
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
<u>1 year of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.4	99.8	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.0	99.5	87.8
Under 1 week	(4/)	.1	.1	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	5.1	11.3	.3	-	-	-	2.0
1 week	25.2	13.9	14.4	13.2	35.3	86.7	2.6	44.3	46.8	82.2	83.8	86.8	81.5	70.6	82.7	83.4	70.7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	-	2.3	-	3.2
2 weeks	73.0	84.9	85.3	84.2	64.7	13.3	92.3	55.7	52.8	12.1	9.8	.7	16.8	25.9	15.0	16.1	11.9
Over 2 weeks .....	.7	.5	-	1.3	-	-	1.7	-	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations .....	.2	.6	.2	1.3	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	3.5	-	.5	1.8
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
<u>2 years of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.4	99.8	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.0	99.5	87.8
Under 1 week	(4/)	(4/)	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	.2	.1	-	-	-	-
1 week	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	17.1	10.4	1.5	1.0	34.7	52.1	59.2	64.7	55.0	58.3	30.2	35.5	56.5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2.0	1.4	2.1	.2	5.0	1.4	3.1	-	.2	17.2	24.3	34.1	16.8	2.8	10.3	-	3.2
2 weeks	88.0	87.7	88.3	86.7	77.9	88.2	93.5	99.0	64.9	29.4	16.1	1.0	27.7	35.4	59.5	64.0	28.1
Over 2 weeks .....	.9	1.1	-	2.8	-	-	1.9	-	-	.2	.2	-	.4	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations .....	.2	.6	.2	1.3	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	3.5	-	.5	1.8
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
<u>5 years of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.4	99.8	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	87.8
1 week	2.8	.6	.3	.9	8.5	2.0	.3	.1	22.6	7.0	4.7	2.6	6.3	24.1	5.1	-	35.2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1.7	1.0	1.6	(4/)	5.0	-	3.1	-	.2	2.3	1.3	.6	1.9	2.8	8.0	-	3.2
2 weeks	91.7	94.8	95.0	94.5	86.5	92.0	89.7	99.9	76.9	87.3	91.7	95.6	88.7	73.1	79.6	99.5	48.7
Over 2 weeks	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	-	6.0	6.9	-	.1	2.6	2.3	1.2	3.1	-	7.3	-	.7
Establishments with no paid vacations .....	.2	.6	.2	1.3	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.5	1.8
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4

1/ Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.
 2/ Other than office workers.
 3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
 4/ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Table 32.--PAID SICK LEAVE (FORMAL PROVISIONS) 1/

Provisions for paid sick leave	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 2/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	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	100.0	
<u>6 months of service</u>																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	24.0	26.7	30.6	20.9	18.7	17.9	23.6	39.6	2.7	8.2	1.1	-	1.9	8.8	17.6	36.4	7.6
Under 5 days	1.0	2.0	-	5.0	-	-	2.2	-	-	2.0	.4	-	.8	-	5.3	8.5	-
5 days	8.5	10.8	14.0	6.0	.4	6.5	4.4	26.1	.2	1.2	.2	-	.3	4.4	5.0	-	-
6 days	3.7	.2	.3	.1	4.1	5.2	6.7	9.0	-	3.8	-	-	-	3.7	5.7	25.4	-
7 days	(4/2)	(4/2)	-	.5	-	-	-	-	1.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6
7 1/2 days	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.1	3.9	-	7.9	2.4	1.1	.2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	5	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	(4/7)	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	-	.3	-	-	-	-
12 days	2.0	5.3	8.9	2.0	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 days	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	5.3	-	3.5	2.1	-	.2	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
16 days	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	5.3	-	3.5	2.1	-	.3	(4/)	-	(4/)	.7	-	2.5	-
Over 20 days	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	5.3	-	3.5	2.1	-	.3	(4/)	-	(4/)	.7	-	2.5	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	76.0	73.3	69.4	79.1	81.3	82.1	76.4	60.4	97.3	91.2	98.9	100.0	98.1	91.2	82.4	63.6	82.0
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
<u>1 year of service</u>																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	31.0	28.0	31.8	22.3	31.0	21.2	23.6	86.2	5.7	9.6	1.1	.1	1.9	9.9	22.7	40.6	9.9
Under 5 days	1.8	1.6	(4/)	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	.5	.1	.8	-	2.8	8.5	-
5 days	4.4	9.8	11.5	7.1	.1	4.7	1.1	-	.2	1.7	.2	-	.3	3.6	1.8	-	-
6 days	4.9	.1	-	.1	-	7.0	.3	40.8	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-
7 days	(4/3)	.2	-	.5	-	-	-	-	3.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6
7 1/2 days	4.9	6.1	9.6	1.0	6.1	3.6	4.7	2.4	2.1	1.4	-	-	-	1.9	8.0	-	2.3
10 days	5.5	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	2.6	.1	.1	2.0	4.1	-	5.6	6.6	-	3.0	.1	-	.3	3.7	-	25.4	-
12 days	4.4	.8	-	2.0	-	-	5.5	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 days	2.0	5.3	8.9	2.0	-	-	5.5	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 days	3.6	1.6	-	4.1	10.4	4.0	2.9	8.2	-	.9	-	-	-	-	1.6	4.2	-
Over 20 days	2.6	2.4	1.6	3.6	5.3	-	3.5	2.1	-	.3	(4/)	-	(4/)	.7	-	2.5	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	69.0	72.0	68.2	77.7	69.0	78.8	76.4	13.8	94.3	89.8	98.9	99.9	98.1	90.1	77.3	59.4	79.7
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
<u>5 years of service</u>																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	38.0	34.0	39.1	26.6	31.0	63.4	26.5	86.2	5.7	12.8	3.4	.1	5.9	9.9	35.2	40.6	9.9
Under 5 days .....	.6	1.6	(4/)	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	.5	.1	.8	-	-	8.5	-
5 days	5.3	4.1	2.8	6.1	.1	4.7	1.1	-	.2	2.7	.2	-	.3	3.6	1.8	-	-
6 days	5.3	.1	-	.1	-	11.6	.3	40.8	-	2.7	1.4	-	2.5	-	12.2	-	-
7 days	5.3	.2	-	.5	-	-	-	-	3.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6
8 days	3.3	5.1	8.6	-	5.8	3.8	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	3.3	5.1	8.6	-	5.8	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	6.4	-	2.3
11 days	5.5	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	3.5	.1	.1	1.9	4.1	.3	-	-	-	.3	.1	-	.3	3.7	.4	-	-
15 days	3.2	.8	-	1.9	-	-	1.1	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 days	2.0	5.3	8.9	2.0	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 days	4.8	11.1	15.9	4.0	-	4.0	1.1	-	-	.7	.8	-	1.4	-	1.6	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	62.0	66.0	60.9	73.4	69.0	36.6	73.5	13.8	94.3	86.6	96.6	99.9	94.1	90.1	64.8	59.4	79.7
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4

1/ Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.
 2/ Other than office workers.
 3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
 4/ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Table 33.—NONPRODUCTION BONUSES ^{1/}

Type of bonus	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant ^{2/} workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services	All industries ^{3/}	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	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	100.0	
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses ^{4/}	47.5	37.9	37.7	38.2	67.9	43.7	58.2	44.0	40.1	38.5	34.8	33.3	35.9	54.3	64.2	15.8	46.2
Christmas or year-end	45.2	35.7	34.4	37.8	65.3	43.7	53.3	44.0	39.6	36.0	32.8	30.1	34.9	49.5	64.2	15.8	27.9
Profit-sharing	3.2	2.1	3.3	.4	12.7	.1	4.4	-	-	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.0	5.0	2.0	-	-
Other	2.2	.3	.5	-	1.8	-	7.0	.4	.6	1.8	.5	1.1	-	7.1	-	-	20.5
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	52.5	62.1	62.3	61.8	32.1	56.3	41.8	56.0	59.9	60.9	65.2	66.7	64.1	45.7	35.8	84.2	43.4
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4

- ^{1/} Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.
- ^{2/} Other than office workers.
- ^{3/} Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
- ^{4/} Unduplicated total.

