

# Occupational Wage Survey

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

**JANUARY 1960**

**Bulletin No. 1265-25**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**James P. Mitchell, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

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## 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 Detroit area reports for December 1951, October 1953, October 1955, and January 1959. The reports also include data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. A directory indicating dates of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

A current report on occupational earnings is also available for gray iron foundries in the Detroit area (May 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—Detroit, Mich.

## 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,<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 Detroit, Mich.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division,<sup>2</sup> January 1960

Industry division	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments	
	Within scope of study <sup>1</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study	Studied
All divisions .....	1,254	272	634,400	461,550
Manufacturing .....	498	102	447,500	352,910
Nonmanufacturing .....	756	170	186,900	108,640
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	76	29	47,200	35,550
Wholesale trade .....	191	34	23,500	8,060
Retail trade <sup>5</sup> .....	124	30	58,900	39,160
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	151	37	28,800	17,580
Services <sup>6</sup> .....	214	40	28,500	8,290

<sup>1</sup> The Detroit Metropolitan Area (Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb 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 payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation (101 in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade; 51 in wholesale trade, finance, and services). 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>4</sup> Railroads were included; taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. Detroit's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes data for 2 large department stores.

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

Table 2. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Detroit, Mich., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Percent increases from--			
	January 1959 to January 1960	October 1955 to January 1959	October 1953 to October 1955	December 1951 to October 1953
All industries:				
Office clerical (women) .....	3.1	19.8	7.5	11.8
Industrial nurses (women) .....	4.1	20.2	7.9	10.2
Skilled maintenance (men) .....	3.0	17.0	8.3	11.0
Unskilled plant (men) .....	3.4	15.8	6.2	10.0
Manufacturing:				
Office clerical (women) .....	3.9	23.3	7.1	12.0
Industrial nurses (women) .....	4.0	20.7	7.9	10.1
Skilled maintenance (men) .....	3.1	17.2	8.1	11.1
Unskilled plant (men) .....	3.2	17.6	6.4	8.0



### Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are percents of change in salaries of women office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and in average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the percents of change 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 percentages 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; 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 October 1953 and October 1955 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 other years was computed and the dif-

ference between the result and 100 is the percent of change from one period to another.

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 percent of change measures, 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 proportions 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 percents of change 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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

