

---

# Occupational Wage Survey

---

**MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**  
**MARCH 1957**

**Bulletin No. 1202-14**

---

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

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



# Occupational Wage Survey

## MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

MARCH 1957

**Bulletin No. 1202-14**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**James P. Mitchell, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

**Ewan Clague, Commissioner**

June 1957



---

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. - Price 20 cents



## Preface

### 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.

## Contents

	Page
Introduction .....	1
Wage trends for selected occupational groups .....	2
Tables:	
1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey .....	1
2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, and percents of increase for selected periods .....	2
A: Occupational earnings * -	
A-1: Office occupations .....	3
A-2: Professional and technical occupations .....	6
A-3: Maintenance and powerplant occupations .....	7
A-4: Custodial and material movement occupations .....	8
Appendix: Job descriptions .....	10

\* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area reports for November in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 and for December 1955. Most of the reports also include data on shift differential provisions; minimum entrance rates for women office workers; scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. The 1953 report also includes wage structure characteristics, labor-management agreements, and overtime pay provisions; the 1954 report, frequency of wage payments and pay provisions for holidays falling on nonworkdays.

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



# Occupational Wage Survey - Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. \*

## Introduction

The Minneapolis-St. Paul area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits. Although data are normally obtained by personal visits of Bureau field agents to representative establishments, data in this report were obtained chiefly by telephone. Current occupational employment and earnings information was provided by the establishments visited in December 1955, for occupations reported in that earlier study. Current information on related wage benefits was not collected.<sup>1</sup>

In each area, data are obtained from 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>2</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

\* This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Woodrow C. Linn, under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

<sup>1</sup> Data for December 1955 are available in Bull. 1188-8, Occupational Wage Survey, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., for scheduled hours; shift differentials; minimum entrance rate for women office workers; holiday and vacation pay provisions; and health, insurance, and pension plans.

<sup>2</sup> See table 1 for minimum-size establishment covered.

Table 1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division, December 1955

Industry division	Minimum-size establishment in scope of study <sup>2</sup>	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total <sup>3</sup>	Office	Plant	
All divisions	51	950	234	227,300	46,600	140,900	138,950
Manufacturing	51	395	86	113,200	16,200	77,200	69,480
Nonmanufacturing	51	555	148	114,100	30,400	63,700	69,470
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities <sup>4</sup>	51	65	23	25,800	4,500	16,400	20,310
Wholesale trade	51	127	37	17,100	5,900	6,800	8,200
Retail trade	51	197	40	42,100	5,500	32,000	25,890
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	86	29	18,400	13,300	<sup>5</sup> 1,200	11,970
Services <sup>6</sup>	51	80	19	10,700	(7)	(7)	3,100

<sup>1</sup> The Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area (Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, and Ramsey 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.

<sup>5</sup> Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

<sup>6</sup> Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

<sup>7</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.

### 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 November 1952 and November 1953

employment in the job. These weighted earnings 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 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., December 1955 and March 1957, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (November 1952=100)		Percent increases from—					
	March 1957	December 1955	December 1955	November 1954	November 1953	November 1952	November 1951	November 1951
			to March 1957	to December 1955	to November 1954	to November 1953	to November 1952	to March 1957
<b>All industries:</b>								
Office clerical (women) -----	121.3	114.1	6.3	3.8	3.3	6.3	6.7	29.5
Industrial nurses (women) -----	124.4	118.1	5.3	3.4	4.3	9.4	5.8	31.7
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	121.7	115.5	5.3	4.9	3.3	6.6	7.9	31.3
Unskilled plant (men) -----	125.1	117.1	6.8	4.9	4.9	6.4	8.1	35.2
<b>Manufacturing:</b>								
Office clerical (women) -----	119.3	113.3	5.3	3.4	3.6	5.8	9.1	30.1
Industrial nurses (women) -----	123.4	117.2	5.3	2.0	5.0	9.4	5.8	30.6
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	119.7	113.9	5.1	5.4	1.4	6.7	9.4	31.0
Unskilled plant (men) -----	121.7	115.5	5.4	4.2	4.8	5.8	7.2	30.5