Table 34.—INSURANCE AND PENSION PLANS ^{1/}

Type of plan	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant ^{2/} workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services	All industries ^{3/}	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	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	100.0	
Establishments with insurance or pension plans ^{4/}	84.5	96.0	97.3	94.1	66.4	86.6	80.7	94.9	41.8	84.6	92.4	93.3	91.7	51.2	84.2	88.2	30.2
Life insurance	71.6	83.8	95.5	66.4	63.3	64.0	70.9	66.7	35.4	70.5	80.1	89.1	73.1	48.0	58.7	70.3	19.8
Health insurance	35.7	62.6	67.6	55.0	24.2	31.7	8.1	29.9	25.0	53.2	66.6	68.5	65.2	16.8	44.7	25.0	16.6
Hospitalization	32.0	39.2	49.9	23.2	33.7	50.3	28.3	1.2	23.7	33.9	43.5	54.1	35.2	15.6	27.3	9.7	10.6
Retirement pension	54.4	50.5	45.7	57.7	29.2	63.2	61.7	91.4	13.8	36.7	36.1	35.3	36.6	22.6	32.4	72.5	3.5
Other	26.6	32.3	37.0	25.5	41.2	48.8	9.7	27.2	6.4	30.2	35.9	39.9	32.9	22.9	26.2	20.9	4.7
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	15.5	4.0	2.7	5.9	33.6	13.4	19.3	5.1	58.2	14.8	7.6	6.7	8.3	48.8	15.8	11.8	59.4
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4

- ^{1/} Data relate to Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey.
- ^{2/} Other than office workers.
- ^{3/} Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
- ^{4/} Unduplicated total.

Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1950
 U. S. Department of Labor
 Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

Bookkeeping Machine - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, 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, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register) to keep a record of business transactions.

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 rolls, customers' accounts (not including simple type of billing described under Biller, Machine), cost distributions, expense distributions, inventory controls, etc. In addition may check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

Office - ContinuedCALCULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

Comptometer typeOther than Comptometer typeCLERK, 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 journals. May assist in preparing journal entries. For workers whose duties include handling the general ledger or a set of books see Bookkeeper, Hand.

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 type 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.

Office - ContinuedCLERK, 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.

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, reproduces multiple copies of typewritten or handwritten matter, using a mimeograph or ditto machine. Makes necessary adjustment such as for ink and paper feed counter and cylinder speed. Is not required to prepare stencil or ditto master. May keep file of used stencils or ditto masters. May sort, collate, and staple completed material.

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, records accounting and statistical data on tabulating cards by punching a series of holes in the cards in a specified sequence, using a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May be required to duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. Keeps files of punch cards. May verify own work or work of others.

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.)

SECRETARY

Number 1 - Performs secretarial duties for a senior executive, such as, President, Vice President, Treasurer, Comptroller, etc. Opens and reads superior's mail. Secures facts and composes replies to substantial portion of correspondence of a nontechnical nature, in superior's name. Takes and transcribes rapidly and accurately shorthand dictation on complex or confidential matters; edits when necessary. Conveys to others superior's requests for special information and keeps tickler file until received. Compiles, arranges, calculates and types reports on special projects. Files confidential data. Arranges and schedules appointments. Meets office visitors and takes telephone calls. May attend meetings and conference and types reports on proceedings. Keeps currently informed and prepares memorandum records on matters of interest to superior. In superior's absence or preoccupation supplies routine information to callers or correspondents or refers matter to qualified member of organization. Performs any clerical work that may be necessary in order to conserve superior's time.

Office - ContinuedSECRETARY - Continued

Number 2 - Performs secretarial duties for a junior officer or departmental manager. Opens and reads superior's mail and attaches any previous correspondence or data required. Takes and transcribes rapidly and accurately shorthand dictation consisting of letters, memoranda and reports of a technical or nontechnical nature; edits when necessary. Composes replies to routine correspondence, in superior's name. Meets office visitors and takes telephone calls. Schedules appointments for superior. Performs any minor clerical tasks; such as securing files, tracing complaints, compiling facts, etc., that will conserve time of superior. In his absence from office receives his mail, visitors, and telephone calls. Supplies routine information or refers to qualified member of organization when of a more complex nature. Keeps tickler file on all pending matters for superior's reference.

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.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates machine that automatically analyzes and translates information punched in groups of tabulating cards, and prints translated data on forms or accounting records; sets or adjusts machine to add, subtract, multiply, and make other calculations; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May sort and verify punched cards.

Office - ContinuedTRANSCRIBING-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 layout 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.

MaintenanceCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, trim made of wood in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenters' hand tools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

A worker who performs a variety of electrical trade functions in the installation, maintenance or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, and/or utilization of electric energy in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers,

Maintenance - ContinuedELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE - Continued

switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electricians' hand tools and measuring and testing instruments.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

A worker who operates and maintains and/or supervises the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply power, heat, refrigeration or air-conditioning and whose work involves: operating and maintaining and/or supervising the operation of such equipment as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making or supervising equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. This classification does not include head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

A worker who fires stationary boilers used in a factory, power plant, or other establishment to furnish heat, to generate power, or to supply steam for industrial processes, and whose work involves feeding fuel to fire by hand or operating a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checking water and safety valves. In addition, may clean, oil, or assist in repairing boiler room equipment.

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

A worker who assists another worker in one of the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine and equipment; assisting worker by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. In some trades the term helper is synonymous with apprentice, since the helper is expected to learn the trade of the worker he assists. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform also varies from trade to trade: in some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting and holding materials and tools and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

A worker who produces replacement parts and new parts for mechanical equipment operated in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and layout of work; using a variety of machinist's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts and equipment required for his work; and fitting and assembling parts. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Maintenance - ContinuedMAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

A worker who keeps the machines, mechanical equipment and/or structure of an establishment (usually a small plant where specialization in maintenance work is impractical) in repair; whose duties involve the performance of operations and the use of tools and equipment of several trades, rather than specialization in one trade or one type of maintenance work only, and whose work involves a combination of the following: planning and layout of work relating to repair of buildings, machines, mechanical and/or electrical equipment; repairing electrical and/or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning and balancing new equipment; and repairing building, floors, stairs as well as making and repairing bins, cribs, and partitions.

MECHANIC, AIR-CONDITIONING

A worker who maintains and repairs air-conditioning or water-cooling equipment, including the overhauling of electric motors and pumps, compressors and piping. Inspects and examines various parts to detect leaks and other faults; disassembles various parts such as valves, springs, brushes and connections to note their condition and installs new piping, packing, valves and pipe couplings to stop leaks. Uses hand tools, such as wrenches, pliers, and pipe threading or cutting tools.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE

A worker who repairs automobiles, motor trucks and tractors of an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such hand tools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and/or installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

A worker who repairs machinery and mechanical equipment of an establishment and whose work involves most of the following: examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of hand tools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a defective part by a machine shop or sending of the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; and re-assembling of machines, and making all necessary adjustments for operation.

MILLWRIGHT

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

Maintenance - ContinuedOILER

(Greaser; lubricator)

A worker who lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment found in an establishment.