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	\$120.00-125.00	\$125.00-130.00	\$130.00-135.00	\$135.00-140.00	\$140.00 and over						
<b>Men</b>																															
Clerks, accounting, class A	1,581	40.0	\$118.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	14	42	35	71	54	127	138	188	195	130	143	137	219	82						
Manufacturing	1,187	40.0	119.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	1	49	30	84	111	163	179	116	106	110	173	45							
Nonmanufacturing	394	39.5	112.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	13	23	34	22	24	43	27	25	16	14	37	27	46	2	37					
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	87	39.5	111.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	6	1	13	22	5	3	14	6	-	2						
Wholesale trade	196	39.5	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	14	-	16	6	9	3	10	11	21	21	46	21							
Services	74	39.0	105.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	14	3	-	28	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14						
Clerks, accounting, class B	395	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	16	10	24	21	22	50	39	40	31	46	25	15	22	24	5	4	1	-	-						
Manufacturing	129	40.0	101.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	6	25	18	19	15	12	10	3	4	1	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	266	40.0	80.50	-	-	-	16	10	24	21	21	49	25	34	6	28	6	-	10	14	2	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	47	39.5	91.00	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	5	13	4	-	5	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	132	38.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	8	33	19	14	2	22	-	-	2	9	2	-	-	-	-						
Clerks, order	700	40.0	112.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	1	33	9	26	62	44	111	15	71	41	70	65	24	38	77						
Manufacturing	217	40.0	119.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	9	6	24	24	3	5	7	31	36	6	16	43							
Nonmanufacturing	483	40.0	109.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	33	7	17	56	20	87	12	66	34	39	29	18	22	34						
Wholesale trade	451	40.0	109.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	33	7	16	56	16	84	11	45	34	39	29	16	22	34						
Clerks, payroll	249	40.0	110.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	5	17	5	18	6	22	32	32	29	12	15	10	27	10						
Manufacturing	196	40.0	116.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	4	3	5	22	25	32	27	9	15	9	27	10						
Nonmanufacturing	53	40.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	15	1	15	1	-	7	-	2	3	-	1	-	-						
Office boys	627	39.0	62.50	-	22	52	98	118	117	66	60	22	36	13	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	250	39.5	68.50	-	2	10	20	48	30	18	48	17	32	11	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	377	38.5	58.50	-	20	42	78	70	87	48	12	5	4	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	103	38.0	64.50	-	6	-	4	10	52	13	2	1	4	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>5</sup>	97	39.0	53.50	-	12	23	18	19	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	104	38.0	56.00	-	-	18	34	23	10	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Tabulating-machine operators	798	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	17	44	70	46	98	125	143	104	51	33	25	9	5	3	6						
Manufacturing	503	40.0	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	29	19	54	97	103	77	44	30	16	7	1	3	6							
Nonmanufacturing	295	40.0	91.50	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	16	29	41	27	44	28	40	27	7	3	9	2	4	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	75	39.5	101.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	7	12	22	17	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	65	40.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	23	5	6	8	7	8	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>5</sup>	91	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	13	24	8	6	19	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
<b>Women</b>																															
Billers, machine (billing machine)	400	39.0	74.50	-	2	1	28	10	73	44	41	84	42	16	25	18	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	196	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	22	5	24	12	13	49	12	9	24	10	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	204	38.5	71.50	-	2	1	6	5	49	32	28	35	30	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	188	40.0	65.50	-	5	9	15	37	20	41	16	21	11	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	52	39.5	78.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	3	11	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	136	40.0	61.00	-	5	9	15	37	20	25	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	53	40.0	63.00	-	5	4	-	11	5	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Estimates for all industries, nonmanufacturing, and public utilities include data for railroads (SIC 40), omitted from the scope of all labor market wage surveys made before the winter of 1959-60. Where significant, the effect of the inclusion of railroads is greatest on the data shown separately for the public utilities division. The trend of earnings in selected occupational groups in all industries, excluding railroads, appears in table 2.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																											
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$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	120.00-125.00	125.00-130.00	130.00-135.00	135.00-140.00	140.00 and over						
