

# Occupational Wage Survey

**LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

**MARCH 1957**

**Bulletin No. 1202-11**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**James P. Mitchell, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**  
**Ewan Clague, Commissioner**



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



The Community Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics regularly conducts areawide wage surveys in a number of important industrial centers. The studies, made from late fall to early spring, relate to occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report is available on completion of the study in each area, usually in the month following the payroll period studied. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the earlier report. A consolidated analytical bulletin summarizing the results of all of the year's surveys is issued after completion of the final area bulletin for the current round of surveys.

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\* NOTE: Similar tabulations for most of these items are available in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area reports for January 1952, February 1953, and for March in 1954, 1955, and 1956. The 1954 report also provided tabulations of wage structure characteristics, labor-management agreements, and overtime pay provisions. The 1955 report also included data on frequency of wage payments, and pay provisions for holidays falling on nonworkdays. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers.



# Occupational Wage Survey - Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.\*

## Introduction

The Los Angeles-Long Beach area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In each area, data are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field agents to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions; Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies, besides railroads, are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.<sup>1</sup> Wherever possible, separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area, except for those below the minimum size studied.

## Occupations and Earnings

The occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job (see appendix for listing of these descriptions). Earnings data are presented (in the A-series tables) for the following types of occupations: (a) Office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and powerplant; and (d) custodial and material movement.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i. e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is

\* This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., by William P. O'Connor, under the direction of John L. Dana, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

<sup>1</sup> See table 1 for minimum-size establishment covered.

to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because of differences in occupational structure among establishments, the estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not materially affect the accuracy of the earnings data.

## Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented also (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The term "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but are included as plant workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,<sup>2</sup> presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented on the basis of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used.

Minimum entrance rates (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented on an establishment, rather than on an employment basis. Scheduled hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office

<sup>2</sup> An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed.<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations do not necessarily equal totals.

The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer. Separate estimates are provided according to employer practice in computing vacation payments, such as time payments, percent of annual earnings, or flat-sum amounts. However, in the tabulations of vacation allowances, payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excepting only legal requirements such as workmen's compensation and social security. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those provided through a union fund or paid directly by the employer out of current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose. Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance.

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which

<sup>3</sup> Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) are presented in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

TABLE 1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division, March 1957

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study <sup>2</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total <sup>3</sup>	Office	Plant	
All divisions	-	2,179	301	973,500	204,800	592,200	478,820
Manufacturing	101	956	111	604,900	101,500	396,800	304,890
Nonmanufacturing	-	1,223	190	368,600	103,300	195,400	173,930
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities <sup>4</sup>	101	80	22	80,500	16,900	48,500	65,530
Wholesale trade	51	358	46	60,000	18,700	25,900	15,920
Retail trade (excluding department stores)	101	208	25	84,200	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	20,770
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	204	37	63,500	45,700	<sup>6</sup> 3,200	36,220
Services (excluding motion pictures) <sup>7</sup>	51	337	46	58,400	11,000	32,000	18,740
Motion pictures <sup>8</sup>	51	36	14	22,000	3,200	15,300	16,750

<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area (Los Angeles and Orange Counties). The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other area employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the pay period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion-picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

<sup>3</sup> Includes executive, technical, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate office and plant categories.

<sup>4</sup> Also excludes taxicabs, and services incidental to water transportation. Los Angeles' electric utilities are municipally operated and, therefore, excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

<sup>5</sup> This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the Series A and B tables, although coverage was insufficient to justify separate presentation of data.

<sup>6</sup> Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

<sup>7</sup> Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion-picture distribution and motion-picture theaters; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

<sup>8</sup> Motion-picture production and services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto.

have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,<sup>4</sup> plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans<sup>5</sup> which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes those plans which are designed to protect employees in case of sickness and injury involving expenses beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans. Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by commercial insurance companies or nonprofit organizations or they may be self-insured. Tabulations of retirement pension plans are limited to those plans that provide monthly payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

<sup>4</sup> The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

<sup>5</sup> An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave that could be expected by each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.



### Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

The table below presents indexes of salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the indexes relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The indexes are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. The office clerical data are based on women in the following 18 jobs: Billers, machine (billing machine); bookkeeping-machine operators, class A and B; Comptometer operators; clerks, file, class A and B; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; key-punch operators; office girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; switchboard operators; switchboard operator-receptionists; tabulating-machine operators; transcribing-machine operators, general; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on women industrial nurses. Men in the following 10 skilled maintenance jobs and 3 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; millwrights; painters; pipefitters; sheet-metal workers; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; laborers, material handling; and watchmen.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average salaries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average of February 1953 and March 1954 employment in the job. These weighted earn-

ings for individual occupations were then totaled to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for a given year to the aggregate for the base period (survey month, winter 1952-53) was computed and the result multiplied by the base year index (100) to get the index for the given year.

The indexes measure, principally, the effects of (1) general salary and wage changes; (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job; and (3) changes in the labor force such as labor turnover, force expansions, force reductions, and changes in the proportion of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. Changes in the labor force can cause increases or decreases in the occupational averages without actual wage changes. For example, a force expansion might increase the proportion of lower paid workers in a specific occupation and result in a drop in the average, whereas a reduction in the proportion of lower paid workers would have the opposite effect. The movement of a high-paying establishment out of an area could cause the average earnings to drop, even though no change in rates occurred in other area establishments.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effects of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the data. Nor are the indexes influenced by changes in standard work schedules or in premium pay for overtime, since they are based on pay for straight-time hours.

Indexes for the period 1953 to 1956 for workers in 15 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1188, Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56.

