

Occupational Wage Survey

**CLEVELAND, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 1959**

Bulletin No. 1265-1

**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 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.

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.

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* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the Cleveland area reports for October of 1951, 1952, 1954, 1956, and June 1958. Most of the reports also include data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the Cleveland area are also available for the machinery industries (December 1958), auto dealer repair shops (June 1958), and gray iron foundries (June 1959). 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 and helpers.

Occupational Wage Survey—Cleveland, Ohio

Introduction

This area is one of several important industrial centers in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an area basis.

The bulletin presents current occupational employment and earnings information obtained largely by mail from the establishments visited by Bureau field economists in the last previous survey for occupations reported in that earlier study. Personal visits were made to nonrespondents and to those respondents reporting unusual changes since the previous survey.

In each area, data are obtained from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation,¹ communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies 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. 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 clas-

sification 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 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.

Average earnings of men and women are presented separately for selected occupations in which both sexes are commonly employed. Differences in pay levels of men and women in these occupations are largely due to (1) differences in the distribution of the sexes among industries and establishments; (2) differences in specific duties performed, although the occupations are appropriately classified within the same survey job description; and (3) differences in length of service or merit review when individual salaries are adjusted on this basis. Longer average service of men would result in higher average pay when both sexes are employed within the same rate range. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments to allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

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.

¹ Railroads, formerly excluded from the scope of these studies, have been added in nearly all of the areas to be studied during the winter of 1959-60; railroads will be added in the remaining areas next year. For scope of survey in this area, see footnote to "transportation, communication, and other public utilities" in table 1.

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Cleveland, Ohio,¹ by major industry division, ² September 1959

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments	
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study	Studied
All divisions	-	959	239	337,000	203,910
Manufacturing (excluding newspapers)	101	461	113	242,900	153,130
Nonmanufacturing	-	498	126	94,106	50,780
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁴	101	61	24	28,400	20,330
Wholesale trade	51	163	34	17,700	7,270
Retail trade (excluding department stores) ⁵	101	65	18	19,900	11,150
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	96	27	15,800	7,820
Services ^{5, 6}	51	113	23	12,300	4,210

¹ The Cleveland Metropolitan Area (Cuyahoga and Lake 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 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.

² The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. Major changes from the earlier edition (used in the Bureau's labor market wage survey program prior to the winter of 1958-59) are the transfer of milk pasteurization plants and ready mixed concrete establishments from trade (wholesale or retail) to manufacturing and the transfer of radio and television broadcasting from services to the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division.

³ 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.

⁴ Railroads were excluded from the survey as were taxicabs, and services incidental to water transportation. Cleveland's transit system is municipally operated and, therefore, excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

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

⁶ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

Table 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959 and June 1958, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (October 1952 = 100)		Percent increases from—			
	September 1959	June 1958	June 1958 to September 1959	October 1956 to June 1958	October 1954 to October 1956	October 1952 to October 1954
All industries:						
Office clerical (women)	136.7	131.9	3.6	8.1	10.6	10.3
Industrial nurses (women)	145.9	138.3	5.4	10.8	11.4	12.0
Skilled maintenance (men)	139.6	130.5	7.0	7.1	10.7	10.1
Unskilled plant (men)	142.1	134.5	5.6	7.9	11.7	11.6
Manufacturing:						
Office clerical (women)	139.7	134.7	3.7	9.0	11.1	11.3
Industrial nurses (women)	145.1	138.3	4.9	11.5	10.7	12.0
Skilled maintenance (men)	139.6	130.3	7.1	6.9	10.7	10.2
Unskilled plant (men)	138.8	129.8	6.9	7.1	11.3	8.9

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are 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 week-ends, 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; keypunch 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, 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 1953 and 1954 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.

Adjustments have been made where necessary to maintain comparability. For example, in most of the areas surveyed, railroads were included in the coverage of the surveys for the first time this year. In computing the indexes, data relating to the railroad industry were excluded.

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 1959 for workers in 17 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1240-22, Wages and Related Benefits, 20 Labor Markets, Winter 1958-59.