<b>Women—Continued</b>																															
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	511	39.5	\$85.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	48	81	54	81	87	24	32	38	41	3	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	239	39.5	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	8	46	58	15	27	38	21	3	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	272	39.5	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	33	76	46	35	29	9	5	-	20	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	51	38.5	95.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	22	4	2	-	2	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup>	147	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	62	40	13	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,722	39.5	70.00	-	2	22	125	263	338	307	159	89	79	119	91	75	42	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	463	40.0	81.50	-	-	-	7	23	29	32	73	36	48	50	67	57	36	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,259	39.5	66.00	-	2	22	118	240	309	275	86	53	31	69	24	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	42	39.5	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	10	4	2	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	76	40.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	16	2	15	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	150	40.5	66.00	-	-	17	15	13	21	27	19	17	-	17	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup>	872	39.5	62.50	-	2	5	97	227	279	176	39	10	15	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	119	39.0	74.00	-	-	-	6	-	7	68	2	-	10	14	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, accounting, class A	1,001	39.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	3	5	37	58	100	155	110	91	66	105	85	74	55	31	14	6	-	-	-	-	6			
Manufacturing	336	40.0	108.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	10	22	15	48	62	62	48	28	12	6	-	-	-	-	3			
Nonmanufacturing	665	39.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	37	57	100	136	100	69	51	57	23	12	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3			
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	103	39.5	95.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	15	2	23	34	10	6	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	123	39.5	86.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	48	20	1	7	10	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	133	40.5	83.00	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	10	29	23	24	3	-	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	161	39.0	81.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	27	37	16	19	13	7	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	145	38.0	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	34	35	29	3	7	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
Clerks, accounting, class B	2,380	39.5	72.00	-	18	87	146	241	332	276	385	173	224	185	133	81	60	31	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	610	39.5	85.50	-	-	6	6	10	22	25	64	55	93	82	81	71	58	31	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,770	39.5	67.50	-	18	81	140	231	310	251	321	118	131	103	52	10	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	410	39.0	76.00	-	-	-	8	5	61	55	60	45	81	46	46	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	224	39.5	70.50	-	-	-	7	-	43	41	83	27	15	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	538	41.0	59.50	-	18	54	104	110	76	79	66	23	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	394	38.5	66.00	-	-	27	12	89	88	50	53	13	22	34	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	204	38.0	69.00	-	-	-	9	27	42	26	59	10	6	18	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerks, file, class A	658	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	19	31	57	44	43	39	17	36	103	249	12	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	252	39.0	70.50	-	-	-	11	31	55	38	43	23	11	13	3	21	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	143	39.0	67.00	-	-	-	11	18	37	24	26	14	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerks, file, class B	1,691	39.5	59.00	20	73	303	292	292	378	97	68	22	20	93	21	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	365	40.0	67.50	-	-	25	13	59	134	26	14	11	16	43	16	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,326	39.0	56.50	20	73	278	279	233	244	71	54	11	4	50	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	130	38.5	61.50	-	14	13	23	12	27	8	12	8	1	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	167	39.5	61.50	-	-	20	27	41	18	28	27	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	245	40.0	55.00	20	23	19	34	56	68	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	504	39.0	55.50	-	-	108	150	90	128	24	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	280	38.0	55.00	-	36	118	45	34	3	-	-	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerks, order	444	40.0	76.00	-	3	22	57	7	32	27	53	53	47	35	37	42	15	5	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	134	39.5	84.50	-	-	-	9	-	3	10	6	15	11	17	32	27	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	310	40.0	72.00	-	3	22	48	7	29	17	47	38	36	18	5	15	14	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	188	39.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	22	11	41	34	31	14	1	9	14	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	57	40.0	56.50	-	3	7	24	6	5	5	3	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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