OPERATOR, AIR-CONDITIONING

A worker who operates air-conditioning or water-cooling equipment including electric motors and pumps, centrifugals, rotating fans, electric dryers, compressors, and water filters and coolers. Records temperatures produced by machines and makes necessary adjustments to produce desired temperatures. Makes minor repairs that do not entail replacement of parts.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

(Painter, repair)

A worker who paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment and whose work involves the following: knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; mixing colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; applying paint with spray gun or brush.

PIPE FITTER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who installs and/or repairs pipe and pipe fittings in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: laying out of work and/or measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. This classification does not include workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order and whose work involves the following: knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents, traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake; and replacing washers on leaky faucets.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

(Tinner; tinsmith)

A worker who fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints,

Maintenance - ContinuedSHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of hand tools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Custodial, Warehousing and TruckingCRANE OPERATOR, ELECTRIC-BRIDGE

(Overhead-crane operator; traveling-crane operator)

A worker who lifts and moves heavy objects with an electrically powered hoist which is mounted on a metal bridge, and runs along overhead rails. The work of the operator involves: closing switch to turn on electricity; moving electrical controller levers and brake pedal to run the crane bridge along overhead rails, to run the hoisting trolley back and forth across the bridge, and to raise and lower the load line and anything attached to it. (Motions of crane are usually carried out in response to signals from other workers, on the ground.)

For wage study purposes, crane operators are classified as:

- Crane operators, electric-bridge (under 20 tons)
- Crane operators, electric-bridge (20 tons and over)

GUARD

A worker who has routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. This classification includes gatemen who are stationed at gate and check on identity of employees and other persons entering.

JANITOR, PORTER OR CLEANER

This classification includes workers whose duties correspond to those of one or more of the jobs described below.

Janitor (Manufacturing; Utilities) (Sweeper; cleaner) - A worker who sweeps and cleans shop areas, washrooms, and offices, and removes chips and refuse. May wash floors and windows.

Porter (Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade) (Day porter, cleaner) - A worker who keeps the premises of an establishment in a clean, orderly condition. Typical of the duties the worker performs are: sweeping and mopping floors; removing trash; dusting furniture or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; and washing windows and display cases.

Janitor (Office Buildings) (Janitor-maintenance man) - A building service worker, employed in an office building, who performs a variety of duties involved in cleaning the premises, disposing of waste and litter, and providing supplies and minor maintenance services. May, occasionally, operate a passenger elevator.

Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking - ContinuedJANITOR, PORTER OR CLEANER - Continued

This classification does not include workers whose duties are limited to cleaning the premises (see Cleaner - Office Buildings).

Cleaner (Office Buildings) - A worker who keeps halls, offices, and/or rooms of public buildings, offices, commercial establishments, or apartment houses in a clean, orderly condition and whose work involves: sweeping, mopping and/or scrubbing floors; disposing of waste or litter; and/or dusting furniture and equipment. May also be required to polish metal fixtures and fittings. This classification does not include window washers.

Cleaner (Hotels) - A person who performs heavy cleaning operations in hotel lobbies, halls, public baths, showers, and lavatories. May also wash windows.

ORDER FILLER

This classification includes workers whose duties correspond to those of one or more of the jobs described below.

Order Filler (Manufacturing; Warehousing and Storage) - A worker who fills shipping orders from stored merchandise in accordance with either written specifications or verbal instructions. May assemble, pack and carry or transport materials to shipping room or delivery platform.

Order Filler (Wholesale Groceries and Grocery Chain-Store Warehouses) - A worker who fills orders from stock merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slip or customers' orders and whose work involves a combination of the following: picking full case or shelf merchandise, indicating items filled or omitted on sales slips or customers' orders, packing orders, transporting merchandise on a hand truck to shipping room or delivery platform, and reporting shortages of merchandise to head stock man or other supervisors. A worker who handles incoming goods - opening cases, shelving, etc. - should be classified as Stockman.

Order Picker (Wholesale Drugs, Drug Proprietories and Toiletries, and Druggists-Sundries) (Order Filler) - A worker who picks or fills merchandise on customer orders and whose work involves a combination of the following: picking full case or shelf merchandise; indicating items filled or omitted on orders; storing incoming cases in correct location; and requisitioning case stock to replenish shelf stock and assisting in shelving stock.

Stockman, Warehouse (Department Stores, Dry-Goods Stores, General-Merchandise Stores, Clothing Stores and Furniture Stores) - A person working in the warehouse who fills customer's orders for merchandise from salescheck specifications. Places merchandise on flats, skids, or rollers, and moves to packing department. Also fills transfer orders going to the store for display on the selling floor. Receives incoming merchandise from receiving or marking departments and places it in storage. Handles returned goods either by returning it to storage or sending it to shipping department for delivery to supplier.

PACKER

A worker who prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in boxes or other containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment.

Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking - ContinuedPACKER - Continued

The work of the packer involves a combination of the following: knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing containers; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. This classification does not include packers who also make wooden boxes or crates.

STOCK HANDLER AND TRUCKER, HAND

This classification includes workers whose duties correspond to those of one or more of the jobs described below.

Loader and Unloader (Shipping and Receiving) (Manufacturing) - A worker whose principal duty is to load or unload raw materials, supplies, partially processed or finished products to or from freight cars, trucks (motor, industrial, hand) or other transporting device. In addition to loading or unloading duties, may also carry, wheel, or hand truck materials to or from storage space.

Stock Man (Manufacturing) (Stock Helper) - A worker who, under general supervision of a head stock man, places incoming goods in proper place in stock room or warehouse, and whose work involves any combination of the following: knowledge of proper location of goods in storage area; checking incoming goods against invoices; loading or unloading goods from trucks or railroad cars or unpacking goods. This classification does not include workers who merely move goods from place to place under immediate supervision.

Trucker, Hand (Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade) - A worker who pushes or pulls hand trucks, cars or wheelbarrows used for transporting goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment, and usually loads or unloads hand trucks or wheelbarrows. May stack materials in storage bins, etc., and may keep records of materials moved.

Shelver (Wholesale Trade) (Order Picker Helper) - A worker who opens cases of merchandise and places stock on shelves.

Stock Man or Stock Helper (Wholesale Trade) - A worker who, under general supervision of a head stock man, receives and places incoming goods in proper places in stock room or warehouse and whose work involves a combination of the following: unloading goods from trucks or railroad cars, checking incoming goods against invoices or requisitions, transporting goods from unloading platform to stock room, unpacking goods and placing on shelves or other proper places. He may also perform duties of Order Filler, usually in smaller establishments.

Stock Man or Stock Helper (Retail Trade) - A worker who, under general supervision of a head stock man, receives and places incoming goods in proper place in stock room or warehouse and issues stock, materials, or equipment by filling orders requisitioning such materials. The work of the stock man involves most of the following: checking incoming goods against invoices or requisitions; unpacking goods; loading or unloading goods from trucks or railroad cars; tallying the number of cases or other units loaded or unloaded, and placing stock in proper storage place.

Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking - ContinuedSTOCK HANDLER AND TRUCKER, HAND - Continued

Handler and Stacker (Warehousing) - A worker engaged in the placement and transfer of household furniture and goods or miscellaneous goods and commodities between the loading platform and storage rooms within the warehouse. The work of the handler and stacker involves most of the following: loading, unloading, stacking and carrying incoming and/or outgoing shipments; checking goods against invoices to verify type, condition and quantity of shipments; and locating and assembling requisitioned goods.

TRUCK DRIVER

Truck Driver (Manufacturing) - A worker who drives a truck to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or men. May load or unload truck, frequently assisted by Truck-Driver Helper. May make minor mechanical repairs and keep truck in good working order. This classification does not include Driver-Salesman.

Truck Driver, Local Delivery (Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade) - A worker who drives a truck within a city or industrial area and whose work may involve loading and unloading the truck with or without helpers and delivering between any of the following types of establishments: freight depots, warehouses, wholesale establishments and retail establishments and/or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. This classification does not include drivers who sell or solicit business.