TABLE 2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., March 1957 and March 1956, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (February 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—					
	March 1957	March 1956	March 1956 to March 1957	March 1955 to March 1956	March 1954 to March 1955	February 1953 to March 1954	January 1952 to February 1953	January 1952 to March 1957
All industries:								
Office clerical (women) -----	120.5	113.5	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.6	7.2	29.2
Industrial nurses (women) -----	119.5	112.8	6.0	4.3	2.5	5.4	5.7	26.2
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	119.4	114.8	4.0	5.6	3.0	5.5	6.2	26.9
Unskilled plant (men) -----	119.6	113.6	5.3	3.4	3.6	6.0	7.9	29.1
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical (women) -----	120.2	113.7	5.8	4.3	3.6	5.2	8.5	30.4
Industrial nurses (women) -----	120.3	114.2	5.3	4.3	2.5	6.8	5.7	27.1
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	119.8	115.2	4.0	5.8	2.9	5.8	6.7	27.9
Unskilled plant (men) -----	117.9	112.9	4.4	3.9	3.5	4.9	7.6	26.8



# A: Occupational Earnings

## Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00 and over
				40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	and over
<b>Men</b>																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	955	40.0	\$ 89.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	62	105	171	204	114	140	60	14	23	24	23
Manufacturing	559	40.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	50	80	125	93	33	86	36	2	1	24	23	-
Nonmanufacturing	396	39.5	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	25	46	111	81	54	24	12	22	-	-	-
Public utilities*	61	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	21	9	-	4	-	9	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	204	39.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10	4	72	54	34	18	-	7	-	-	-
Finance**	56	39.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	14	1	13	11	-	3	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B	233	40.0	76.00	-	-	-	1	11	16	57	23	50	17	19	37	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	25	13	32	16	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	137	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	1	10	10	32	10	18	1	18	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	39	40.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	2	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	1,759	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	110	187	541	314	146	167	130	73	6	56	-
Manufacturing	451	40.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	54	23	130	29	48	60	26	42	1	32	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,308	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	56	164	411	285	98	107	104	31	6	24	-
Wholesale trade	1,219	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	56	164	371	277	98	100	70	31	6	24	-
Clerks, payroll	340	40.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	5	62	49	45	30	34	21	17	30	11	6
Manufacturing	217	40.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	3	54	30	36	16	29	5	5	2	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	123	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	19	9	14	5	16	12	28	7	2
Motion pictures	61	40.0	109.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	6	28	7	2
Office boys	603	39.5	58.00	16	14	85	115	141	104	65	39	21	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	240	40.0	60.50	-	-	35	15	66	52	44	14	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	363	39.0	56.00	16	14	50	100	75	52	21	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	88	39.5	56.50	-	-	10	39	18	14	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	138	39.0	51.50	16	14	27	36	24	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	68	40.0	62.50	-	-	-	1	33	15	5	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	1,126	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	11	22	79	100	135	192	180	252	61	47	8	9	11	13
Manufacturing	643	40.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	7	30	81	72	131	113	161	12	20	5	3	-	8	-
Nonmanufacturing	483	39.5	85.00	-	-	-	-	11	15	49	25	63	61	67	49	27	3	6	11	5	-
Public utilities*	51	40.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	23	15	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	157	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	6	-	13	25	8	20	52	13	-	-	-	7	-	-
Finance**	167	39.0	80.00	-	-	-	5	12	32	9	30	23	15	14	16	11	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	56	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	13	14	1	6	2	3	-
<b>Women</b>																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	876	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	27	204	300	140	81	42	42	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	157	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	23	61	20	40	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	719	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	27	181	239	120	41	37	36	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	188	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	43	64	17	9	13	12	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	129	39.5	70.00	-	-	-	3	26	11	-	48	30	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	65	39.5	73.00	-	-	-	3	6	6	-	32	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	64	39.5	67.00	-	-	-	-	26	5	-	16	12	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	536	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	102	54	125	133	66	15	17	11	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	246	40.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	42	72	64	30	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	290	40.0	78.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	86	12	53	69	36	4	17	-	4	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	124	40.0	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	12	10	47	10	1	17	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., March 1957