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	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 140.00 and over	
<b>Women—Continued</b>																										
Clerks, payroll	1,118	39.5	\$84.50	-	-	26	12	37	47	78	121	115	140	115	92	117	73	71	19	39	2	5	5	4	-	
Manufacturing	669	40.0	91.00	-	-	6	3	4	29	13	35	58	96	61	67	97	65	70	16	35	2	3	5	4	-	
Nonmanufacturing	449	39.0	75.50	-	-	20	9	33	18	65	86	57	44	54	25	20	8	1	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	129	39.0	74.50	-	-	5	11	6	23	26	15	20	5	8	5	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	103	40.0	65.50	-	-	15	4	18	9	10	24	14	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	143	37.5	77.50	-	-	5	-	3	2	26	25	17	7	47	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comptometer operators	1,707	40.0	81.00	-	14	21	34	42	114	301	130	116	197	119	223	237	123	30	5	-	1	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	1,052	40.0	87.50	-	-	6	-	6	38	99	76	47	130	98	184	221	111	30	5	-	1	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	655	39.5	71.00	-	14	15	34	36	76	202	54	69	67	21	39	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	76	39.0	82.00	-	-	2	4	4	4	3	12	8	9	-	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	196	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	-	35	25	28	26	47	14	3	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	143	39.5	66.00	-	14	10	12	17	10	20	9	24	11	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup>	83	39.5	63.50	-	-	-	15	10	26	19	3	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	148	38.5	70.00	-	-	11	13	17	20	24	14	9	5	19	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	67	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	9	1	17	13	7	4	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	81	37.0	66.00	-	-	11	13	8	19	7	1	2	1	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Keypunch operators	1,957	39.5	80.50	-	11	16	59	101	111	280	176	192	166	160	217	280	172	14	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	944	40.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	5	9	51	43	77	102	127	163	212	139	14	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,013	39.5	72.00	-	11	16	59	96	102	229	133	115	64	33	54	68	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	299	39.0	80.50	-	6	6	4	-	13	64	25	28	22	13	51	63	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	170	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	1	3	14	36	16	43	13	9	1	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	92	40.0	62.50	-	5	2	11	12	19	18	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	324	39.5	65.50	-	-	8	27	70	50	47	62	33	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	128	39.0	67.00	-	-	-	16	11	6	64	13	3	4	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Office girls	302	39.5	63.50	-	5	12	93	38	55	12	21	16	9	11	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	131	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	13	18	6	7	21	16	9	11	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	171	39.5	55.00	-	5	12	80	20	49	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	78	39.5	54.00	-	-	2	51	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Secretaries	4,785	39.5	98.00	-	-	-	6	37	81	158	154	271	335	503	476	539	598	570	337	311	165	106	57	45	36	
Manufacturing	2,557	40.0	106.00	-	-	-	-	2	38	23	42	63	136	168	296	388	482	291	276	155	74	55	39	29		
Nonmanufacturing	2,228	38.5	88.50	-	-	-	6	37	79	120	131	229	272	367	308	243	210	88	46	35	10	32	2	6	7	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	343	39.0	94.50	-	-	2	8	6	6	8	10	11	37	31	86	25	46	26	21	6	2	16	-	2		
Wholesale trade	376	39.5	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	18	89	87	54	41	17	13	6	5	3	2	2	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	236	40.0	87.00	-	-	1	3	6	6	19	25	28	38	28	18	19	18	17	2	4	-	8	-	1		
Finance <sup>5</sup>	751	38.5	85.00	-	-	3	21	43	54	49	99	75	148	89	61	66	24	10	3	-	5	-	1	-		
Services	522	37.0	88.50	-	-	-	-	5	24	32	28	73	33	73	61	97	63	8	-	16	3	-	-	6		
Stenographers, general	5,891	39.5	87.00	-	-	24	55	166	277	387	387	420	691	626	756	1141	482	180	150	104	45	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	4,012	40.0	92.50	-	-	-	13	50	82	118	138	162	477	484	555	1033	444	163	144	104	45	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,879	39.0	76.50	-	24	42	116	195	269	249	258	214	142	201	108	38	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	390	39.5	87.50	-	-	2	8	12	22	37	23	31	40	109	68	18	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	491	39.5	79.50	-	-	-	14	43	18	80	94	98	70	19	32	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup>	96	40.0	67.00	-	-	2	2	20	15	28	5	9	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>5</sup>	455	39.5	70.00	-	-	4	17	60	87	55	75	73	41	16	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	447	37.0	71.50	-	-	18	21	14	38	146	52	59	35	12	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stenographers, technical	206	39.0	99.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	19	12	31	21	57	19	14	24	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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																											