A: Occupational Earnings

Table A-1. Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																		
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard) ¹	Under \$45.00	\$45.00 and under \$50.00	\$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	\$125.00 and over	
Men																						
Clerks, accounting, class A	688	40.0	\$ 106.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	52	49	50	55	65	144	84	53	53	68	
Manufacturing	512	40.0	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	39	25	43	46	125	66	47	43	59	
Nonmanufacturing	176	39.5	98.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	37	10	25	12	19	19	18	6	10	9	
Public utilities ²	42	40.0	103.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	2	-	2	2	5	4	6	5	
Wholesale trade	73	40.0	99.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	1	12	9	6	8	10	-	4	4	
Clerks, accounting, class B	378	40.0	85.50	-	-	2	2	33	4	63	20	71	55	26	51	22	3	10	7	1	8	
Manufacturing	278	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	28	2	27	7	61	39	20	51	14	3	10	7	1	8	
Nonmanufacturing	100	39.0	78.50	-	-	2	2	5	2	36	13	10	16	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	853	40.0	99.00	-	-	-	2	-	33	25	38	92	75	87	94	102	101	64	57	3+	49	
Manufacturing	369	40.0	102.50	-	-	-	2	-	2	16	13	26	51	13	18	57	49	32	40	25	25	
Nonmanufacturing	484	40.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	31	9	25	66	24	74	76	45	52	32	17	9	2+	
Wholesale trade	481	40.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	31	9	25	66	24	74	75	45	52	32	17	7	2+	
Clerks, payroll	211	40.0	96.50	-	-	-	-	5	11	14	2	8	26	32	17	22	32	19	11	2	10	
Manufacturing	177	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	4	6	13	-	4	11	32	15	22	30	19	11	-	10	
Office boys	262	39.0	63.50	28	6	17	37	73	26	34	17	7	6	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	125	39.5	65.00	16	2	2	19	30	12	20	8	5	2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	137	38.5	62.00	12	4	15	18	43	14	14	9	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	86	38.0	61.50	12	1	8	11	23	11	7	7	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators	347	39.5	100.00	-	-	-	3	8	9	10	12	11	30	44	45	44	22	42	34	17	16	
Manufacturing	243	40.0	103.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	8	12	32	35	38	20	32	31	13	10	
Nonmanufacturing	104	39.0	92.00	-	-	-	3	4	9	6	8	3	18	12	10	6	2	10	3	4	6	
Women																						
Billers, machine (billing machine)	348	39.5	69.00	4	6	42	36	50	44	49	65	18	11	20	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	236	40.0	72.00	-	2	8	31	28	33	37	50	15	9	20	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	112	39.5	62.50	4	4	34	5	22	11	12	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	98	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	18	12	22	-	5	26	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	236	39.5	85.50	-	-	-	-	3	21	36	14	41	35	28	40	10	5	2	-	-	1	
Manufacturing	184	39.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	1	13	30	5	30	34	18	40	10	3	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	52	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	2	8	6	9	11	1	10	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	901	39.0	66.00	-	15	69	156	201	199	95	78	47	29	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	268	40.0	70.50	-	-	11	13	53	101	29	17	13	22	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	633	39.0	64.50	-	15	58	143	148	98	66	61	34	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	27	39.5	71.00	-	-	-	1	8	-	7	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	125	39.5	67.00	-	12	16	2	22	23	11	18	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	428	38.5	64.00	-	1	40	118	102	73	46	33	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

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.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