For wage study purposes truck drivers are classified according to size and type of equipment operated, as follows:

Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

A worker who operates a manually-controlled gasoline or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified on the basis of type of truck operated as:

Truckers, power (fork-lift)
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)

WATCHMAN

A worker who guards premises of plant property, warehouses, office buildings, or banks. Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.

Woolen and Worsted TextilesCARD FINISHER

A worker who tends the front or discharge ends of a number of carding machines which prepare wool for further processing by cleaning and opening the fibres, arranging them parallel and transforming them into loose untwisted strands, and whose work involves: doffing balls of sliver (worsted system) or spools of roving (woolen system); starting new balls by winding ends of strands around revolving axle or setting in empty spools; and guiding broken ends to their places on balls or spools.

CARD STRIPPER

A worker who cleans out waste fibres from the clothing of carding machines and whose work involves: mounting a wire-tooth-covered stripping roll or brackets over the drums; attaching a machine-driven belt to the roll which, while rotating, combs out the fibres packed between the teeth of the card clothing; lifting the stripping roll from the drum and removing the waste fibres by turning the roll against a stationary comb mounted on a truck used to transport the stripping roll.

COMBER TENDER, WORSTED

A worker who tends the operation of a machine that combs out short fibres, removes dirt, and delivers long fibres in a sliver which is coiled in a can preparatory to the drawing process, and whose work involves: laying card slivers on pair of fluted rollers; starting new slivers feeding through machine by pinching ends onto ends of slivers from exhausted balls; threading card slivers between combing and drawing rollers, through gathering eyes, and through coiler head into can; and replacing full cans with empty ones.

DOFFER, SPINNING FRAME

A worker who removes full bobbins of yarn from spindles of ring or cap spinning frames, replaces with empty ones and starts yarn on empty bobbins. In addition, may also help piece-up broken ends of yarn.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified according to system.

Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system
Doffers, spinning frame, French system
Doffers, spinning frame, woolen

FULLER TENDER

(Wet finisher, wool)

A worker who operates a machine that causes fibres of wool to felt or interlock, thus strengthening cloth preparatory to other finishing processes, and whose work involves: threading cloth through rollers of machine and sewing the two ends together with a portable sewing machine to make an endless strand with bulk of cloth resting in bottom of machine; pouring proper amount of soap into tank, and admitting water; and cleaning and oiling machine.

Woolen and Worsted Textiles - ContinuedJANITOR

(Sweeper; cleaner)

A worker who sweeps and cleans shop areas, washrooms and offices, and removes waste and refuse. May wash floors and windows.

LOOM FIXER

A worker who prepares looms for operation and keeps looms in an assigned section of the weave room in good working condition, and whose work involves most of the following: inspecting and examining looms to see that they are operating properly; adjusting or fixing various parts of loom; dismantling or partially dismantling loom to make necessary repairs, adjustments or replacements of parts; reassembling loom; changing cams and gears; installing or setting harness and reeds in position; changing beams; cutting and removing cloth from loom; and using a variety of hand tools. In addition, may have supervisory or inspectoral duties over weavers and their work.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

(See Maintenance, page 42 for description.)

MENDER, CLOTH

(Sewer)

A worker who repairs defects in cloth by hand and whose work involves: examining defects closely which are indicated by chalk marks to determine method of repair; weaving in missing strands of yarn with hand needle; repairing rips and tears; pulling threads with heavy sections (slubs) to the surface, thinning them, and working them carefully back into cloth; and performing other fine mending as required.

SPINNER, FRAME

A worker who tends the operation of one or more sides of ring- or cap-frame-spinning machines which spin yarn or thread from roving by drawing out strand or roving to proper size, twisting it and winding it on a bobbin or cop, and whose work involves: placing full bobbins of roving on spindles or pins of creel; threading yarn through the various guides and starting it on a winding bobbin, piecing-up broken ends by pinching or twisting the two ends together; and cleaning rollers and wiping off other parts of spinning frame.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified according to system.

Spinners, frame, Bradford system
Spinners, frame, French system
Spinners, frame, woolen

Frame spinners employed on the American system are excluded from these classifications.

Woolen and Worsted Textiles - ContinuedTRUCKER, HAND

A worker who pushes or pulls hand trucks, cars or wheelbarrows used for transporting goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment, and usually loads or unloads hand trucks or wheelbarrows. May stack materials in storage bins, etc., and may keep records of materials moved.

WEAVER

(Plain loom weaver; box loom weaver; automatic loom weaver)

A worker who tends the operation of one or more looms to produce woven cloth, and whose work involves: piecing-up broken warp threads by twisting or tying together the two ends, drawing the yarn through the harness, reed, and/or drop wires when necessary; replacing empty bobbins in shuttle with full ones, if loom is not automatic in this respect; and inspecting product as it is woven for imperfections and stopping loom and removing imperfections when they occur.

For wage study purposes, weavers are classified according to the type loom operated.

Weavers, box loom, automatic
Weavers, box loom, nonautomatic
Weavers, plain loom

WINDER, YARN

Automatic machines - A worker who tends the operation of a section or an entire automatic machine used to wind yarn from one form to another for shipment or to facilitate handling in later processing. One or more of the following steps, which are manually performed on nonautomatic winders, are accomplished automatically on these machines: tying in ends of yarn; removing full bobbins; placing empty bobbins or cores on spindle heads; and piecing-up broken ends.

Nonautomatic machines - A worker who tends the operation of one or more of the various type machines used to wind yarn from one form to another for shipment or to facilitate handling in later processing, and whose work involves: placing skeins, bobbins or cones of yarn on reels or spindles of machine; threading yarn through the various guides; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; removing full winding bobbins, cones, tubes, or quills and replacing them with empty ones.

For wage study purposes, winders are classified as follows:

Winders, cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic
Winders, cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic
Winders, filling, automatic
Winders, filling, nonautomatic

Paints and VarnishesLABELER AND PACKER

A worker who pastes identifying labels on cans or other containers by hand or by means of a labeling machine, and/or who packs labeled containers into boxes or cartons.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

(See Maintenance, page 43 for description.)

MIXER

(Batchmaker; compounder)

A worker who operates one or more mixing machines in which component parts (liquids or solids) are blended or mixed in controlled amounts to produce intermediate or finished products.

TECHNICIAN

(Assistant chemist)

A worker who performs predetermined chemical tests, for example, to ascertain whether purchased raw materials meet plant specifications, or to determine whether processing is being performed according to plant standards or specifications. Usually is a college graduate in chemistry or has equivalent training and experience.

TINTER

(Color matcher, enamel maker)

A worker who colors or tints paints, and whose work involves a combination of the following: blending basic color pigments in correct proportions to match standard color sample or according to specifications; using hand paddle or power mixer to mix ingredients thoroughly; checking weight and/or viscosity of batch against sample or specifications, and making necessary additions to mixture to meet requirements. In addition, may add thinner to ground paint.

VARNISH MAKER

(Kettleman; oil cooker; varnish cooker)

A worker who cooks necessary ingredients such as resins and gums in kettle to make various types of varnishes and oils according to specifications, and whose work involves: regulating controls for temperature; adding ingredients according to formula or other specifications checking viscosity of batch and determining when it meets the standard sample. In addition, may also add thinner to the mixture. See also definition for Mixer.