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$ 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	\$ 120.00 125.00	\$ 125.00 130.00	\$ 130.00 135.00	\$ 135.00 140.00	\$ 140.00 and over						
<b>Women—Continued</b>																															
Switchboard operators .....	1,067	40.0	\$77.00	7	7	33	89	72	53	74	121	129	52	160	113	126	23	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	403	40.0	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	33	35	90	70	120	23	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	664	40.0	69.00	7	7	33	89	72	53	59	110	96	17	70	43	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	82	39.5	87.50	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	44	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade .....	125	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	32	56	2	8	11	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup> .....	100	40.5	64.50	-	4	5	22	18	16	27	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	148	40.5	66.00	7	7	9	2	22	7	29	36	17	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services .....	209	40.0	61.00	-	-	19	82	28	16	12	14	18	-	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Switchboard operator-receptionists .....	832	39.5	73.00	6	2	13	46	31	140	97	143	145	67	49	53	9	14	3	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	414	40.0	75.50	-	-	-	-	16	78	42	65	94	18	30	46	7	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	418	39.0	70.00	6	2	13	46	15	62	55	78	51	49	19	7	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	56	39.0	70.50	-	2	-	6	4	9	-	10	10	8	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade .....	119	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	31	25	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup> .....	61	39.5	65.00	-	-	7	11	9	-	8	7	8	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	102	39.0	68.00	-	-	-	15	2	24	13	26	8	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services .....	80	38.0	63.00	6	-	6	14	-	17	18	4	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators .....	300	39.5	88.50	-	-	2	1	7	5	25	36	18	27	31	14	37	51	35	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	141	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	16	11	29	44	18	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	159	39.5	80.00	-	-	2	1	7	5	25	35	14	20	15	3	8	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	44	38.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	3	3	5	1	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	58	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	7	13	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transcribing-machine operators, general .....	533	39.5	73.50	-	-	17	17	77	61	68	61	59	44	46	15	52	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	148	40.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	17	26	23	8	15	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	385	39.5	68.50	-	-	17	17	77	60	62	44	33	21	38	-	1	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	183	39.0	65.00	-	-	14	8	48	31	24	21	17	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class A .....	3,070	40.0	87.50	-	-	-	5	54	82	143	186	136	366	540	543	884	93	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	2,402	40.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	27	70	49	298	501	484	838	91	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	668	39.0	75.00	-	-	5	54	76	116	116	87	68	39	59	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	179	38.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	54	9	5	35	11	49	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade .....	129	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	54	13	1	8	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	279	39.5	69.50	-	-	4	54	49	33	36	62	26	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class B .....	4,105	39.5	68.00	5	32	80	477	575	772	520	425	311	345	381	116	40	13	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	1,771	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	52	54	185	209	260	213	264	357	113	38	13	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,334	39.0	61.00	5	32	80	425	521	587	311	165	98	81	24	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	197	39.0	68.00	5	4	5	19	17	27	17	30	41	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade .....	312	39.5	69.50	-	-	9	50	36	52	79	24	43	14	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade <sup>6</sup> .....	241	40.0	58.00	-	28	7	37	60	57	37	5	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	1,043	38.5	58.50	-	-	62	275	198	300	174	16	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services .....	541	39.0	60.00	-	-	6	85	196	167	31	35	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<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: 22 at \$140 to \$150; 8 at \$150 to \$160; 7 at \$160 and over.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 14 at \$140 to \$145; 23 at \$145 to \$150; 6 at \$150 and over.<sup>5</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>6</sup> Excludes data for 2 large department stores.