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 \$45.00	\$45.00 and under 50.00	\$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	\$125.00 and over	
Women—Continued																						
Clerks, accounting, class A	894	39.5	\$ 85.50	-	-	-	4	8	26	95	172	235	68	81	59	52	60	15	9	3	7	
Manufacturing	372	39.5	91.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	36	50	43	58	33	39	30	47	14	9	3	7	
Nonmanufacturing	522	39.5	81.50	-	-	-	4	7	24	59	122	192	10	48	20	22	13	1	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class E	1,376	39.5	71.00	9	29	95	136	271	193	152	165	103	89	58	26	20	9	12	5	4	-	
Manufacturing	710	39.5	75.50	-	9	29	38	129	102	62	94	66	56	50	25	20	9	12	5	4	-	
Nonmanufacturing	666	39.5	66.00	9	20	66	98	142	91	90	71	37	33	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ¹	102	39.5	65.50	-	-	18	16	19	10	23	7	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	104	39.5	75.00	-	-	-	5	18	17	13	8	18	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	191	37.5	64.50	9	-	12	34	60	23	23	21	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class A	239	39.5	72.50	-	-	7	14	34	70	34	33	14	8	13	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	122	40.0	73.00	-	-	5	6	14	35	19	17	8	-	10	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	117	39.0	72.00	-	-	2	8	20	35	15	16	6	8	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B	868	39.5	58.00	75	145	148	130	163	111	21	32	15	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	344	40.0	63.50	3	41	50	50	62	53	10	32	15	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	524	39.0	54.50	72	104	98	80	101	58	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ¹	47	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	11	13	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	148	40.0	56.00	12	24	26	26	45	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	243	38.5	53.00	38	52	64	33	31	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	582	40.0	71.00	11	20	33	41	140	73	29	53	89	26	30	24	3	3	2	-	5	-	
Manufacturing	443	40.0	71.00	-	9	33	25	117	64	21	35	70	20	26	14	3	3	2	-	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing	139	40.0	70.00	11	11	-	16	23	9	8	18	19	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Wholesale trade	87	40.0	79.00	-	4	-	-	14	4	8	14	19	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Clerks, payroll	895	39.5	78.50	7	12	19	48	149	64	109	98	96	55	77	55	40	28	20	9	7	2	
Manufacturing	631	39.5	80.00	1	2	10	43	122	32	46	69	66	42	55	51	29	26	20	8	7	2	
Nonmanufacturing	264	39.5	74.00	6	10	9	5	27	32	63	29	30	13	22	4	11	2	-	1	-	-	
Public utilities ¹	95	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	3	13	15	26	10	14	2	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	51	39.5	79.00	-	-	-	-	1	12	14	5	7	4	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	
Comptometer operators	778	39.5	74.50	-	2	29	43	109	146	102	93	76	54	79	40	3	-	1	1	-	-	
Manufacturing	484	39.5	76.50	-	-	-	24	80	82	56	56	42	42	60	38	3	-	-	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	294	39.0	71.00	-	2	29	19	29	64	46	37	34	12	19	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	115	39.5	69.50	-	-	9	4	18	33	20	14	8	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	128	39.5	69.50	-	2	1	16	32	32	14	7	7	6	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	82	40.0	72.50	-	2	-	-	23	15	12	6	7	6	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Keypunch operators	955	39.5	74.00	2	6	44	34	113	209	136	93	120	79	85	24	7	1	2	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	600	40.0	78.00	-	-	18	10	49	101	64	74	98	74	81	21	7	1	2	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	355	39.5	67.50	2	6	26	24	64	108	72	19	22	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	129	40.0	69.00	-	-	6	16	30	23	28	8	12	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	107	39.0	64.50	-	2	15	6	24	48	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office girls	246	39.5	58.50	12	29	67	35	39	29	15	11	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	118	40.0	61.00	-	10	30	19	22	8	13	8	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	128	39.0	56.00	12	19	37	16	17	21	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ¹	37	40.0	61.00	-	11	-	2	4	15	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																		
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$45.00	\$45.00 and under 50.00	\$50.00 and under 55.00	\$55.00 and under 60.00	\$60.00 and under 65.00	\$65.00 and under 70.00	\$70.00 and under 75.00	\$75.00 and under 80.00	\$80.00 and under 85.00	\$85.00 and under 90.00	\$90.00 and under 95.00	\$95.00 and under 100.00	\$100.00 and under 105.00	\$105.00 and under 110.00	\$110.00 and under 115.00	\$115.00 and under 120.00	\$120.00 and under 125.00	\$125.00 and over	