Foundries, FerrousCHIPPER AND GRINDER

(Air hammerman; bench grinder; chipper; disc grinder; face grinder; portable-grinder operator; power-chisel operator; shaft grinder; snagger; stand grinder; swing-frame grinder)

Operates one or more types of chipping or grinding equipment in removing undesirable projections or surplus metal (fins, burrs, gates, risers, weld seams) from sand- or die-castings, forgings, or welded units. The more common types of equipment employed for such operations include pneumatic chisels, portable grinding tools, stand grinders, and swing-frame grinders. A variety of hand tools including hammers, cold chisels, hand files and saws may also be utilized by the operator in his work. This classification includes workers who specialize on either chipping or grinding work, as well as those who perform both types of operations.

COREMAKER, HAND

A worker who shapes by hand (on bench or floor) varying cores used in molds to form hollows and holes in metal castings, and whose work requires most of the following: selecting appropriate core boxes and work sequence; cleaning core boxes with compressed air or hand bellows and dusting parting sand over inside of core box to facilitate removal of finished core; packing and ramming core sand solidly into box, using shovels, hands, and tamping tools; selecting and setting vent wires and reinforcing wires into cores; determining appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for a particular core; removing core box from core and repairing damage to impressions; baking cores to harden them; and assembling cores of more than one section.

MOLDER, FLOOR

A worker who shapes large molds or mold sections by hand on the foundry floor or in a pit, by ramming or packing sand around a pattern placed in a flask, and whose work involves most of the following: selecting and assembling appropriate flasks and patterns and positioning patterns in flasks for a variety of molds; determination of appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for different molds; packing and ramming sand around pattern; drawing pattern and smoothing mold; selecting and setting in position appropriate cores; determination of appropriate gating, venting reinforcing and facing required for particular mold; assembling mold sections into complete mold; using such molder's hand tools as riddles, rammers, trowels, slicks, lifters, bellows and mallets in compacting and smoothing of mold; directing the pouring of the molten metal into mold, and operation of crane in lifting and moving of mold or mold sections.

MOLDER, HAND, BENCH

A worker who shapes small and medium-sized molds (or component sections of a mold that are assembled into complete units) by hand on a bench, by ramming and packing sand around patterns placed in flasks, and whose work involves most of the following: selecting and assembling appropriate flasks and patterns for varying molds; determination of appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for different types of molds; packing and ramming green sand, dry sand or loam around patterns; drawing patterns and smoothing molds; selecting and setting cores in position; determination of the types of gating necessary for the molds; finishing molds by performing such operations as facing, venting, and reinforcing; assembling mold sections to form complete molds; selecting and using such molder's hand tools as riddles,

Foundries, Ferrous - ContinuedMOLDER, HAND, BENCH - Continued

trowels, slicks, lifters, bellows and mallets in packing and smoothing of molds or mold sections; and directing the pouring of the molten metals.

MOLDER, MACHINE

A worker who shapes molds or mold sections on any of several types of molding machines, such as roll-over, jarring, and squeeze machines, and whose work involves most of the following: selecting and assembling appropriate flasks and patterns and positioning patterns in flasks; filling flasks with sand and ramming of sand around pattern with ramming tool or by mechanical means; determination of appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for particular molds; preparing molds for drawing of patterns, and repairing damage to mold impressions in sand; selecting and setting in position appropriate cores; determination of appropriate venting, gating, reinforcing and facing required; assembling upper and lower sections of molds, and guiding or assisting in the pouring of the molten metal into the mold.

PATTERNMAKER, WOOD

A worker who builds wooden patterns, core boxes or match plates, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, or models; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; using a variety of patternmaker's hand tools such as saws, planes, chisels, gauges, and mallets; operating various woodworking machines such as band saws, circular saws, borers, routers, lathe planers, drill presses, sanders, and shapers; checking work with calipers, rules, protractors, squares, straight-edges, and other measuring instruments; assembling patterns and sections of patterns by gluing, nailing, screwing, and doweling; working to required tolerances and allowances; and selecting the materials for the construction of a particular pattern. May also make sweeps (templates) for making molds by the sweep-molding method. In general the work of the patternmaker requires a rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHAKE-OUT MAN

A worker who removes castings from the molds in which they were cast, and whose work involves one or more of the following: releasing clamps holding sections of flask together, separating the sections and breaking the sand mold from the castings, using a steel bar or sledge hammer, or removing castings from the sand with the aid of metal hooks; operating a vibrating shake-out screen in removing sand and castings from flasks; using a pneumatic shaker which, when attached to the flask, jars or jolts it until the mold has crumbled; using a vibratory air-hammer to remove the sand and castings; shaking loosely adhering sand from castings; and shoveling sand shaken from molds into a pile.

TRUCKER, HAND

(See Woolen and Worsted Textiles, page 47 for description.)

Machinery IndustriesASSEMBLER

(Bench assembler; floor assembler; jig assembler; line assembler; sub-assembler)

A worker who assembles and/or fits together parts to form complete units or subassemblies at a bench, conveyor line, or on the floor, depending upon the size of the units and the organization of the production process. The work of the assembler may include processing operations requiring the use of hand tools in scraping, chipping and filing of parts to obtain a desired fit as well as power tools and special equipment when punching, riveting, soldering or welding of parts is necessary. Workers who perform any of these processing operations exclusively as part of specialized assembling operations are not included in this classification.

Class A - A worker who assembles parts into complete units or subassemblies that require fitting of parts and decisions regarding proper performance of any component part or the assembled unit, and whose work involves any combination of the following: assembling from drawings, blueprints or other written specifications; assembling units composed of a variety of parts and/or subassemblies; assembling large units requiring careful fitting and adjusting of parts to obtain specified clearances; and using a variety of hand and powered tools and precision measuring instruments.

Class B - A worker who assembles parts into units or subassemblies in accordance with standard and prescribed procedures, and whose work involves any combination of the following: assembling a limited range of standard and familiar products composed of a number of small or medium-sized parts requiring some fitting or adjusting; assembling large units that require little or no fitting of component parts; working under conditions where accurate performance and completion of work within set time limits are essential for subsequent assembling operations; and using a limited variety of hand or powered tools.

Class C - A worker who performs short-cycle, repetitive assembling operations, and whose work does not involve any fitting or making decisions regarding proper performance of the component parts or assembling procedures.

DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE

Performs such operations as drilling, reaming, countersinking, counterboring, spot-facing and tapping on one or more types of single-spindle or multiple-spindle drill presses.

This classification includes operators of all types of drill presses other than radial-drill presses and portable drilling equipment.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine for operations requiring careful positioning, blocking and aligning of units; to determine speeds, feeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make all necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine where speeds, feeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed but whose work involves very difficult operations such as deep drilling, or boring to exacting specifications.

Class B - Operator who is required to set up machine on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; and to make all necessary adjustments during operation or

Machinery Industries - ContinuedDRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE - Continued

Operator who is required to maintain set-up made by others, including making all necessary adjustments during operation on work requiring considerable care on the part of the operator to maintain specified tolerances.

Class C - Operator who is required only to operate machine, on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

(See Maintenance, page 42 for description.)

ENGINE-LATHE OPERATOR

Operates an engine lathe for shaping external and internal cylindrical surfaces of metal objects. The engine lathe, basically characterized by a headstock, tailstock, and powered tool carriage, is a general-purpose machine tool used primarily for turning. It is also commonly used in performing such operations as facing, boring, drilling, and threading; and, equipped with appropriate attachments, it may be used for a very wide variety of special machining operations. The stock may be held in position by the lathe "centers" or by various types of chucks and fixtures.

This classification excludes operators of bench lathes, automatic lathes, automatic-screw machines, and hand-turret lathes and hand-screw machines.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine from drawings, blueprints or layout, in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - Operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances or

Operator who is required to set up machine on standard or roughing operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; and to make adjustments during operation.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools and to select proper coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - Operator who is required only to operate machine on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedGRINDING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Centerless-grinder operator; cylindrical-grinder operator; external-grinder operator; internal-grinder operator; surface-grinder operator; Universal-grinder operator)

A worker who operates one of several types of precision grinding machines to grind internal and external surfaces of metal parts to a smooth and even finish and to required dimensions. Precision grinding is used primarily as a finishing operation on previously machined parts, and consists of applying abrasive wheels rotating at high speed to the surfaces to be ground.