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

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 \$75.00	\$75.00 and under \$80.00	\$80.00 to \$85.00	\$85.00 to \$90.00	\$90.00 to \$95.00	\$95.00 to \$100.00	\$100.00 to \$105.00	\$105.00 to \$110.00	\$110.00 to \$115.00	\$115.00 to \$120.00	\$120.00 to \$125.00	\$125.00 to \$130.00	\$130.00 to \$135.00	\$135.00 to \$140.00	\$140.00 to \$145.00	\$145.00 to \$150.00	\$150.00 to \$155.00	\$155.00 to \$160.00	\$160.00 to \$165.00	\$165.00 to \$170.00	\$170.00 to \$175.00	\$175.00 and over	
<b>Men</b>																										
Draftsmen, leader .....	719	40.0	\$163.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	5	46	54	52	87	73	103	40	65	179		
Manufacturing .....	498	40.0	163.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	46	40	50	46	53	41	25	36	2145		
Nonmanufacturing .....	221	40.0	163.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14	2	41	20	62	15	29	34		
Services .....	211	40.0	164.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	39	18	62	15	29	34		
Draftsmen, senior .....	2,839	40.0	141.50	-	-	2	-	6	18	45	26	94	186	205	203	283	281	337	184	268	140	170	181	109	101	
Manufacturing .....	2,022	40.0	141.50	-	-	2	-	5	18	33	17	38	139	138	177	190	243	212	147	176	117	97	169	66	38	
Nonmanufacturing .....	817	40.0	143.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	9	56	47	67	26	93	38	125	37	92	23	73	12	43	63	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	142	39.0	129.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	37	14	19	17	11	1	5	7	13	-	-	4	-	
Services .....	669	40.0	146.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	50	9	52	5	76	27	124	32	85	10	73	12	39	63	
Draftsmen, junior .....	1,338	40.0	98.50	176	42	59	100	163	133	217	124	79	71	57	34	24	17	23	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	926	40.0	100.50	100	28	18	64	104	117	147	115	69	69	37	22	10	17	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	412	39.5	94.50	76	14	41	36	59	16	70	9	10	2	20	12	14	-	18	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	49	39.0	104.00	-	-	-	7	6	3	20	5	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	354	39.5	93.50	75	14	40	29	52	13	44	4	10	2	18	10	10	-	18	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Tracers .....	241	40.0	91.00	629	15	25	40	51	41	7	15	10	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	199	40.0	90.00	25	9	22	38	51	32	7	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Women</b>																										
Nurses, industrial (registered) .....	497	40.0	102.00	5	12	14	26	48	98	71	129	54	30	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	445	40.0	103.00	-	6	13	19	38	85	70	126	53	28	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	52	39.5	93.00	5	6	1	7	10	13	1	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 34 at \$175 to \$180; 34 at \$180 to \$190; 36 at \$190 to \$200; 38 at \$200 to \$210; 3 at \$210 and over.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> All workers were at \$70 to \$75.<sup>5</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 33 at \$50 to \$60; 36 at \$60 to \$70; 7 at \$70 to \$75.<sup>6</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at under \$70; 26 at \$70 to \$75.