Women—Continued																						
Secretaries	2,804	39.5	\$93.50	-	2	-	17	33	73	112	278	341	375	466	294	178	246	145	89	69	86	
Manufacturing	1,569	39.5	97.00	-	-	-	-	4	31	32	115	156	186	271	172	116	182	121	80	49	54	
Nonmanufacturing	1,235	39.0	88.50	-	2	-	17	29	42	80	163	185	189	195	122	62	64	24	9	20	32	
Public utilities ²	253	39.5	99.00	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	14	25	17	33	36	30	36	15	4	12	18	
Wholesale trade	330	39.5	87.50	-	-	-	-	4	6	18	70	52	61	52	28	12	11	2	1	6	7	
Finance ⁴	428	38.5	84.50	-	2	-	6	14	27	46	57	79	62	58	46	5	7	7	4	2	6	
Stenographers, general	2,671	39.5	76.50	-	18	22	136	338	422	343	380	328	229	156	187	74	24	10	4	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,628	39.5	79.50	-	3	4	21	211	210	183	245	218	155	105	168	67	24	10	4	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,043	39.0	72.00	-	15	18	115	127	212	160	135	110	74	51	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	161	40.0	75.00	-	-	1	-	32	32	21	18	20	19	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	323	39.5	75.00	-	4	12	14	17	81	34	36	44	38	21	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	349	38.5	68.00	-	9	3	57	62	75	70	31	23	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, technical	158	39.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	5	7	9	34	17	45	17	10	8	6	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	110	39.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	23	6	34	12	9	7	3	-	-	-	-	
Switchboard operators	417	39.5	73.50	12	-	36	24	51	46	52	63	37	37	19	25	10	1	3	1	-	-	
Manufacturing	180	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	3	5	13	20	36	29	18	16	25	10	1	3	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	237	39.5	66.00	12	-	36	21	46	33	32	27	8	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	41	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	7	2	10	5	5	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	74	39.5	70.50	-	-	-	1	18	14	14	19	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	54	39.0	67.50	-	-	-	14	9	15	8	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switchboard operator-receptionists	680	39.5	70.00	4	-	33	56	157	123	103	99	43	24	23	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	399	39.5	71.50	-	-	1	35	84	75	77	53	32	17	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	281	39.0	67.00	4	-	32	21	73	48	26	46	11	7	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	104	39.5	69.50	4	-	-	4	30	28	2	28	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators	240	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	8	40	59	19	40	13	13	12	14	6	6	6	2	2	
Manufacturing	97	40.0	92.00	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	4	15	6	9	11	12	4	6	6	2	2	
Transcribing-machine operators, general	644	39.5	71.00	-	-	50	69	104	111	86	71	70	43	30	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	408	39.5	73.50	-	-	22	50	46	53	42	53	66	40	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	236	39.0	66.00	-	-	28	19	58	58	44	18	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	62	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	7	10	24	5	9	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class A	936	39.5	77.00	-	-	2	44	124	164	109	137	203	95	56	43	14	5	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	623	40.0	81.00	-	-	-	8	39	45	65	165	169	89	48	37	14	4	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	313	39.5	69.50	-	-	2	36	85	59	44	32	34	6	8	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	69	39.5	72.50	-	-	-	-	17	19	7	9	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	91	39.5	65.50	-	-	2	21	23	20	13	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B	2,268	39.5	63.00	20	98	379	418	444	360	170	135	89	40	26	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,041	40.0	67.50	-	24	113	151	188	171	124	100	83	40	26	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,167	39.0	59.50	20	74	266	267	256	189	46	35	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	110	40.0	68.00	-	-	8	18	27	21	3	23	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	267	39.5	61.50	-	16	36	39	71	87	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	602	38.0	57.50	18	41	142	178	127	56	30	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 9 at \$35 to \$40; 19 at \$40 to \$45.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 15 at \$35 to \$40; 57 at \$40 to \$45.

Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																											
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$70.00	\$70.00 and under \$75.00	\$75.00 and under \$80.00	\$80.00 and under \$85.00	\$85.00 and under \$90.00	\$90.00 and under \$95.00	\$95.00 and under \$100.00	\$100.00 and under \$105.00	\$105.00 and under \$110.00	\$110.00 and under \$115.00	\$115.00 and under \$120.00	\$120.00 and under \$125.00	\$125.00 and under \$130.00	\$130.00 and under \$135.00	\$135.00 and under \$140.00	\$140.00 and under \$145.00	\$145.00 and under \$150.00	\$150.00 and under \$155.00	\$155.00 and under \$160.00	\$160.00 and under \$165.00	\$165.00 and under \$170.00	\$170.00 and over						
Men																															
Draftsmen, leader	186	40.0	\$145.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	15	40	9	39	5	12	26	15	5	13						
Manufacturing	184	40.0	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	15	40	9	39	5	12	26	11	5	13						
Draftsmen, senior	1,114	40.0	120.50	10	10	-	1	20	11	47	115	120	118	83	147	70	119	92	50	29	41	22	8	1	-						
Manufacturing	1,071	40.0	120.50	10	10	-	1	18	9	46	110	116	118	79	141	65	111	92	49	27	40	20	8	1	-						
Draftmen, junior	642	40.0	94.50	14	32	45	90	84	80	76	63	75	37	14	6	3	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	596	40.0	93.50	14	32	41	86	80	76	72	62	75	36	13	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Women																															
Nurses, industrial (registered)	271	40.0	97.00	3	1	11	30	21	47	46	40	47	19	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	256	40.0	96.50	3	1	11	30	21	42	43	38	47	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