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Data for nonmanufacturing do not include information for department stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing. "Motion pictures" refers to motion-picture production establishments (Group 7811) and motion-picture service industries (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
				35.00 and under 40.00	40.00 45.00	45.00 50.00	50.00 55.00	55.00 60.00	60.00 65.00	65.00 70.00	70.00 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	120.00 and over
<b>Women - Continued</b>																					
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	3,325	40.0	60.00	-	3	442	743	738	650	228	217	127	78	45	39	10	5	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	472	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	21	61	65	100	82	74	45	15	9	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,853	40.0	57.50	-	3	442	743	717	589	163	117	45	4	-	24	1	5	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	251	40.0	69.50	-	-	-	2	33	45	66	57	20	4	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	2,364	40.0	55.50	-	3	442	718	611	471	75	40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	122	38.5	60.50	-	-	-	3	64	49	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,094	40.0	80.00	-	-	-	2	29	74	152	279	459	639	144	170	97	25	2	20	1	1
Manufacturing	1,075	40.0	81.00	-	-	-	2	2	13	183	266	436	68	41	63	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,019	39.5	79.00	-	-	-	2	27	72	139	96	193	203	76	129	34	24	2	20	1	1
Public utilities*	165	40.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	50	36	35	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	162	39.5	78.00	-	-	-	-	-	23	26	10	32	30	12	15	14	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	285	39.5	71.00	-	-	-	2	27	30	83	38	48	44	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	227	39.0	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	32	56	64	14	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	81	40.0	100.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	18	24	1	17	1	1
Clerks, accounting, class B	3,253	39.5	67.00	-	21	63	156	389	824	645	447	433	214	43	15	3	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,532	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	11	98	460	325	301	266	62	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,721	39.0	65.50	-	21	63	145	291	364	320	146	167	152	36	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	312	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	26	34	46	21	83	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	389	39.5	69.00	-	-	-	4	26	85	108	91	31	34	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	688	39.0	57.50	-	21	63	139	218	157	51	3	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	213	38.0	66.00	-	-	-	2	17	88	61	31	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	581	39.5	67.00	-	12	58	116	93	93	50	96	29	19	8	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	191	40.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	21	65	23	78	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	390	39.0	64.50	-	12	58	116	72	28	27	18	29	15	8	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	101	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	34	7	12	9	17	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	214	38.5	58.50	-	12	55	70	48	19	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	3,638	39.0	55.50	139	354	663	742	478	500	621	106	21	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,336	40.0	63.00	-	-	42	125	119	428	537	78	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,302	39.0	50.50	139	354	621	617	359	72	84	28	15	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	130	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	46	10	43	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	346	40.0	55.00	-	-	42	111	155	18	9	2	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	1,486	38.5	47.50	139	333	521	363	91	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	249	40.0	52.50	-	17	54	115	36	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	676	39.5	73.00	-	-	-	10	97	67	131	70	116	53	40	63	25	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	390	40.0	72.00	-	-	-	10	49	30	94	52	81	36	12	4	18	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	286	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	48	37	37	18	35	17	28	59	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	188	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	-	8	21	3	18	31	13	28	59	7	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	1,426	40.0	76.00	-	-	-	2	83	159	184	224	250	222	116	72	72	16	11	15	-	-
Manufacturing	849	40.0	75.50	-	-	-	2	29	99	118	153	166	144	41	48	40	7	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	577	39.5	77.50	-	-	-	-	54	60	66	71	84	78	75	24	32	9	9	15	-	-
Public utilities*	77	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	13	10	1	5	21	14	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	81	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	10	17	19	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	79	39.5	72.00	-	-	-	-	1	21	20	11	14	3	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	175	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	32	12	30	14	32	17	18	1	15	4	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	46	40.0	100.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	1	5	3	7	15	-	-
Comptometer operators	2,237	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	15	262	282	364	387	490	188	130	115	-	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	730	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	19	60	119	201	218	89	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,507	40.0	71.50	-	-	-	15	243	222	245	186	272	99	106	115	-	4	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	79	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	2	17	23	8	5	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	742	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	1	33	126	149	104	182	83	26	38	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00 and over
				40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	
<b>Women - Continued</b>																					
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto) .....	263	40.0	63.50	-	8	8	14	41	45	106	32	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	136	40.0	67.50	-	-	-	1	2	25	89	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	117	39.5	58.50	-	8	8	13	39	20	17	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators .....	2,581	39.5	71.50	-	-	10	52	180	399	407	626	436	317	78	68	3	5	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	1,399	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	197	226	447	291	198	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,182	39.5	69.50	-	-	10	52	180	202	181	179	145	119	58	48	3	5	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	186	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	2	21	18	27	23	35	36	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	261	40.0	74.00	-	-	-	-	2	32	46	59	61	38	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	446	39.0	61.50	-	-	10	42	142	108	81	35	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	92	39.0	67.50	-	-	-	-	11	24	19	26	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures .....	71	40.0	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	17	14	20	3	5	-	-	-	-
Office girls .....	1,013	39.5	56.00	-	76	218	241	222	66	126	21	14	11	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	415	40.0	61.00	-	32	28	87	58	46	114	9	12	11	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	598	39.0	52.50	-	44	190	154	164	20	12	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	113	40.0	54.50	-	7	32	15	42	7	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	305	38.5	49.50	-	37	139	96	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	63	39.0	54.00	-	-	17	16	28	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures .....	28	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	14	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries .....	9,357	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	2	61	201	640	670	1752	2195	1581	922	488	436	169	153	20	67
Manufacturing .....	4,882	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	-	11	33	169	322	945	1425	1054	495	190	115	67	39	2	15
Nonmanufacturing .....	4,475	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	2	50	168	471	348	807	770	527	298	321	102	114	18	52	52
Public utilities * .....	452	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	39	105	108	66	20	35	40	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	799	39.5	82.50	-	-	-	-	-	30	113	45	169	138	72	112	76	28	7	2	7	-
Finance ** .....	1,523	39.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	49	70	208	132	381	282	140	107	70	47	29	5	-	3
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	947	39.0	79.50	-	-	-	2	1	62	134	132	179	168	102	63	50	27	5	21	-	1
Motion pictures .....	504	40.0	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	31	65	35	52	156	21	86	5	48
Stenographers, general .....	9,093	39.5	72.00	-	16	15	137	529	1190	1777	2080	1970	842	306	104	47	70	5	5	-	-
Manufacturing .....	4,176	40.0	74.00	-	-	-	14	48	316	611	1253	1270	485	105	33	19	17	5	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	4,917	39.5	70.00	-	16	15	123	481	874	1166	827	700	357	201	71	28	53	-	5	-	-
Public utilities * .....	424	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	6	26	52	66	78	128	62	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	658	40.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	56	51	159	142	111	92	46	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	2,259	39.0	67.00	-	16	14	73	272	560	557	420	208	122	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	964	38.5	68.00	-	-	1	44	121	201	254	123	139	37	18	10	-	16	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures .....	338	40.0	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	52	36	115	50	27	37	-	5	-	-
Stenographers, technical .....	570	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	42	21	35	54	87	78	70	80	84	9	-	4	5	1
Manufacturing .....	267	40.0	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	12	42	47	63	73	-	-	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	303	39.5	76.50	-	-	-	-	42	21	35	27	75	36	23	17	11	9	-	1	5	1
Finance ** .....	115	39.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	38	18	30	8	17	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	120	39.5	77.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	18	54	31	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures .....	40	40.0	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	5	9	-	1	5	1	-
Switchboard operators .....	1,849	39.5	67.00	-	60	98	166	190	281	268	252	268	158	75	25	-	8	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	552	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	28	40	71	140	134	120	12	4	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,297	39.5	64.00	-	60	98	166	162	241	197	112	134	38	63	21	-	5	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	170	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	2	15	41	46	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	182	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	-	25	32	63	23	21	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	325	39.0	62.00	-	-	15	36	72	98	57	24	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	433	39.5	54.00	-	60	79	128	55	53	34	7	9	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures .....	112	39.5	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	62	12	-	5	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																		
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00 and over	
				40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	over	
<u>Women - Continued</u>																						
Switchboard operator-receptionists .....	1,660	40.0	68.00	-	8	5	77	192	362	321	327	216	94	39	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	825	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	11	70	199	196	179	122	25	13	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	835	39.5	67.00	-	8	5	66	122	163	125	148	94	69	26	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities * .....	48	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	260	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	17	47	65	91	7	15	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ** .....	198	39.0	61.00	-	8	5	29	56	59	10	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	208	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	37	39	46	33	32	9	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators .....	435	39.5	82.00	-	-	5	-	-	17	31	37	94	87	65	54	21	17	1	5	-	1	
Manufacturing .....	223	40.0	82.00	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	20	54	44	58	30	3	2	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	212	39.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	17	24	17	40	43	7	24	18	15	1	5	-	1	
Finance ** .....	87	38.5	77.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	6	33	14	2	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	
Transcribing-machine operators, general .....	759	39.0	63.50	-	8	-	53	188	215	164	62	44	13	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	198	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	60	98	24	2	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	561	39.0	64.00	-	8	-	53	128	117	140	60	32	13	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	89	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	8	21	55	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ** .....	277	38.0	61.00	-	8	-	50	72	62	51	20	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class A .....	3,011	39.5	69.00	-	-	51	130	312	489	641	456	688	144	70	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,584	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	-	128	426	304	613	40	59	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,427	39.5	64.50	-	-	51	130	312	361	215	152	75	104	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities * .....	226	40.0	68.00	-	-	-	6	61	38	22	34	4	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	239	40.0	69.50	-	-	-	-	40	38	37	61	27	26	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ** .....	810	39.0	60.50	-	-	51	124	195	240	131	45	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	48	40.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	12	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B .....	8,233	39.0	59.00	48	335	560	1541	2101	1891	724	897	78	52	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	3,065	40.0	63.50	-	-	132	311	381	1034	403	763	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	5,168	38.5	56.00	48	335	428	1230	1720	857	321	134	37	52	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities * .....	153	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	5	47	31	27	37	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	562	40.0	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ** .....	3,399	38.5	54.50	48	329	348	994	984	503	135	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	805	38.5	56.00	-	6	59	211	379	101	31	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: Professional and Technical Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																		
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$ 65.00	\$ 65.00 and under 70.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	145.00 and over
<b>Men</b>																						
Draftsmen, leader	262	40.0	\$ 141.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	15	6	31	14	1	25	25	59	275	
Manufacturing	217	40.0	142.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	15	6	31	12	-	25	25	17	75	
Draftsmen, senior	2,750	40.0	103.50	5	-	12	18	243	344	466	196	330	180	121	272	200	134	138	42	42	7	
Manufacturing	2,408	40.0	101.00	-	-	10	18	243	328	456	187	325	160	111	262	172	73	45	-	18	-	
Nonmanufacturing	342	40.0	122.50	5	-	2	-	-	16	10	9	5	20	10	10	28	61	93	42	24	7	
Public utilities*	56	40.0	105.00	5	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3	18	10	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	
Draftsmen, junior	1,229	40.0	83.00	37	94	204	371	191	42	89	11	50	13	3	51	73	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,051	40.0	79.00	32	88	203	370	173	42	81	8	44	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Tracers	213	40.0	70.00	39	39	83	48	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	179	40.0	72.00	10	39	79	48	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Women</b>																						
Nurses, industrial (registered)	575	40.0	89.00	-	-	23	84	66	90	191	78	28	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	516	40.0	89.00	-	-	16	77	57	81	186	67	19	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	59	40.0	88.50	-	-	7	7	9	9	5	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$145 to \$150; 33 at \$165 to \$175; 38 at \$175 to \$185.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