NOTE: See note on p. 4, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under 2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00 and over
Carpenters, maintenance .....	936	\$2.96	1	3	4	15	5	43	30	12	30	26	307	123	283	5	21	-	21	7	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	722	3.01	-	3	-	-	-	6	10	1	22	16	247	118	282	4	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	214	2.80	1	-	4	15	5	37	20	11	8	10	60	5	1	12	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	84	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	-	1	10	46	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	70	2.60	-	-	-	13	5	21	10	2	6	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance .....	3,747	3.16	-	-	1	19	1	-	21	33	9	109	404	551	810	1448	203	1	30	-	4	51	33	19
Manufacturing .....	3,494	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	6	97	397	545	799	1438	62	1	30	-	-	51	25	19	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	253	3.11	-	-	1	19	1	-	11	19	3	12	7	6	11	10	141	-	-	4	-	8	-	-
Engineers, stationary .....	692	3.05	13	-	6	25	9	29	13	35	33	45	81	53	142	59	26	38	10	11	11	27	20	6
Manufacturing .....	506	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	30	17	72	53	128	48	15	30	10	10	5	27	20	6	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	186	2.71	13	-	6	25	9	29	9	4	3	28	9	-	14	11	11	8	-	1	6	-	-	-
Services .....	98	2.67	8	-	6	24	-	13	-	3	-	16	1	-	12	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	713	2.57	66	17	83	48	75	20	26	62	48	79	78	92	7	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	596	2.65	9	12	61	48	75	15	26	59	27	76	77	92	7	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	117	2.12	57	5	22	-	-	5	-	3	21	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	77	1.92	450	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance .....	757	2.45	22	-	4	25	291	141	152	48	40	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	607	2.46	-	-	-	14	279	121	95	45	24	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	150	2.40	522	-	4	11	12	20	57	3	16	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	82	2.54	-	-	1	1	9	18	48	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom .....	2,704	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	136	57	47	286	663	1248	196	58	1	3	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	2,703	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	136	57	47	286	663	1248	196	58	1	3	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance .....	1,119	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	4	3	15	71	315	117	451	28	19	39	42	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	1,106	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	4	3	11	70	307	117	451	28	19	39	42	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) .....	1,390	2.87	9	-	-	41	30	26	47	45	61	450	414	93	161	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	542	2.93	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	12	41	136	135	40	144	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	848	2.83	9	-	-	41	20	16	37	33	20	314	279	53	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	612	2.89	2	-	-	2	1	2	16	32	18	242	231	53	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	160	2.61	7	-	-	39	14	14	-	-	-	42	40	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance .....	3,033	3.12	-	-	5	24	-	8	8	18	76	314	299	289	342	1337	234	1	42	15	15	-	-	6
Manufacturing .....	2,778	3.13	-	-	1	24	-	5	8	6	76	234	288	287	339	1334	97	1	42	15	15	-	-	6
Nonmanufacturing .....	255	3.09	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	12	-	80	11	2	3	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights .....	3,189	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	34	53	405	382	1864	425	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	3,185	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	34	53	405	382	1860	425	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers .....	1,050	2.54	2	12	-	7	59	377	364	155	33	20	12	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	1,034	2.55	-	-	-	7	57	377	364	155	33	20	12	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance .....	824	2.90	1	-	27	18	11	16	23	6	160	103	60	187	138	3	52	13	4	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	619	2.95	-	-	3	-	3	5	6	4	100	102	60	185	138	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	205	2.75	1	-	24	18	8	11	17	2	60	1	-	2	-	3	52	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	112	2.79	1	-	8	18	5	11	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance .....	2,157	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	3	73	496	215	1166	10	157	5	-	-	-	7	-	-
Manufacturing .....	2,080	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	3	66	496	215	1164	8	97	5	-	-	-	7	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under \$ 2.00	\$ 2.00 and under 2.10	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.00 and over
Plumbers, maintenance .....	97	\$2.87	-	-	2	9	-	8	10	-	1	20	9	7	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Manufacturing .....	54	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	6	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance .....	446	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	60	107	241	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	435	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	52	107	241	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers .....	5,222	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	44	17	244	408	1019	3258	110	5	25	5	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	5,221	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	44	17	244	408	1019	3257	110	5	25	5	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at under \$1.70; 14 at \$1.70 to \$1.80; 17 at \$1.80 to \$1.90; 15 at \$1.90 to \$2.<sup>5</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$1.50 to \$1.60; 10 at \$1.60 to \$1.70; 9 at \$1.70 to \$1.80; 1 at \$1.80 to \$1.90.

NOTE: See note on p. 4, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

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	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00 and over	
Elevator operators, passenger (men) .....	169	\$1.85	-	-	21	2	15	16	28	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	81	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	65	1.35	-	-	21	2	15	16	7	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) .....	625	1.26	48	51	59	71	353	5	26	-	1	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	623	1.26	48	51	59	71	353	5	24	-	1	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> .....	107	1.01	48	37	6	9	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	392	1.29	-	-	46	62	280	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	94	1.27	-	14	7	-	70	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards .....	3,310	2.56	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	12	20	39	68	45	34	73	216	143	1101	753	792	5	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	3,046	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	56	-	24	51	216	113	1046	751	771	5	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	264	2.20	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	12	20	26	12	45	10	22	30	55	2	21	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>5</sup> .....	148	1.93	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	12	18	26	12	43	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