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

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.

Table A-3. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																	
			Under \$1.90	\$1.90 and under 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 2.70	2.70 2.80	2.80 2.90	2.90 3.00	3.00 3.10	3.10 3.20	3.20 3.30	3.30 3.40	3.40 3.50	3.50 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	513	2.90	-	8	5	4	30	17	7	45	89	52	58	43	21	46	3	5	4	76
Manufacturing	416	2.87	-	-	-	-	30	14	6	32	86	37	53	41	21	45	2	5	4	40
Nonmanufacturing	97	3.00	-	8	5	4	-	3	1	13	3	15	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	36
Electricians, maintenance	1,881	2.97	-	2	17	1	32	4	71	38	144	210	271	112	334	344	106	101	54	40
Manufacturing	1,722	2.97	-	2	-	1	32	2	66	37	135	210	250	110	237	343	105	100	54	38
Nonmanufacturing	159	2.89	-	-	17	-	-	2	5	1	9	-	21	2	97	1	1	1	-	2
Engineers, stationary	396	2.85	-	2	-	23	12	12	28	13	24	44	31	54	56	25	43	11	11	7
Manufacturing	316	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	13	21	41	30	54	53	25	42	11	10	7
Firemen, stationary boiler	524	2.50	39	-	33	34	28	53	72	52	52	48	19	78	6	8	-	-	2	-
Manufacturing	501	2.51	36	-	32	33	24	46	72	49	49	47	19	78	6	8	-	-	2	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,272	2.48	123	27	27	59	90	197	79	34	181	381	30	33	3	1	3	-	1	3
Manufacturing	1,193	2.51	104	19	21	38	71	194	77	34	181	380	30	33	3	1	3	-	1	3
Nonmanufacturing	79	2.06	19	8	6	21	19	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	1,300	2.87	-	1	10	4	43	27	55	65	202	114	172	168	87	94	187	54	3	14
Manufacturing	1,300	2.87	-	1	10	4	43	27	55	65	202	114	172	168	87	94	187	54	3	14
Machinists, maintenance	1,274	2.95	-	-	-	-	32	22	60	23	68	201	126	76	177	164	295	6	6	18
Manufacturing	1,270	2.95	-	-	-	-	32	22	60	23	68	201	122	76	177	164	295	6	6	18
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	778	2.77	-	-	-	2	9	8	7	39	199	235	79	102	66	32	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	315	2.83	-	-	-	2	9	1	7	18	67	36	20	58	65	32	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	463	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	21	132	199	59	44	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ³	350	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	9	111	176	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,765	2.60	1	3	49	7	166	29	74	204	235	110	176	90	282	16	107	202	6	2
Manufacturing	1,705	2.79	1	3	49	7	160	29	74	203	231	114	165	90	247	15	107	202	6	2
Millwrights	1,375	2.95	-	-	-	6	6	33	23	110	190	45	124	194	91	391	36	2	73	47
Manufacturing	1,327	2.94	-	-	-	8	6	33	23	110	190	45	124	194	66	386	36	2	73	29
Oilers	522	2.44	21	4	12	40	50	52	98	144	49	37	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	516	2.45	17	4	12	40	48	52	98	144	49	37	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	419	2.69	-	20	12	5	40	7	30	55	22	48	82	19	33	25	4	9	2	6
Manufacturing	281	2.84	-	-	2	5	21	6	9	5	13	48	81	19	29	25	4	6	2	6
Nonmanufacturing	138	2.39	-	20	10	-	19	1	21	50	9	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-
Finance ⁴	91	2.46	-	-	-	-	15	1	21	44	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	785	2.90	-	-	7	1	37	8	16	41	67	46	137	96	92	171	58	5	2	1
Manufacturing	783	2.90	-	-	7	1	37	8	16	41	67	45	137	95	92	171	58	5	2	1
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	136	2.85	-	-	-	-	29	2	2	-	8	3	5	20	8	57	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	136	2.85	-	-	-	-	29	2	2	-	8	3	5	20	8	57	2	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	1,889	3.07	-	-	-	50	-	3	9	83	92	110	134	169	142	290	371	353	47	36
Manufacturing	1,889	3.07	-	-	-	50	-	3	9	83	92	110	134	169	142	290	371	353	47	36