# A: Occupational Earnings

## Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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)	Under \$ 40.00	\$ 40.00 and under 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>Men</b>																					
Clerks, accounting, class A .....	638	40.0	\$ 84.50	-	-	-	-	7	30	58	32	98	124	80	75	57	30	24	10	10	3
Manufacturing .....	276	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	4	19	22	17	46	63	29	44	19	6	5	1	-	1
Nonmanufacturing .....	362	40.0	86.50	-	-	-	-	3	11	36	15	52	61	51	31	38	24	19	9	10	2
Wholesale trade .....	126	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	3	25	23	29	14	5	1	1	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B .....	328	39.5	65.50	-	-	10	45	30	47	107	43	32	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	117	40.0	67.00	-	-	1	6	10	27	41	13	13	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	211	39.5	64.50	-	-	9	39	20	20	66	30	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order .....	448	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	5	15	29	29	41	47	105	74	51	24	12	6	7	-	3
Manufacturing .....	121	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	2	9	1	5	14	8	19	18	16	14	7	4	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	327	40.0	81.00	-	-	-	3	6	28	24	27	39	86	56	35	10	5	2	3	-	3
Wholesale trade .....	255	40.0	80.00	-	-	-	-	6	28	23	22	27	66	48	23	7	-	2	-	-	3
Office boys .....	188	39.5	48.50	-	64	61	41	11	4	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	51	40.0	47.00	-	18	19	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	137	39.5	49.50	-	46	42	31	9	2	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators .....	392	39.5	74.00	-	2	1	8	48	54	27	61	55	61	36	22	12	2	-	-	3	-
Manufacturing .....	142	40.0	77.50	-	-	-	-	5	15	13	33	16	33	11	10	2	1	-	-	3	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	250	39.0	72.00	-	2	1	8	43	39	14	28	39	28	25	12	10	1	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	177	38.5	69.00	-	1	1	7	37	37	13	21	21	16	13	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Women</b>																					
Billers, machine (billing machine) .....	204	39.5	55.50	-	14	45	59	36	19	14	1	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	192	39.5	55.00	-	14	45	59	29	19	9	1	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	41	40.0	63.00	-	1	6	10	4	1	5	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	64	40.0	51.50	-	10	15	21	8	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) .....	101	39.5	58.50	-	5	13	29	23	8	11	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	101	39.5	58.50	-	5	13	29	23	8	11	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A .....	148	39.0	66.50	-	-	2	8	19	36	17	43	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B .....	923	39.5	55.50	-	78	174	209	225	110	66	40	8	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	266	40.0	60.50	-	-	15	42	84	55	43	17	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	657	39.5	53.50	-	78	159	167	141	55	23	23	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	150	39.5	57.00	-	7	4	33	68	25	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	121	40.0	57.50	-	5	29	21	19	25	2	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	357	39.0	50.50	-	66	126	94	47	5	14	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A .....	598	39.5	71.50	-	-	1	21	55	114	129	123	36	34	34	31	1	15	-	1	-	3
Manufacturing .....	86	40.0	71.50	-	-	-	-	6	24	14	13	11	6	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	512	39.5	71.50	-	-	1	21	49	90	115	110	25	28	28	26	1	15	-	-	-	3
Finance ** .....	119	38.5	69.00	-	-	-	6	6	29	33	17	15	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B .....	1,956	39.5	55.50	3	101	532	433	345	225	143	104	35	26	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	352	39.5	58.00	-	5	56	81	77	70	19	31	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,604	39.5	55.00	3	96	476	352	268	155	124	73	23	26	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	378	40.0	60.50	-	-	70	78	63	26	58	40	17	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	213	40.0	56.50	-	16	44	32	60	25	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	441	40.0	53.00	2	56	121	107	58	43	32	14	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