NOTE: Data for nonmanufacturing do not include information for department stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing. "Motion pictures" refers to motion-picture production establishments (Group 7811) and motion-picture service industries (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																	
			\$ 1.70 and under 1.80	\$ 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	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	1,170	2.52	-	-	1	16	15	131	161	344	176	159	40	6	6	53	62	-	-	-
Manufacturing	873	2.46	-	-	-	5	2	98	154	332	131	137	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	297	2.69	-	-	1	11	13	33	7	12	45	22	34	-	4	53	62	-	-	-
Public utilities*	47	2.34	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	59	2.69	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	11	7	14	-	4	13	2	-	-	-
Motion pictures	60	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	2,408	2.67	-	-	-	-	9	72	155	203	257	675	708	41	5	31	202	37	1	12
Manufacturing	2,031	2.63	-	-	-	-	5	49	147	203	216	577	700	39	4	27	15	37	-	12
Nonmanufacturing	377	2.85	-	-	-	-	4	23	8	-	41	98	8	2	4	187	-	1	-	-
Motion pictures	187	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Occupational Wage Survey, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., March 1957  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Data for nonmanufacturing do not include information for department stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing. "Motion pictures" refers to motion-picture production establishments (Group 7811) and motion-picture service industries (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis  
in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																		
			\$ 1.70 and under	\$ 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	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.40 and over
			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	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40		
Engineers, stationary .....	758	2.64	-	2	6	6	17	38	37	216	87	148	26	23	18	8	43	62	16	5	
Manufacturing .....	514	2.64	-	-	-	-	1	8	15	216	77	64	25	23	18	-	-	62	-	5	
Nonmanufacturing .....	244	2.64	-	2	6	6	16	30	22	-	10	84	1	-	-	8	43	-	16	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	117	2.54	-	2	6	6	13	29	20	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	15	-	16	
Motion pictures .....	28	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	127	2.23	-	16	1	-	45	25	14	18	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	77	2.36	-	-	-	-	12	25	14	18	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance .....	1,903	2.09	122	415	184	132	129	856	1	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,686	2.09	<sup>2</sup> 112	367	167	95	77	851	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	217	2.11	10	48	17	37	52	5	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	123	2.02	-	36	16	33	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom .....	2,158	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	31	132	174	739	551	365	149	2	-	-	-	-	15	
Manufacturing .....	2,150	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	31	132	174	739	546	363	148	2	-	-	-	-	15	
Machinists, maintenance .....	1,607	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	38	66	57	292	495	362	91	27	21	104	54	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,502	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	27	66	52	288	460	362	91	27	21	54	54	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	105	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	5	4	35	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	50	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	4	34	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	50	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) .....	2,355	2.46	1	-	12	49	82	317	187	624	861	159	31	-	-	-	30	-	-	2	
Manufacturing .....	525	2.42	-	-	-	34	59	23	70	157	50	123	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,830	2.46	1	-	12	15	23	294	117	467	811	36	22	-	-	-	30	-	-	2	
Public utilities* .....	1,449	2.46	-	-	-	9	8	240	76	403	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	132	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	43	21	-	42	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	50	2.37	-	-	12	-	-	9	9	-	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance .....	2,178	2.46	-	-	-	66	58	187	467	435	572	270	82	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	2,072	2.46	-	-	-	64	58	177	434	424	560	236	78	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	106	2.47	-	-	-	2	-	10	33	11	12	34	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	71	2.48	-	-	-	2	-	2	27	7	2	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights .....	598	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	22	245	263	28	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	590	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	22	237	263	28	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers .....	680	2.05	<sup>3</sup> 18	62	174	285	43	18	64	6	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	675	2.04	18	62	174	283	43	16	63	6	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance .....	848	2.41	-	-	2	30	62	241	115	137	50	131	43	9	5	-	23	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	648	2.38	-	-	2	12	30	227	90	129	23	119	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	200	2.50	-	-	-	18	32	14	25	8	27	12	31	5	5	-	23	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	36	2.35	-	-	-	-	1	5	22	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	56	2.51	-	-	-	-	11	7	3	-	12	-	13	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance .....	606	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	38	128	361	34	8	-	-	10	-	-	10	
Manufacturing .....	597	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	38	128	358	34	8	-	-	6	-	-	10	
Plumbers, maintenance .....	300	2.59	-	-	-	-	4	9	18	59	122	54	-	1	-	-	31	-	-	2	
Manufacturing .....	244	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	57	112	54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Nonmanufacturing .....	56	2.79	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	31	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance .....	183	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	49	31	24	2	8	-	24	12	3	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	158	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	49	31	24	2	8	-	24	3	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers .....	4,147	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	301	1152	1209	966	114	38	22	68	-	189	
Manufacturing .....	4,137	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	301	1152	1209	966	113	38	22	68	-	180	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Includes 4 workers at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and 22 at \$1.60 to \$1.70.<sup>3</sup> Includes 14 workers at \$1.60 to \$1.70.<sup>4</sup> All workers were at \$3.60 to \$3.70.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.



Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																	
			\$ 0.90 and under	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60 and over
			1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	
Elevator operators, passenger (men) -----	282	1.33	22	22	8	68	59	58	15	12	1	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	249	1.35	22	-	8	68	59	58	5	12	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** -----	126	1.42	-	-	-	-	58	52	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) -----	101	1.15	22	-	8	68	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	411	1.36	-	4	84	52	153	24	74	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	380	1.33	-	4	84	48	153	23	63	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guards -----	2,975	2.02	-	-	-	-	4	29	126	58	218	223	495	442	885	436	30	29	-	
Manufacturing -----	2,386	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	18	111	22	183	120	449	435	855	134	30	29	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	589	2.05	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	36	35	103	46	7	30	302	-	-	-	
Public utilities* -----	66	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	30	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** -----	103	1.65	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	34	35	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures -----	313	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	302	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	11,766	1.64	2	72	394	315	865	2379	941	1023	1378	2381	1562	284	98	48	20	4	-	
Manufacturing -----	5,712	1.78	-	23	22	22	38	168	374	739	1257	1507	1177	227	86	48	20	4	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	6,054	1.51	2	49	372	293	827	2211	567	284	121	874	385	57	12	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* -----	486	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	53	63	45	35	217	60	11	2	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade -----	285	1.71	-	-	7	2	10	19	55	55	27	30	32	46	2	-	-	-	-	
Finance** -----	1,035	1.41	-	-	-	4	559	376	39	46	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) -----	2,974	1.41	2	49	365	95	198	1735	330	130	48	5	9	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures -----	284	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	3,311	1.38	-	132	23	681	1777	130	56	98	102	155	155	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	437	1.69	-	-	6	3	27	33	12	74	102	155	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,874	1.34	-	132	17	678	1750	97	44	24	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** -----	710	1.30	-	-	-	492	202	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures -----	131	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling -----	9,814	2.00	-	4	4	4	7	16	260	226	1022	1384	1838	2312	1810	218	456	57	2	
Manufacturing -----	4,088	1.96	-	-	-	-	7	12	192	158	545	456	1072	753	449	98	216	36	2	
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,726	2.02	-	4	4	4	-	4	68	68	477	928	766	1559	1361	120	240	21	102	
Public utilities* -----	1,111	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	12	487	607	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade -----	2,520	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	185	247	389	570	638	116	204	21	102	
Order fillers -----	3,028	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	15	60	94	203	200	576	934	330	416	111	89	-	
Manufacturing -----	567	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	30	126	65	162	115	36	5	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,461	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	15	32	64	77	135	414	819	294	411	111	89	-	
Wholesale trade -----	1,696	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	10	77	135	414	566	220	169	4	80	-	
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,440	1.92	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	81	259	328	100	544	48	15	61	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	592	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	151	75	86	183	-	15	61	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	848	1.90	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	60	108	253	14	361	48	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade -----	822	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	108	253	14	339	48	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping (women) -----	494	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	93	227	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	372	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	61	181	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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NOTE: Data for nonmanufacturing do not include information for department stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing. "Motion pictures" refers to motion-picture production establishments (Group 7811) and motion-picture service industries (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., by industry division, March 1957)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																	
			\$ 0.90 and under 1.00	\$ 1.00 - 1.10	\$ 1.10 - 1.20	\$ 1.20 - 1.30	\$ 1.30 - 1.40	\$ 1.40 - 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 - 2.50	\$ 2.50 - 2.60	\$ 2.60 and over
Receiving clerks -----	1,271	2.09	-	-	-	8	4	3	4	14	70	115	119	320	146	332	36	23	71	6
Manufacturing -----	727	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	49	96	107	201	63	161	27	9	-	2
Nonmanufacturing -----	544	2.16	-	-	-	8	4	1	4	4	21	19	12	119	83	171	9	14	71	4
Wholesale trade -----	254	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	12	111	41	36	4	7	3	4
Shipping clerks -----	690	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	33	125	77	136	142	62	45	14	16
Manufacturing -----	380	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	20	106	39	65	51	27	28	13	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	310	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	13	19	38	71	91	35	17	1	16
Wholesale trade -----	261	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	13	19	38	38	84	35	17	1	7
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	886	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	17	39	76	191	298	154	48	8	-	350
Manufacturing -----	487	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	55	75	242	74	-	-	-	26
Nonmanufacturing -----	399	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	17	24	21	116	56	80	48	8	-	24
Wholesale trade -----	216	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	47	80	48	-	-	24
Truckdrivers <sup>4</sup> -----	11,413	2.26	-	-	-	4	48	2	7	139	203	257	202	520	4409	1325	1156	1378	1353	410
Manufacturing -----	4,053	2.24	-	-	-	-	23	-	3	113	15	179	171	414	1220	423	359	554	301	278
Nonmanufacturing -----	7,360	2.27	-	-	-	4	25	2	4	26	188	78	31	106	3189	902	797	824	1052	132
Public utilities* -----	3,518	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	8	7	2580	413	400	100	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	2,275	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	139	39	6	86	470	461	287	500	273	-
Motion pictures -----	559	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559	-
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) -----	1,308	2.01	-	-	-	4	48	2	6	137	141	106	93	217	174	179	199	2	-	-
Manufacturing -----	647	1.93	-	-	-	23	-	3	113	15	95	84	192	75	26	19	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	661	2.08	-	-	-	4	25	2	3	24	126	11	9	25	99	153	180	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	299	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	125	5	-	14	7	134	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) -----	4,140	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	62	90	48	142	2328	342	424	372	329	-
Manufacturing -----	1,270	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	32	133	270	136	245	272	142	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,870	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	62	50	16	9	2058	206	179	100	187	-
Public utilities* -----	1,761	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	1533	29	90	100	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	881	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	34	-	-	447	168	35	-	183	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) -----	3,313	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	25	58	1395	300	207	585	298	386
Manufacturing -----	1,380	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	25	-	595	118	65	218	61	254
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,933	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	58	800	182	142	367	237	132
Public utilities* -----	911	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	784	98	28	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	463	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	16	84	60	187	58	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) -----	1,424	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	90	146	310	246	418	158	24
Manufacturing -----	501	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	76	74	109	30	62	96	24
Nonmanufacturing -----	923	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	72	201	216	356	62	-
Wholesale trade -----	625	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	75	192	312	32	-
Truckers, power (forklift) -----	3,568	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	70	148	667	542	810	572	191	413	42	55
Manufacturing -----	2,709	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	70	138	667	380	728	403	117	83	10	55
Nonmanufacturing -----	859	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	162	82	169	74	330	32	-
Public utilities* -----	171	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	161	-	-	8	-
Wholesale trade -----	356	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	104	48	8	10	176	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift) -----	978	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	38	166	133	158	72	36	284	84	-	-
Manufacturing -----	599	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	38	166	133	126	72	36	-	21	-	-
Watchmen -----	920	1.72	-	26	14	9	90	75	151	69	70	151	40	156	27	25	1	-	16	-
Manufacturing -----	601	1.78	-	23	-	-	16	38	110	34	37	148	40	118	19	2	-	-	16	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	319	1.61	-	3	14	9	74	37	41	35	33	3	-	38	8	23	1	-	-	-
Finance** -----	106	1.45	-	-	8	2	40	29	13	6	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) -----	99	1.53	-	3	6	7	18	8	28	3	17	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Data limited to men workers, except where otherwise indicated.<sup>2</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>3</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: Manufacturing, \$2.60 to \$2.70; nonmanufacturing, \$2.70 to \$2.80.<sup>4</sup> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.<sup>5</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 29 at \$2.60 to \$2.80; 193 at \$2.80 to \$2.90; 32 at \$3 to \$3.10.<sup>\*</sup> Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.<sup>\*\*</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.