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² All workers were at \$1.80 to \$1.90.

³ Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	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	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00 and over
Elevator operators, passenger (men) -----	64	1.36	-	20	1	-	-	19	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	64	1.36	-	20	1	-	-	19	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	148	1.21	7	4	113	1	-	3	16	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	146	1.19	7	4	113	1	-	3	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards -----	1,086	2.31	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	15	55	59	68	71	152	164	290	84	76	38	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	937	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	35	49	61	58	130	153	252	82	76	38	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	149	2.11	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	12	20	10	7	13	22	11	38	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³ -----	98	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	5	16	8	7	13	21	11	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	3,473	1.91	114	50	90	50	65	106	251	155	246	440	156	191	489	744	154	81	86	1	3	-	1	-
Manufacturing -----	2,577	2.06	-	9	15	9	9	14	99	101	196	348	141	156	452	716	143	81	84	-	3	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	896	1.49	⁴ 114	41	75	41	56	92	152	54	50	92	15	35	37	28	11	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁵ -----	151	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	13	56	2	12	28	17	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Finance ³ -----	214	1.60	-	-	6	-	1	33	116	23	1	23	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	2,170	1.46	46	20	81	221	811	337	223	78	95	62	17	64	12	69	-	33	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	478	1.86	-	-	20	1	8	23	32	63	87	61	5	64	12	68	-	33	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,692	1.34	46	20	61	220	803	314	191	15	8	1	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³ -----	909	1.35	-	-	-	22	718	161	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	5,659	2.26	-	22	19	43	39	50	57	209	234	258	161	586	708	670	388	451	652	697	143	206	45	21
Manufacturing -----	3,683	2.25	-	-	-	5	5	-	24	85	221	177	123	464	639	441	318	408	450	57	11	191	43	21
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,976	2.29	-	22	19	38	34	50	33	124	13	81	38	122	69	229	70	43	202	640	132	15	2	-
Public utilities ⁵ -----	673	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	5	-	61	573	-	4	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	669	2.02	-	-	12	8	20	24	28	116	8	73	38	33	49	97	28	22	24	-	85	4	-	-
Order fillers -----	1,612	2.23	-	-	-	17	2	17	36	43	71	23	59	140	84	306	442	229	77	37	19	2	6	2
Manufacturing -----	972	2.27	-	-	-	15	-	5	-	26	18	12	16	101	46	234	216	172	58	36	9	2	4	2
Nonmanufacturing -----	640	2.16	-	-	-	2	2	12	36	17	53	11	43	39	38	72	226	57	19	1	10	-	2	-
Wholesale trade -----	388	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	29	8	36	27	24	71	68	57	18	-	10	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,465	2.23	-	-	2	-	5	38	45	37	46	69	74	130	146	122	160	384	98	44	43	18	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,219	2.28	-	-	-	-	2	22	17	29	42	39	59	103	94	95	147	383	78	44	43	18	-	4
Nonmanufacturing -----	246	1.99	-	-	2	-	3	16	28	8	4	30	15	27	52	27	13	1	20	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	229	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	4	4	30	15	27	52	27	13	1	20	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	539	1.71	-	5	22	33	5	18	77	141	125	37	-	3	11	6	30	6	4	12	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	423	1.77	-	5	10	25	5	6	25	121	113	37	-	3	11	6	30	6	4	12	4	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	503	2.24	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	17	22	15	37	34	25	60	76	101	46	23	9	8	5	-
Manufacturing -----	389	2.27	-	-	-	-	5	-	17	5	18	9	31	5	20	44	68	90	45	12	9	8	3	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	114	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	4	6	6	29	5	16	8	11	1	11	-	-	2	-
Wholesale trade -----	88	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	2	4	6	26	4	15	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks -----	510	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	39	44	81	77	59	28	44	59	15	2	21	13	4
Manufacturing -----	420	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	31	40	67	69	45	15	44	59	13	2	10	13	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	90	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	4	14	8	14	13	-	-	2	-	11	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	86	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	4	14	8	14	13	-	-	2	-	11	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	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	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00 and over		
Shipping and receiving clerks	275	2.34	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	19	3	5	-	22	22	21	34	44	18	29	22	18	-	9		
Manufacturing	152	2.40	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	2	1	-	-	2	20	15	20	18	11	19	18	17	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	123	2.28	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	13	1	4	-	20	2	6	14	26	7	10	4	1	-	9		
Truckdrivers ⁶	3,262	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	17	1	97	32	166	99	39	77	373	895	1263	174	6	15		
Manufacturing	970	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	13	-	7	15	34	39	24	71	208	242	127	162	5	15		
Nonmanufacturing	2,292	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	90	17	132	60	15	6	165	653	1136	12	1	-		
Public utilities ⁵	1,196	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	48	414	715	10	-	-		
Wholesale trade	461	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	90	2	-	-	-	-	60	79	226	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	277	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	144	69	-	26	19	4	1	3	-	-		
Manufacturing	75	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	9	-	26	15	4	1	3	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	202	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	132	60	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	1,035	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	17	-	7	22	12	17	25	32	154	374	353	10	4	-		
Manufacturing	436	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	13	-	7	10	12	17	14	26	114	165	37	10	3	-		
Nonmanufacturing	599	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	12	-	-	11	6	40	209	316	-	1	-		
Wholesale trade	115	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	75	28	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	1,330	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	10	2	5	-	107	395	693	11	2	15		
Manufacturing	191	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	-	38	41	73	9	2	15		
Nonmanufacturing	1,139	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	4	-	69	354	620	2	-	-		
Public utilities ⁵	552	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	304	227	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	310	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	55	90	21	140	-	-		
Truckers, power (forklift)	1,886	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	19	15	76	20	63	222	124	714	404	90	23	26	-	73		
Manufacturing	1,772	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	15	70	18	63	222	91	714	380	54	14	26	-	73		
Nonmanufacturing	114	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	2	-	-	33	-	24	36	9	-	-	-		
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	418	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	23	72	21	56	54	57	8	3	5	3	112		
Manufacturing	418	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	23	72	21	56	54	57	8	3	5	3	112		
Watchmen	630	1.77	-	22	8	47	72	23	117	25	33	36	30	22	41	43	85	5	20	-	-	1	-	-		
Manufacturing	443	1.87	-	-	7	40	23	13	82	5	31	18	28	22	28	42	85	-	19	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	187	1.54	-	22	1	7	49	10	35	20	2	18	2	-	13	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-		
Finance ³	108	1.48	-	11	-	6	23	6	34	13	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 70 at \$0.70 to \$0.80; 4 at \$0.80 to \$0.90; and 40 at \$0.90 to \$1.⁵ Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.⁶ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.⁷ Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$3 to \$3.20; 17 at \$3.20 to \$3.40; 94 at \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Appendix : Occupational 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 economists 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 memorandums, 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.

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

CLERK, ACCOUNTING—Continued

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 adjustments 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.

KEYPUNCH 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 keypunch machine, following written information on records. May duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. May keep 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 memorandums 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 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.

TYPIST—Continued

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

TYPIST—Continued

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 TECHNICAL**DRAFTSMAN, 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 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;

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued

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 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 POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, 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 boilerroom 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

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

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 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

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; 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 MOVEMENT

ELEVATOR 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 gate-men 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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER—Continued

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

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING—Continued

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Continued

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.

Occupational Wage Surveys

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 60 major labor markets during late 1959 and early 1960. These bulletins, when available, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown below.

A summary bulletin containing data for all labor markets, combined with additional analysis will be issued early in 1961.