In addition to the types of grinding machines indicated above, this classification includes operators of other production grinding machines such as: single-purpose grinders, (drill grinders, broach grinders, saw grinders, gear cutter grinders, thread grinders, etc.), and automatic and semi-automatic general purpose grinding machines.

Class A - An operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

An operator who is required to set up machine from drawings or blueprints or lay-out in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - An operator who is required to set up machine on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are either prescribed or are known from past experience; to make adjustments during operation; and to maintain prescribed tolerances or

An operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools and to select coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - An operator who is required only to operate machine on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

INSPECTOR

A worker who performs such operations as examining parts or products for flaws and defects, and checking their dimensions and appearance to determine whether they meet the required standards and specifications.

Class A - A worker who inspects parts, products, and/or processes with responsibility for decisions regarding the quality of the product and/or operations, and whose work involves any combination of the following: thorough knowledge of the processing operations

Machinery Industries - ContinuedINSPECTOR - Continued

in the branch of work to which he is assigned, including the use of a variety of precision measuring instruments; interpreting drawings and specifications in inspection work on units composed of a large number of component parts; examining a variety of products or processing operations; determining causes of flaws in products and/or processes and suggesting necessary changes to correct work methods; and devising inspection procedures for new products.

Class B - A worker who inspects parts, products, and/or processes and whose work involves any combination of the following: knowledge of processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, limited to familiar products and processes or where performance is dependent on past experience; performing inspection operations on products and/or processes having rigid specifications, but where the inspection procedures involving a sequence of inspection operations, including decisions regarding proper fit or performance of some parts; and using precision measuring instruments.

Class C - A worker who inspects parts, products and/or processes and whose work involves any combination of the following: short-cycle, repetitive inspection operations; using a standardized, special-purposes measuring instrument repetitively; and visual examination of parts or products, rejecting units having obvious deformities or flaws.

MACHINIST, PRODUCTION

A worker who is required to fabricate metal parts involving a series of progressive operations and whose work involves most of the following: understanding of written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; understanding of the working properties of the common metals; and selecting standard materials, parts and equipment needed for his work. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Milling-machine operator, automatic; milling-machine operator, hand)

Performs a variety of work such as grooving, planing, and shaping metal objects on a milling machine, which removes material from metal surfaces by the cutting action of multi-toothed rotating cutters of various sizes and shapes.

Milling-machine types vary from the manually controlled machines employed in unit production to fully automatic (conveyor-fed) machines found in plants engaged in mass production. This classification includes operators of all types of milling machines except single-purpose millers such as thread millers, duplicators, die sinkers, pantograph millers and engraving millers.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Machinery Industries - ContinuedMILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

Operator who is required to set up machine from drawings, blueprints, or lay-out in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence, and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set up are frequent and where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - Operator who is required to set up machines on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; to make adjustments during operation; and to maintain prescribed tolerances or

Operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - Operator who is required to operate only, on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop machine and call on foreman, leadman or set-up man to correct the operation.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

A worker who constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching and other metal-forming work, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool-and-die maker's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speed, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; and selecting appropriate materials, tools and processes. In general, the tool-and-die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For wage study purposes, tool and die makers are classified as:

- Tool and die makers, jobbing shops
- Tool and die makers, other than jobbing shops

TRUCKER, HAND

(See Woolen and Worsted Textiles, page 47 for description.)

Machinery Industries - ContinuedWELDER, HAND

A worker who fuses (welds) metal objects together by means of an oxyacetylene torch or arc welding apparatus in the fabrication of metal shapes and in repairing broken or cracked metal objects. In addition to performing hand welding or brazing operation, he may also lay out guide lines or marks on metal parts and may cut metal with a cutting torch.

Class A - Worker who performs welding operations requiring most of the following: planning and laying out of work from drawings, blueprints or other written specifications; knowledge of welding properties of a variety of metals and alloys; setting up of work and determining operation sequence; welding of high pressure vessels or other objects involving critical safety and load requirements; working from a variety of positions; and ability to weld with gas or arc apparatus.

Class B - Worker who is required to perform either arc or gas welding operations on repetitive work, where no critical safety and load requirements are involved; where the work calls mainly for one position welding; and where the layout and planning of the work are performed by others.

Electrical MachineryASSEMBLER

(See Machinery Industries, page 49 for description.)

DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE

(See Machinery Industries, page 49 for description.)

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

(See Maintenance, page 42 for description.)

INSPECTOR

(See Machinery Industries, page 50 for description.)

PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR

A worker who feeds and operates a power press equipped with special production dies that perform one or a combination of cutting and shaping operations on the stock. Individual pieces of stock or partly fabricated units may be positioned in the machine by the operator, or the machine may be equipped with a feeding device that automatically positions single pieces of stock or repetitively positions strip or sheet stock for successive operations.

Punch presses are commonly designated by functional names derived from the operation they perform, such as blanking press or forming press; by names descriptive of the frame,

Electrical Machinery - ContinuedPUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR - Continued

such as arch press; or by names that indicate how the power is transmitted, such as crank press or toggle press.

Class A - An operator whose work involves any combination of the following: difficult positioning of work units because of size or shape, or type of operation to be performed; processing unusually large work that is positioned in the press with the aid of other workers; processing work units that must be steadied while operations are being performed; deep drawing or forming operations requiring careful positioning of work and prompt recognition of faulty operation; short-run work requiring ability to perform a variety of punch press operations or to operate several types of presses; examining output and making adjustments as necessary to maintain production within standards; and setting, aligning and adjusting dies and fixtures in the press.

Class B - An operator who is required mainly to feed, control and examine operation of the press, and when trouble occurs to call on foreman, leadman or die maker to correct the situation, and whose work involves one or more of the following: performing single operation, such as punching, blanking, or piercing on small or medium size stock easily positioned by hand; feeding small units into the press from a feed race or chute; loading and tending a press equipped with a feeding device for handling a strip or sheet stock, or a dial drum, magazine or hopper feed for handling individual stock blanks.

TESTER

(Air tester; electric-motor tester; hardness inspector; hydraulic tester; internal-combustion-engine tester; water tester)

A worker who performs tests to determine whether the operation and/or characteristics of various parts or products meet required standards and specifications.

Class A - A worker who conducts tests on parts and/or products with responsibility for decisions regarding the quality and/or operating performance of the unit, and whose work involves any combination of the following: using a wide variety of precision measuring instruments and testing equipment; interpreting drawings and specifications as to operating requirements; testing a wide variety of products or parts; and devising test equipment set-ups in conducting experimental, development, or commercial tests.

Class B - A worker who conducts tests on parts and/or products with some responsibility for decisions regarding the quality and/or operating performance of the product or device, and whose work involves any combination of the following: testing products or parts having rigid specifications, but where testing procedures and allowable variations are prescribed; performing repetitive tests which involve a sequence of testing operations; and using precision testing equipment.

Class C - A worker who tests parts or products and whose work involves any combination of the following: short-cycle repetitive testing operations; using a standard or special-purpose testing instrument or test set repetitively; and accepting or rejecting units on the basis of prescribed standards.

Electrical Machinery - ContinuedWIRER

A worker who specializes in electrical wiring in the assembly of electrical control, signalling, detecting and radio equipment.

Class A - A worker who wires large units requiring multiple wiring and whose work involves most of the following: working from blueprints or drawings; planning of wiring procedures on a variety of units; selecting wires and other materials required for the work; determining necessary length of wires and cutting them; and testing completed wiring with instruments to determine adequacy of performance.