## B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1: Shift Differential Provisions <sup>1</sup>

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	(a) In establishments having formal provisions for—		(b) Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total .....	93.9	84.6	17.1	3.6
With shift pay differential .....	93.9	84.6	17.1	3.6
Uniform cents (per hour) .....	72.7	24.3	13.1	1.8
4 cents .....	1.5	-	.4	-
5 cents .....	5.8	.1	.5	-
6 cents .....	5.3	3.9	1.3	.9
7 or 7½ cents .....	.6	1.2	.1	.1
8 cents .....	1.5	-	.1	-
9 cents .....	.4	1.2	†	.2
10 cents .....	21.4	7.0	4.2	.3
11 cents .....	.8	-	.1	-
12 cents .....	31.3	.7	5.3	†
13 or 13½ cents .....	1.9	.3	.4	†
14 cents .....	.2	-	†	-
15 cents .....	1.1	6.4	.5	.1
Over 15 cents .....	.8	3.5	.2	.2
Uniform percentage .....	12.0	6.0	2.2	.1
5 percent .....	3.7	-	.8	-
6 percent .....	2.2	-	.7	-
7½ percent .....	-	.6	-	-
10 percent .....	6.2	5.3	.8	.1
Full day's pay for reduced hours .....	1.6	1.4	.1	-
Full pay for reduced hours, plus cents differential .....	3.1	45.1	.9	1.4
Paid lunch period, plus cents differential .....	2.8	1.8	.4	.2
Other .....	1.7	6.1	.4	†
No shift pay differential .....	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Shift differential data are presented in terms of (a) establishment policy, and (b) workers actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey. An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

† Less than 0.05 percent.

Occupational Wage Survey, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., March 1957  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-2: Minimum Entrance Rates for Women Office Workers<sup>1</sup>

Minimum rate (weekly salary)	Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—						Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—							
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing				
		Based on standard weekly hours <sup>2</sup> of—						Based on standard weekly hours <sup>2</sup> of—						
		All schedules	40	All schedules	37½	40		All schedules	40	All schedules	37½	40		
Establishments studied .....	301	111	xxx	190	xxx	xxx	301	111	xxx	190	xxx	xxx		
	For Inexperienced Typists						For Other Inexperienced Clerical Workers <sup>3</sup>							
Establishments having a specified minimum .....	152	62	59	90	12	65	163	65	61	98	14	71		
Under \$40.00 .....	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-		
\$40.00 and under \$42.50 .....	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	2		
\$42.50 and under \$45.00 .....	5	2	2	3	1	2	9	2	2	7	2	3		
\$45.00 and under \$47.50 .....	13	2	2	11	2	5	18	5	5	13	2	9		
\$47.50 and under \$50.00 .....	9	2	2	7	1	5	16	2	2	14	3	8		
\$50.00 and under \$52.50 .....	28	9	9	19	4	12	30	13	13	17	3	13		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00 .....	22	11	11	11	1	7	16	9	9	7	1	3		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50 .....	13	7	7	6	2	4	18	7	6	11	1	9		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00 .....	17	12	10	5	-	4	15	12	11	3	-	3		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50 .....	10	6	6	4	-	4	5	5	5	-	-	-		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00 .....	6	5	5	1	-	-	6	4	4	2	-	1		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50 .....	8	2	2	6	-	6	7	2	2	5	-	5		
\$67.50 and under \$70.00 .....	7	2	2	5	-	5	6	1	1	5	-	5		
\$70.00 and under \$72.50 .....	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2		
\$72.50 and under \$75.00 .....	3	-	-	3	-	3	5	1	-	4	-	4		
\$75.00 and under \$77.50 .....	3	1	-	2	-	2	4	1	-	3	-	3		
\$77.50 and under \$80.00 .....	3	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1		
Establishments having no specified minimum .....	67	23	xxx	44	xxx	xxx	68	23	xxx	45	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category .....	81	26	xxx	55	xxx	xxx	69	23	xxx	46	xxx	xxx		
Information not available .....	1	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx		

<sup>1</sup> Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.