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

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

Occupational Wage Survey, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., March 1957  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$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>Women - Continued</b>																						
Clerks, file, class A .....	182	39.5	\$ 58.50	-	3	24	46	31	29	29	11	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	88	39.5	56.50	-	1	18	28	8	18	11	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	94	39.5	60.50	-	2	6	18	23	11	18	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B .....	1,347	39.5	47.50	17	484	494	175	112	54	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	327	39.5	48.00	5	113	103	58	41	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,020	39.5	47.50	12	371	391	117	71	51	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	63	40.0	50.50	-	14	19	12	11	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	164	40.0	52.50	-	32	26	50	19	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	170	40.0	47.00	4	64	72	10	16	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** .....	495	39.0	46.50	8	188	222	42	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order .....	268	39.5	57.50	-	36	32	42	60	33	27	20	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	73	39.0	62.00	-	-	6	27	16	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	195	40.0	55.50	-	36	32	36	33	17	15	11	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	109	40.0	49.50	-	36	23	24	21	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, payroll .....	589	40.0	63.00	-	3	45	86	91	125	104	52	44	13	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	293	40.0	63.00	-	-	11	32	53	79	73	25	15	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	296	39.5	63.50	-	3	34	54	38	46	31	27	29	9	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	48	40.0	64.50	-	-	7	7	3	7	5	9	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	66	39.5	71.00	-	1	2	4	7	8	3	12	13	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	102	39.5	60.50	-	2	14	24	14	27	5	2	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comptometer operators .....	845	39.5	59.50	-	14	115	187	183	126	98	45	20	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	202	40.0	61.00	-	-	15	33	54	37	31	19	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	643	39.5	59.00	-	14	100	154	129	89	67	26	11	46	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	240	39.5	60.00	-	-	10	50	65	64	28	17	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	204	39.0	61.00	-	12	38	36	30	14	14	7	6	41	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto) .....	91	40.0	56.50	-	9	26	18	5	14	3	9	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	53	40.0	57.00	-	6	16	9	3	6	3	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Key-punch operators .....	827	39.5	54.50	-	55	237	175	133	143	47	25	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	234	40.0	57.50	-	2	35	55	56	49	18	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	593	39.5	53.50	-	53	202	120	77	94	29	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	69	40.0	57.00	-	-	18	16	16	5	8	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** .....	328	39.0	50.50	-	50	136	73	36	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office girls .....	373	39.0	45.00	11	195	128	27	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	76	39.5	46.00	-	23	45	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	297	39.0	44.50	11	172	83	22	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** .....	180	39.5	43.50	4	126	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secretaries .....	2,206	39.5	72.00	-	-	8	61	165	321	487	390	296	213	90	88	36	23	7	9	9	3	
Manufacturing .....	1,005	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	6	56	142	195	224	157	75	56	44	22	13	1	7	4	3	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,201	39.5	71.00	-	-	8	55	109	179	292	166	139	138	34	44	14	10	6	2	5	-	
Public utilities* .....	156	40.0	74.00	-	-	-	11	22	32	12	14	11	10	14	7	4	3	2	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	269	39.5	73.50	-	-	-	6	18	30	61	43	38	45	8	7	3	4	3	-	3	-	
Retail trade .....	217	40.0	69.00	-	-	2	4	15	43	68	31	21	26	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance** .....	376	39.0	72.00	-	-	1	8	37	57	84	60	41	54	9	20	3	-	-	-	2	-	