Class B - A worker who performs multiple wiring installations on a repetitive basis, and whose work involves most of the following: working from drawings relating to the particular wiring on which he has had instruction and training; wiring in accordance with prescribed wiring procedures; using standard wires prepared for the work by others and checking wiring.

Class C - A worker who performs short-cycle and repetitive wiring operations, and whose work involves most of the following: wiring a limited phase of the entire wiring system, on an assembly-line basis, or installing simple single wiring; working in accordance with strictly prescribed wiring procedures; using prepared wires or working with wires that are identified by colors; and having no responsibility for testing the performance of any phase of the wiring.

Department Stores; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores; and Women's Ready-to-Wear StoresCASHIER-WRAPPER

A worker who wraps and receives payment for merchandise. The duties of this worker involve most of the following: receiving payment, merchandise, and salescheck from salesperson or customer; reviewing salescheck for correct computations; making change; checking salescheck against merchandise for price, quality, size, color, imperfections; wrapping merchandise; attaching address label if merchandise is to be sent.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER

A worker who transports passengers between floors of an office building, apartment house, department store, or similar establishment.

FINISHER, FURNITURE

A worker who finishes surfaces of new furniture and/or refinishes surfaces of damaged furniture. This worker's duties involve most of the following: removing finish with varnish remover or sanding down to bare wood; padding or bleaching with shellac, alcohol, or lacquer; applying filler and smoothing with sandpaper; blending varnish, stain or other coating to obtain desired shade and texture; applying coating; polishing coating with pumice, crude oil, finishing lacquer, furniture polish, etc. May also make minor repairs or install hardware.

Department Stores; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores;
and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores - Continued

FITTER, MEN'S GARMENTS

A worker who fits men's ready-made suits, topcoats or overcoats on customer to determine alterations that are necessary. The work of the fitter involves measuring the length of sleeves, trousers, etc.; observing collar, shoulders, and side seams; marking changes on garment, using chalk or pins; advising customer regarding proper fit; informing salespersons of measurements and markings; estimating costs of alterations; and explaining unusual or difficult alterations to tailors. May also perform tailor's work after finishing the fitting of the garments or supervise the tailor shop.

FITTER, WOMEN'S GARMENTS

A worker who fits women's ready-to-wear suits, coats, or dresses on customer to determine alterations that are necessary. The work of the fitter involves measuring the length of sleeves, coats, hems, etc.; observing collar, shoulders, and side seams; marking changes on garment, using chalk or pins; advising customer regarding proper fit; informing salespersons of measurements and markings; estimating costs of alterations; and explaining unusual or difficult alterations to tailors. May also perform tailor's work after finishing the fitting of the garments or supervise the tailor shop.

PACKER, BULK

A worker who packs and crates bulk merchandise for delivery by truck or shipment by parcel post, express, or freight. The work of the packer involves most of the following: receiving orders or saleschecks; obtaining merchandise from stock or from stockman; checking merchandise against specifications on saleschecks; wrapping and packing merchandise using tissue paper, excelsior, corrugated board, cartons, wooden crates, etc.; attaching address labels or stenciling name and address on crates or cartons; sending finished package to shipping room.

PORTER, DAY (CLEANER)

A worker who keeps the premises of an establishment in a clean, orderly condition. Typical of the duties the worker performs are: sweeping and mopping floors; removing trash; dusting furniture or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; and washing windows and display cases.

RECEIVING CLERK (CHECKER)

A worker who receives incoming shipments of merchandise or other materials and whose work involves most of the following: verifying or directing checker in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing incoming merchandise or materials to proper departments; keeping records of stock; verifying transportation charges; corresponding with shipper or transportation company.

SALES CLERK

A worker who sells merchandise in an assigned department of a store or in a store specializing in one or a few items. Determines merchandise desired by customer, assists in

Department Stores; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores;
and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores - Continued

SALES CLERK - Continued

selection, explains and demonstrates various qualities of the merchandise, receives payment, and makes out salescheck. May also do own cashiering and wrapping and assist in stocking and displaying merchandise.

For wage study purposes, sales clerks are classified by department, as follows:

Bedspreads, draperies, blankets
Blouses and neckwear
Boys' clothing
Boys' furnishings
Floor coverings
Furniture and bedding
Housewares (except china, glassware and lamps)
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc.;
excludes radios and television)
Men's clothing
Men's furnishings
Notions, trimmings
Piece goods (yard goods, upholstery fabrics)
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry)
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, handbags)
Women's and misses' dresses
Women's shoes
Women's and misses' suits and coats

SEWER, ALTERATION, WOMEN'S GARMENTS

(Operator; seamstress)

A worker who makes alterations on women's dresses, coats, or suits. Typical alterations include such items as taking-up hems, shortening sleeves, taking-in side seams, changing shoulder seams, and felling, in accordance with markings on garment or instructions received from fitter. The work of the sewer involves most of the following: ripping seams or linings; re-cutting fabric; basting in position for sewing; re-sewing by hand or machine. May also press new seams, or press garment with hand iron or pressing machine when alterations are completed.

STOCKMAN, SELLING SECTION

A worker who brings merchandise and other materials from stockroom or warehouse to the selling floor. Places merchandise in proper show cases, drawers, or racks, checking to see that it is in salable condition. Inspects incoming merchandise and sorts stock according to size, line, style, color, etc., and places it in proper place in stockroom or warehouse. May also keep inventory records, assist in marking, dust stock, and run errands.

Department Stores; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores;
and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores - Continued

STOCKMAN, WAREHOUSE

A person working in the warehouse who fills customers' orders for merchandise from salescheck specifications. Places merchandise on flats, skids, or rollers, and moves to packing department. Also fills transfer orders going to the store for display on the selling floor. Receives incoming merchandise from receiving or marking departments and places it in storage. Handles returned goods either by returning it to storage or sending it to shipping department for delivery to supplier.

TAILOR, ALTERATION, MEN'S GARMENTS

A worker who makes alterations on men's coats, suits, trousers and vests. Typical alterations include such items as remodeling shoulders and necklines, re-setting sleeves and collars, taking-in side seams, and felling, in accordance with markings on garment or instructions received from fitter. The work of the alteration tailor involves most of the following: ripping seams and linings, re-cutting fabric, basting in position for sewing, re-sewing by hand or machine. May also press new seams, or press garment with hand iron or pressing machine when alterations are completed.

Banks

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(See Office, page 40 for description.)

CLEANER

A worker who keeps halls, offices, and/or rooms of public buildings, offices, commercial establishments, or apartment houses in a clean, orderly condition and whose work involves: sweeping, mopping and/or scrubbing floors; disposing of waste or litter; and/or dusting furniture and equipment. May also be required to polish metal fixtures and fittings. This classification does not include window washers.

CLERK, TRANSIT

A worker who sorts and lists checks and whose work includes the following: mechanical endorsement of checks when necessary; manual sorting of checks in racks according to bank; listing, totalling, and balancing with predetermined control totals; locating and adjusting errors; and preparing checks for mailing back to banks on which drawn.

CLERK-TYPIST

(See Office, page 41 for description.)

GUARD

(See Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking, page 44 for description.)

Banks - Continued

PROOF-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates a sorting machine under general supervision to sort checks, debits, credits and other items. Records totals of specific items in appropriate ledgers. May perform additional clerical duties in connection with sorting.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

(See Office, page 41 for description.)