<sup>2</sup> Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Data are presented for all workweeks combined, and for the most common workweeks reported.

<sup>3</sup> Rates applicable to messengers, office girls, or similar subclerical jobs are not considered.

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Table B-3: Scheduled Weekly Hours

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Finance **	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>3</sup>	All industries <sup>4</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>3</sup>
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 hours -----	†	†	-	-	-	5	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours -----	†	-	-	†	4	5	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
37½ hours -----	7	†	-	3	18	28	-	†	3	-	-	†	-
Over 37½ and under 38¾ hours -----	†	-	-	-	6	3	-	†	-	-	-	-	-
38¾ hours -----	5	-	†	7	15	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
Over 38¾ and under 40 hours -----	†	-	-	-	†	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours -----	83	97	99	89	54	57	100	92	91	96	94	89	100
Over 40 and under 48 hours -----	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	4	4	†	5	†	-
48 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	8	-
Over 48 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	†	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to women workers only.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>4</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-4: Paid Holidays<sup>1</sup>

Item	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Finance **	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>3</sup>	All industries <sup>4</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>3</sup>
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	98	95	98	67	100
Less than 6 holidays -----	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	3	†	-	-	-	7
6 holidays -----	43	57	5	31	26	51	100	44	51	12	29	49	100
6 holidays plus 1 half day -----	†	†	-	†	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
6 holidays plus 2 half days -----	4	7	-	5	-	†	-	5	7	-	3	-	-
7 holidays -----	22	24	12	34	19	18	-	25	27	20	45	9	-
7 holidays plus 1 half day -----	7	3	-	6	17	-	-	†	3	-	†	-	-
7 holidays plus 2 half days -----	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
8 holidays -----	15	6	83	22	5	18	-	14	5	64	20	†	-
8 holidays plus 1 half day -----	†	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 holidays full days only -----	†	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 holidays plus 1 half day -----	†	-	-	-	-	11	-	†	-	-	-	†	-
10 holidays -----	†	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 holidays plus 1 half day -----	†	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays full days only -----	†	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays plus 1 half day -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays plus 2 half days -----	†	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	†	5	†	33	-

<sup>1</sup> Estimates relate to holidays provided annually.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>4</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., March 1957  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
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Table B-5: Paid Vacations

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Finance**	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>2</sup>	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>2</sup>
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>METHOD OF PAYMENT</b>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	98	92	100
Length-of-time payment	92	85	94	100	100	100	100	84	81	93	98	92	10
Percentage payment	8	15	6	-	-	-	-	15	19	7	-	-	90
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	†	8	-
<b>AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY AND SERVICE PERIOD<sup>4</sup></b>													
1 week or more	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	98	92	100
6 months	51	37	48	39	86	51	100	21	16	48	17	13	100
1 year	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	98	88	100
2 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	98	92	100
2 weeks or more	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	99	98	89	100
6 months	5	-	-	-	22	†	-	†	-	-	-	4	-
1 year	80	88	7	65	100	80	100	38	42	11	32	31	100
2 years	96	96	91	99	100	85	100	73	67	83	90	61	100
3 years	99	99	99	100	100	99	100	90	87	97	95	83	100
5 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	99	98	89	100
3 weeks or more	85	89	93	80	87	51	100	76	78	86	87	20	100
1 year	3	5	-	-	-	†	-	†	3	-	-	5	-
2 years	3	6	-	-	-	†	-	3	4	-	-	5	-
3 years	5	8	-	†	3	†	-	4	5	-	-	5	-
5 years	8	10	-	6	7	12	-	12	8	-	†	5	-
10 years	24	25	†	36	20	31	-	25	20	7	45	12	-
15 years	80	89	93	76	69	51	100	76	78	86	83	20	100
20 years	85	89	93	79	85	51	100	76	78	86	85	20	100
25 years	85	89	93	80	87	51	100	76	78	86	87	20	100
4 weeks or more	18	10	25	26	27	27	-	11	8	22	12	8	-
1, 2, and 3 years	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	-	-	-	†	-
5 years	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	-	-	-	5	-
10 years	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	†	-	-	5	-
15 years	†	†	-	-	3	†	-	†	†	-	-	5	-
20 years	7	5	-	†	18	†	-	5	4	-	4	5	-
25 years	18	10	25	26	27	27	-	11	8	22	12	8	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion receiving 3 weeks' or more pay for 5 years includes those who receive 3 weeks' or more pay for fewer years of service.

Less than 2.5 percent.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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NOTE: In the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, were converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay.

Table B-5: Paid Vacations - Continued

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Finance**	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>2</sup>	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>2</sup>
<b>PREDOMINANT PAY PRACTICES FOR SELECTED YEARS OF SERVICE<sup>5</sup></b>													
1 year or less: 1 week -----	xxx	xxx	90	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	56	52	73	66	57	xxx
2 weeks -----	78	83	xxx	65	99	78	100	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	100
2 years or less: 2 weeks -----	93	90	91	99	100	83	100	69	61	82	90	56	100
3 years or less: 2 weeks -----	94	90	99	98	97	88	100	84	80	96	95	78	100
5 years or less: 2 weeks -----	88	88	99	91	86	79	100	83	86	96	95	84	100
10 years or less: 2 weeks -----	73	73	97	61	71	69	100	67	71	85	51	76	100
15 years or less: 2 weeks -----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
3 weeks -----	76	82	93	76	66	49	100	70	71	85	83	xxx	100
20 years or less: 2 weeks -----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	69	xxx
3 weeks -----	75	79	93	77	67	49	100	68	70	85	81	xxx	100
25 years or less: 2 weeks -----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	48	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	69	xxx
3 weeks -----	65	74	67	55	60	xxx	100	62	65	63	75	xxx	100