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 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$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>Women - Continued</b>																					
Stenographers, general	2,407	39.5	\$60.50	-	19	170	546	539	503	315	117	100	72	14	4	6	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	912	40.0	61.00	-	-	42	162	230	255	106	46	31	26	8	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,495	39.5	60.00	-	19	128	384	309	248	209	71	69	46	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	306	40.0	66.00	-	-	11	57	35	37	63	30	37	25	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	299	39.5	64.00	-	-	8	45	49	69	60	31	17	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	241	40.0	57.00	-	1	32	54	71	45	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	459	39.0	57.00	-	16	70	89	129	87	44	10	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	383	40.5	58.50	5	9	69	74	71	56	49	18	21	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	105	40.0	62.50	-	-	1	19	22	24	18	9	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	278	41.0	57.00	5	9	68	55	49	32	31	9	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	42	40.0	69.00	-	-	-	2	4	11	9	1	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	62	40.0	53.00	-	7	21	7	11	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	52	38.5	60.00	-	2	6	6	15	11	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	564	39.5	55.50	20	23	87	160	93	106	45	22	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	189	39.5	57.50	-	-	25	45	39	55	15	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	375	39.0	54.50	20	23	62	115	54	51	30	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	104	39.5	55.50	-	7	29	16	16	20	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	162	39.5	62.50	1	10	11	17	20	41	25	16	9	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	122	39.5	60.50	1	10	11	14	14	33	17	8	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	80	39.0	58.00	1	10	11	8	9	21	9	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	716	39.5	56.00	-	33	102	252	133	116	52	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	196	39.5	55.00	-	21	28	56	35	35	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	520	39.5	56.00	-	12	74	196	98	81	35	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	172	39.0	57.00	-	3	17	52	50	24	19	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	189	39.0	55.00	-	9	54	52	28	22	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	714	40.0	56.00	-	3	99	255	182	100	48	16	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	373	40.0	56.00	-	3	28	131	133	52	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	341	40.0	56.00	-	-	71	124	49	48	24	14	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	108	39.5	53.00	-	-	28	57	16	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	2,583	39.5	50.50	3	294	1155	618	273	108	103	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	868	39.5	52.00	-	25	318	316	103	39	65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,715	39.5	49.50	3	269	837	302	170	69	38	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	96	40.0	58.50	-	-	8	22	34	10	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	332	39.5	54.00	-	43	73	70	66	46	18	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	152	40.0	47.00	-	48	73	19	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	804	38.5	48.50	3	147	407	182	49	7	2	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 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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 <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$ 50.00	\$ 50.00 and under 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	\$ 120.00 125.00	\$ 125.00 130.00 and over	
<u>Men</u>																					
Draftsmen, senior .....	570	40.0	101.50	-	-	-	-	1	13	11	43	47	94	61	80	78	41	27	46	9	19
Manufacturing .....	492	39.5	101.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	34	46	77	55	73	75	27	18	44	6	19
Nonmanufacturing .....	78	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	9	1	17	6	7	3	14	9	2	3	-
Draftsmen, junior .....	519	39.5	77.00	-	-	10	84	111	59	67	63	16	29	41	28	7	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	480	39.5	76.00	-	-	10	84	109	59	56	62	11	27	33	23	3	3	-	-	-	-
Tracers .....	165	40.0	63.00	<sup>2</sup> 25	12	51	24	2	15	13	4	7	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	134	40.0	58.50	25	12	51	24	2	8	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Women</u>																					
Nurses, industrial (registered) .....	122	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	3	8	24	39	17	20	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	98	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	8	19	31	14	17	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<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: 19 at \$40 to \$45; 6 at \$45 to \$50.Occupational Wage Survey, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., March 1957  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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—																	
			Under \$ 1.60	\$ 1.60 and under 1.70	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20 and over
Carpenters, maintenance .....	224	2.58	-	-	-	-	16	-	26	28	9	42	2	9	-	5	1	82	4	-
Manufacturing .....	119	2.56	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	13	3	41	2	4	-	4	-	31	3	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	105	2.61	-	-	-	-	14	-	10	15	6	1	-	5	-	1	1	51	1	-
Electricians, maintenance .....	373	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	44	17	57	65	39	24	42	12	4	59	3
Manufacturing .....	293	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	40	13	48	65	39	14	15	3	2	47	2
Nonmanufacturing .....	80	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	9	-	-	10	27	9	2	12	1
Engineers, stationary .....	522	2.43	-	-	1	2	27	21	36	77	78	125	67	25	10	8	27	-	-	18
Manufacturing .....	266	2.42	-	-	-	-	19	13	17	61	24	28	57	5	6	26	-	-	-	5
Nonmanufacturing .....	256	2.43	-	-	1	2	8	8	19	16	54	97	10	20	5	2	1	-	-	13
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	421	2.18	2	14	23	46	46	40	39	79	33	33	30	-	5	31	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	219	2.21	-	6	16	23	30	14	29	20	28	17	-	-	5	31	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	202	2.15	2	8	7	23	16	26	10	59	5	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance .....	404	2.05	20	20	15	17	75	39	87	110	4	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	317	2.01	20	20	15	16	74	32	49	87	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom .....	197	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	55	64	22	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	197	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	55	64	22	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance .....	455	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	16	26	31	198	54	55	45	3	9	-	-
Manufacturing .....	439	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	16	25	30	198	53	54	40	3	2	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) .....	800	2.37	-	-	-	-	1	7	92	50	473	54	41	76	-	2	-	-	-	4
Manufacturing .....	70	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	22	21	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	730	2.37	-	-	-	-	1	1	91	45	451	33	28	76	-	-	-	-	-	4
Public utilities* .....	612	2.33	-	-	-	-	1	1	82	34	434	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mechanics, maintenance .....	560	2.32	6	4	9	25	29	51	45	78	88	63	92	5	48	14	2	-	1	-
Manufacturing .....	365	2.31	-	-	-	15	21	39	39	44	69	53	66	2	1	14	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	195	2.32	6	4	9	10	8	12	6	34	19	10	26	3	47	-	-	-	1	-
Millwrights .....	234	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	44	95	30	23	1	-	-	21	-	-
Manufacturing .....	231	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	44	95	30	21	1	-	-	21	-	-
Oilers .....	132	2.07	-	-	3	3	78	10	18	4	2	-	6	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	132	2.07	-	-	3	3	78	10	18	4	2	-	6	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance .....	197	2.63	-	-	-	1	-	7	7	15	15	29	8	3	111	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	87	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	7	19	7	3	37	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	110	2.66	-	-	-	1	-	7	4	5	8	10	1	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance .....	170	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	42	46	7	14	9	-	39	-	-
Manufacturing .....	153	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	42	46	2	14	-	-	36	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance .....	61	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	15	18	-	1	2	-	-	20	-	-
Manufacturing .....	60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	14	18	-	1	2	-	-	20	-	-
Tool and die makers .....	657	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	44	45	70	104	87	120	29	147	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	657	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	44	45	70	104	87	120	29	147	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