TELLER, NOTE

Collects exchange charges and payments on notes, drafts, rents, and contracts for deeds. May accept and give receipts for collateral on maturity notes. Is in charge of sending out notices of maturity. Receives renewal notes. Protests items when it is necessary. Causes notes to be presented at other places, when place of payment is other than the bank. Follows up on the value of collateral. In the case of real estate notes, sees that mortgages are properly recorded and checks certificates of title. Checks fire insurance coverage. Must be familiar with Negotiable Instruments Act and standard terms of extension agreements.

TELLER, PAYING OR PAYING AND RECEIVING, COMMERCIAL

Cashes customers' personal or other checks. May also receive deposits on checking accounts and make entries in customers' account books. Writes up or signs deposit slips to be used later in balancing books. May record the daily transactions and balance accounts. May supervise one or more clerks who record details of transactions, such as names, dates, serial numbers, and amounts involved so that pertinent data may be distributed among the several departments for recording, filing, and clearing. May also handle withdrawals and deposits on savings accounts.

TELLER, SAVINGS

Receives deposits and pays out withdrawals on savings accounts. Makes entries in customers' account books. Writes up or signs deposit slips to be used later in balancing books. May record daily transactions and balance accounts. May supervise one or more clerks who record details of transactions.

WATCHMAN

(See Custodial, Warehousing and Trucking, page 45 for description.)

Home Offices of Life Insurance Companies

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

(See Office, page 40 for description.)

CLERK, FILE

(See Office, page 40 for description.)

Home Offices of Life Insurance Companies - ContinuedCLERK, UNDERWRITER

A worker who, possessing a knowledge of insurance terminology, assists underwriter and whose work involves most of the following: keeping files; writing letters; checking insurance applications for errors or omissions; operating a calculating machine and performing other clerical duties.

CLERK-TYPIST

(See Office, page 41 for description.)

PREMIUM ACCEPTOR

(Insurance cashier)

A worker who accepts, records and proves remittances received from policyholders and the field offices in connection with premiums, interest on policy loans or to cancel or reduce policy loans; and indorses checks, issues receipts and maintains records of remittances held pending adjustments. May conduct correspondence with field offices regarding such remittances.

SECTION HEAD

A worker who directs the activities of a group of workers performing a function or several related functions and whose duties as section head include the following: training personnel in the sections; knowing the work situation of the unit; determining work assignments; following up assignments to see that work is accomplished satisfactorily; and planning for and putting into effect any changes in methods.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

(See Office, page 41 for description.)

UNDERWRITER

(Final-selection-of-risk clerk; home-office underwriter; interviewer, insurance)

A worker who applies premium rates, established by the actuarial statistician for each type of insurance applied for, such as health, accident, liability, fire and life, and examines application for factors, such as age, credit rating, and accident experience of applicant or type of building if writing fire insurance, to determine whether applicant is a good risk.

Power LaundriesEXTRACTOR OPERATOR

(Whizzer operator)

A worker who removes surplus moisture from materials (such as wet cloth, clothing, knit goods, and yarn) by operating an extractor and whose work involves most of the following: loading material into perforated drum of machine by hand or hoist; closing lid and starting

Power Laundries - ContinuedEXTRACTOR OPERATOR - Continued

machine, allowing it to run a predetermined time or until fluid stops flowing from drain; removing partly dried materials; and hand trucking materials within the department. In addition, the worker may assist the Washer in loading, operating, or unloading the washing machine.

FINISHER, FLATWORK, MACHINE

A worker who performs flatwork finishing operations by machine and whose work involves one or more of the following: shaking out the creases in semi-dry washing to prepare it for the flatwork ironing machine; feeding clean, damp flatwork pieces into the flatwork ironing machine by placing the articles on the feeder rollers; and catching or receiving articles as they emerge from the machine and partially folding them.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

(See Maintenance, page 42 for description.)

IDENTIFIER

A worker who sorts soiled bundles, places the contents into various bags and by means of flags, pins or other devices identifies the net with a customer tag or ticket. In addition may weigh, list or count some or all articles contained in each bundle. This classification does not include workers who mark or otherwise identify each individual piece contained in a bundle.

MARKER

A worker who marks or affixes by hand or mechanical means, customer identifying symbols on soiled garments, linens, or other articles. In addition may weigh, list, or count articles contained in each bundle, sort contents of each bundle into groups according to treatment to be received, or note and record any damaged or stained condition of articles. This classification does not include workers who do sorting, examining, or listing without marking the various articles.

PRESSER, MACHINE, SHIRTS

A worker who operates or tends the operation of one or more of the several type machines that press shirts, and who perform such shirt pressing operations as body pressing, bosom pressing, collar and cuff pressing, and/or sleeve pressing.

WASHER, MACHINE

A worker who operates one or more washing machines to wash household linens, garments, curtains, drapes and other articles and whose work involves the following: manipulating valves, switches, and levers to start and stop the machine and to control the amount and temperature of water for the sudsing and rinsing of each batch; mixing and adding soap, bluing and bleaching solutions; and loading and unloading the washing machine. In addition may make minor repairs to washing machine.

Power Laundries - ContinuedWRAPPER, BUNDLE

A worker who wraps packages or finished products, or packs articles, goods, or materials in cardboard boxes and secures the package or box with twine, ribbon, gummed tape, or paste. The worker may segregate articles according to size or type, or according to customer's order and inspect articles for defects before wrapping.

Auto Repair ShopsBODY REPAIRMAN, METAL

(Automobile-collision serviceman; fender and body repairman; body man)

Repairs damaged automobile fenders and bodies to restore their original shape and smoothness of surface by hammering out and filling dents, and by welding breaks in the metal. May remove bolts and nuts, take off old fenders, and install new fenders. May perform such related tasks as replacing broken glass and repairing damaged radiators and woodwork. May paint repaired surfaces.

ELECTRICIAN, AUTOMOTIVE

(Ignition repairman)

Repairs and installs ignition systems, starters, coils, panel instruments, wiring, and other electrical systems and equipment on automobiles; performs such duties as diagnosing trouble by visual inspection or by use of testing devices; adjusting timing; adjusting distributor breaker-point gaps with thickness gage; replacing defective parts on starters, generators, and distributors; and replacing defective ignition and lighting wires. May test and repair generators. May repair and adjust carburetors.

GREASER

(Lubricating man)

Lubricates, by means of hand-operated or compressed-air operated grease guns and oil sprays, all parts of automobile or truck where lubrication is required, using proper type lubricant on the various points on chassis or motors; drains old lubricant from lubricant reservoirs and refills with new. May perform other related duties, such as checking radiator water level, checking and adding distilled water to battery, repairing tires, etc. May also perform duties of washer.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE

Repairs automobiles and trucks, performing such duties as disassembling and overhauling engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, and other assemblies on automobiles, replacing worn or broken parts, grinding valves, adjusting brakes, tightening body bolts, aligning wheels, etc. In addition to general automotive mechanics, this classification also includes workers whose duties are limited to repairing and overhauling the motor.

Auto Repair Shops - ContinuedMECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE - Continued

Class A - Repairs, rebuilds, or overhauls engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, or other assemblies, replaces worn or broken parts, grinds valves, bores cylinders, fits rings. In addition may adjust brakes or lights, tighten body bolts, align wheels, etc. May remove or replace motors, transmissions or other assemblies. May do machining of parts.

Class B - Adjusts brakes or lights, tightens body bolts, aligns wheels, or makes other adjustments or repairs of a minor nature; or removes and replaces motors, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, etc., but does no repairing, rebuilding, or overhauling of these assemblies. Workers who are employed as helpers to Mechanics are excluded from this classification.

WASHER, AUTOMOBILE

(Car washer; wash boy)

Washes automobiles and trucks; sweeps and cleans interior of automobile; may polish auto vehicle bodies, using polishing compound and a cloth. Various parts of this job may be performed by individual workers in automobile laundries production lines.

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