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> The pay provision applicable to more workers than any other single provision, for service up to and including the indicated number of years. Excludes workers who receive more or less pay for the indicated service period.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-6: Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Finance**	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>2</sup>	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>2</sup>
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance -----	97	99	99	96	95	93	90	93	96	100	89	83	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance -----	68	90	24	54	46	57	77	70	83	33	46	53	95
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both <sup>4</sup> -----	80	86	96	72	69	49	100	67	70	86	67	19	31
Sickness and accident insurance -----	42	60	18	36	23	14	28	40	49	22	40	7	31
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period) -----	68	73	78	59	63	39	100	36	39	64	34	13	†
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period) -----	3	†	14	3	†	-	-	10	5	12	16	7	-
Hospitalization insurance -----	89	98	40	86	92	83	41	92	100	46	88	80	99
Surgical insurance -----	89	98	40	83	92	83	41	92	100	46	88	80	99
Medical insurance -----	74	83	39	61	77	75	33	79	85	42	74	71	99
Catastrophe insurance -----	43	61	18	27	29	26	29	28	36	15	9	4	11
Retirement pension -----	80	82	98	60	89	56	100	62	64	96	52	34	100
No health, insurance, or pension plan -----	†	†	†	†	-	4	-	†	-	-	†	13	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick-leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick-leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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## Appendix: Job Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This is essential in order to permit the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped workers, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

### Office

#### BILLER, MACHINE

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, billers, machine, are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Biller, machine (billing machine) - 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 fanfold machine.

Biller, machine (bookkeeping machine) - 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 customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

#### BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register, with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

#### BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

Class A - Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B - Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under biller, machine), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

#### CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A - Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; may direct class B accounting clerks.

Class B - Under supervision, performs one or more routine accounting operations such as posting simple journal vouchers, accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and bookkeeping principles but is found in offices in which the more routine accounting work is subdivided on a functional basis among several workers.



CLERK, FILE

Class A - Responsible for maintaining an established filing system. 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 - Performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

CLERK, ORDER

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. 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 check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

Computes wages of company employees and enters the necessary data on the payroll sheets. Duties involve: Calculating workers' earnings based on time or production records; posting calculated data on payroll sheet, showing information such as worker's name, working days, time, rate, deductions for insurance, and total wages due. May make out paychecks and assist paymaster in making up and distributing pay envelopes. May use a calculating machine.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

Primary duty is to operate a Comptometer to perform mathematical computations. This job is not to be confused with that of statistical or other type of clerk, which may involve frequent use of a Comptometer but, in which, use of this machine is incidental to performance of other duties.

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

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 an alphabetical or a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May 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

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work.

SECRETARY

Performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position. Duties include making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; taking dictation (where transcribing machine is not used) either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. May prepare special reports or memoranda for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty 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

Primary duty 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.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard. Duties involve handling incoming, outgoing, and intraplant or office calls. May record toll calls and take messages. May give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also act as receptionists see switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

In addition to performing duties of operator, on a single position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and may also type or perform 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

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; does simple wiring of plugboards according to established practice or diagrams; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May, in addition, operate auxiliary machines.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL - Continued

included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A - Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form 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 type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B - 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.

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Assistant draftsman)

Draws to scale units or parts of drawings prepared by draftsman or others for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Uses various types of drafting tools as required. May prepare drawings from simple plans or sketches, or perform other duties under direction of a draftsman.

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

Plans and directs activities of one or more draftsmen in preparation of working plans and detail drawings from rough or preliminary sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Interpreting blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders; determining work procedures; assigning duties to subordinates and inspecting their work; performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER - Continued

emergencies or as a regular assignment, or perform related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

Prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. May ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; conducting physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) - Continued

environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others, by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawing and tracing with pen or pencil. Uses T-square, compass, and other drafting tools. May prepare simple drawings and do simple lettering.

Maintenance and PowerplantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, 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; using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

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

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

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

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines in the construction of machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves most of the following: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

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

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending 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; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of the work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; alining and balancing of equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; 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.

OILER

Lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment of an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting 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; making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

Keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order. Work involves: Knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents and traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake. In general, the work of the maintenance plumber requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; 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.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Diemaker; jig maker; toolmaker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching and other metal-forming work. 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 handtools 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, speeds, 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; 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 cross-industry wage study purposes, tool and die makers in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

Custodial and Material MovementELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER

Transports passengers between floors of an office building, apartment house, department store, hotel or similar establishment. Workers who operate elevators in conjunction with other duties such as those of starters and janitors are excluded.

GUARD

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

(Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelve; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; transporting materials or merchandise by hand truck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshoremen, who load and unload ships are excluded.

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock, or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

PACKER, SHIPPING

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipment of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: A knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation and rates; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work involves: Verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK - Continued

other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk  
Shipping clerk  
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or men between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Driver-salesmen and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by size and type of equipment, as follows: (Tractor-trailer should be rated on the basis of trailer capacity.)

Truckdriver (combination of sizes listed separately)  
Truckdriver, light (under 1½ tons)  
Truckdriver, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)  
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)  
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

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

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of truck, as follows:

Trucker, power (forklift)  
Trucker, power (other than forklift)

WATCHMAN

Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.

## Bulletins in This Series

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 17 major labor markets during late 1956 and early 1957. Bulletins for the following areas are now available and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the regional sales offices listed below. As additional bulletins become available, they will be listed in subsequent issues.

<u>Labor Market</u>	<u>Survey Period</u>	<u>BLS Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Price</u>
Seattle, Wash.	August 1956	1202-1	25 cents
Buffalo, N. Y.	September 1956	1202-2	25 cents
Cleveland, Ohio	October 1956	1202-3	25 cents
Boston, Mass.	September 1956	1202-4	25 cents
Dallas, Tex.	October 1956	1202-5	25 cents
Kansas City, Mo.	December 1956	1202-6	25 cents
Philadelphia, Pa.	November 1956	1202-7	25 cents
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