Occupational Wage Survey, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., March 1957  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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—																	
			Under \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 and under 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
Elevator operators, passenger (men) .....	58	1.42	-	-	-	-	28	22	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	55	1.40	-	-	-	-	28	22	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) .....	303	1.34	9	44	32	11	26	162	5	4	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	295	1.33	9	44	32	11	26	162	1	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards .....	571	1.93	-	-	-	11	5	11	3	47	48	109	105	97	98	26	11	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	463	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	36	87	64	91	98	26	11	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	108	1.75	-	-	-	11	5	11	-	-	12	22	41	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) .....	2,518	1.57	64	66	188	156	179	213	331	543	341	173	63	63	54	84	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	1,060	1.68	-	20	2	32	26	72	147	258	252	143	27	30	45	6	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,458	1.50	64	46	186	124	153	141	184	285	89	30	36	33	9	78	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	272	1.85	-	2	8	4	9	21	58	31	12	33	16	-	78	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	70	1.61	-	7	7	7	7	9	4	12	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	571	1.38	40	32	156	25	33	64	112	62	24	-	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	354	1.52	-	-	-	18	69	54	42	151	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) .....	797	1.36	21	61	32	142	324	42	50	92	25	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	224	1.54	-	19	7	8	4	31	40	89	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	573	1.29	21	42	25	134	320	11	10	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling .....	5,053	1.94	59	29	41	72	43	80	91	145	570	556	1206	539	734	692	24	39	133	-
Manufacturing .....	2,015	1.89	1	-	-	-	32	39	51	116	485	465	189	259	237	4	4	-	133	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	3,038	1.98	58	29	41	72	11	41	40	29	85	91	1017	280	497	688	20	39	-	-
Public utilities * .....	1,092	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	48	-	-	322	687	20	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	1,024	1.97	-	7	7	7	-	14	-	7	-	73	559	199	158	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers .....	2,278	1.87	-	109	37	99	35	17	44	81	89	176	817	536	185	7	46	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	430	1.87	-	-	3	-	-	-	27	64	53	119	82	20	10	6	46	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,848	1.87	-	109	34	99	35	17	17	17	36	57	735	516	175	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	1,184	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	14	36	635	307	174	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	574	1.60	-	109	34	99	35	13	3	12	19	39	209	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) .....	865	1.89	-	4	5	8	5	11	35	63	34	91	464	105	35	1	-	1	3	-
Manufacturing .....	361	1.86	-	-	-	-	5	2	28	59	25	72	75	85	5	1	-	1	3	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	504	1.91	-	4	5	8	-	9	7	4	9	19	389	20	30	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	424	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	361	20	30	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) .....	334	1.41	1	29	33	27	49	46	105	14	21	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	187	1.48	-	5	17	13	-	34	83	10	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	147	1.32	1	24	16	14	49	12	22	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks .....	403	2.02	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	9	26	61	72	52	93	57	8	7	4	-
Manufacturing .....	233	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	36	44	17	49	55	8	7	4	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	170	1.93	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	8	14	25	28	35	44	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	78	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	31	29	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	81	1.85	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	8	14	20	11	4	15	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks .....	357	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	47	54	58	126	23	24	7	2	4
Manufacturing .....	199	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	42	30	34	45	17	8	7	2	4
Nonmanufacturing .....	158	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	24	24	81	6	16	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	107	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	60	6	4	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks .....	240	2.03	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	31	16	38	57	61	14	8	7	-	4
Manufacturing .....	141	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	34	38	19	10	8	4	-	4
Nonmanufacturing .....	99	2.01	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	16	7	4	19	42	4	-	3	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	67	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	11	34	4	-	3	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Occupational Wage Survey, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., March 1957

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., 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--																	
			Under \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	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
Truckdrivers <sup>3</sup>	3,525	2.18	-	-	-	1	2	5	3	17	50	53	43	342	940	1868	71	109	15	6
Manufacturing	525	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	42	42	80	169	39	29	100	15	6
Nonmanufacturing	3,000	2.18	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	17	49	11	1	262	771	1829	42	9	-	-
Public utilities*	1,894	2.21	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	4	30	3	1	1	192	1648	6	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	604	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	335	127	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	499	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	8	-	118	243	54	36	9	-	-
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	991	2.19	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	11	22	23	6	64	179	568	28	81	-	-
Manufacturing	144	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	11	42	2	-	72	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	1,508	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	28	30	32	208	536	610	13	28	15	-
Manufacturing	291	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	30	32	52	86	34	11	28	15	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,217	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	27	-	-	156	450	576	2	-	-	-
Public utilities*	718	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	169	520	2	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	366	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	236	44	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	641	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27	197	398	8	-	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	608	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	183	397	8	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	133	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	66	63	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	154	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	96	34	8	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	178	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	25	94	22	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	132	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1	94	4	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	529	2.06	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	6	32	82	37	48	80	221	2	-	-	2
Manufacturing	260	1.95	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	6	32	82	26	11	4	76	2	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	269	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	37	76	145	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	197	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	31	56	26	5	51	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	177	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	31	54	8	5	51	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	299	1.64	-	4	26	3	29	16	23	60	59	32	7	36	-	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	132	1.75	-	5	-	10	1	4	26	39	11	3	29	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	167	1.56	-	4	21	3	19	15	19	34	21	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	41	1.75	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	9	17	4	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> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

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

## 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:

Billers, 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.

Billers, 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; shelver; 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
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	January 1957	1202-8	25 cents
Pittsburgh, Pa.	December 1956	1202-9	25 cents
Birmingham, Ala.	January 1957	1202-10	20 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	March 1957	1202-11	25 cents

---

## Regional Sales Offices

U. S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
18 Oliver Street  
Boston 10, Mass.

U. S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
341 Ninth Avenue  
New York 1, N. Y.

U. S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
50 Seventh Street, N. E.  
Atlanta 23, Ga.

U. S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
105 West Adams Street  
Chicago 3, Ill.

U. S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco 11, Calif.