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	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00 and over
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	8,815	\$ 2.07	37	105	218	239	239	448	313	264	189	120	306	249	655	1988	2684	498	124	67	40	2	30	-
Manufacturing -----	6,179	2.27	-	-	-	-	19	70	42	4	15	45	33	185	614	1859	2577	481	104	59	40	2	30	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,636	1.60	37	105	218	239	220	378	271	260	174	75	273	64	41	129	107	17	20	8	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> -----	396	2.05	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	12	11	19	152	15	11	118	20	15	10	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	183	1.97	-	-	-	-	7	16	18	12	14	7	9	16	7	11	61	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> -----	895	1.37	37	70	94	201	144	114	106	30	47	7	9	11	14	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>5</sup> -----	605	1.56	-	-	2	4	52	134	128	203	41	33	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	557	1.56	-	35	122	34	12	114	11	3	61	9	99	21	6	-	18	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	2,759	1.52	-	172	87	521	885	300	132	13	2	67	23	42	124	279	74	22	16	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	766	2.03	-	-	-	38	91	10	13	11	1	56	12	42	101	279	74	22	16	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,993	1.32	-	172	87	483	794	290	119	2	1	11	11	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> -----	47	1.72	-	3	4	2	8	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> -----	269	1.19	-	105	19	68	56	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>5</sup> -----	1,096	1.33	-	2	13	306	675	3	93	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	561	1.33	-	55	51	107	55	263	24	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	10,908	2.32	-	102	28	60	104	82	53	109	57	736	266	161	296	930	3700	1611	1243	1144	74	118	24	10
Manufacturing -----	7,822	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1	229	252	89	77	796	3257	1348	1130	448	-	-	113	-	10
Nonmanufacturing -----	3,086	2.18	-	102	28	60	104	82	53	37	56	507	14	72	219	134	443	263	113	696	74	5	24	-
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> -----	1,001	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	48	112	100	81	645	2	5	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,128	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	46	441	6	55	71	60	166	87	32	51	72	-	24	-	-
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> -----	930	1.79	-	84	28	60	104	82	45	27	9	65	8	16	141	26	165	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers -----	2,121	2.33	-	16	10	2	-	5	26	15	46	200	44	85	45	106	205	1006	76	139	36	-	10	49
Manufacturing -----	722	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	45	170	334	40	62	11	-	1	49
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,399	2.25	-	16	10	2	-	5	26	15	46	197	44	78	45	61	35	672	36	77	25	-	9	-
Wholesale trade -----	938	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	12	45	179	42	77	23	41	34	345	5	77	25	-	9	-
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> -----	322	2.30	-	11	-	2	-	4	3	3	1	18	2	1	22	20	-	204	31	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,350	2.30	-	-	6	1	2	6	50	17	32	2	3	21	8	431	446	128	58	57	33	45	4	-
Manufacturing -----	1,157	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	431	387	128	58	34	9	45	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	193	2.14	-	-	6	1	2	6	12	17	32	2	3	2	-	-	59	-	-	23	24	-	4	-
Wholesale trade -----	155	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	23	24	-	4	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	462	2.21	-	10	2	4	-	-	5	18	7	-	-	6	104	6	276	16	4	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	435	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	7	-	-	-	104	6	276	16	4	4	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	411	2.27	-	-	-	7	14	4	8	7	10	6	2	6	23	64	3	24	138	63	19	1	4	8
Manufacturing -----	273	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	64	-	24	122	42	3	1	3	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	138	2.15	-	-	-	7	14	4	8	7	10	6	2	6	9	-	3	-	16	21	16	-	1	8
Wholesale trade -----	59	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	20	13	-	1	8
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> -----	64	1.89	-	-	-	7	2	4	8	5	3	6	1	6	9	-	2	-	8	1	2	-	-	-
Shipping clerks -----	538	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	14	4	31	41	22	5	19	228	66	29	21	23	27	-
Manufacturing -----	368	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	13	3	18	223	44	5	9	22	20
Nonmanufacturing -----	170	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	14	1	31	33	9	2	1	5	22	24	12	1	7	-
Wholesale trade -----	74	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	12	-	7	-
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	1,362	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28	18	46	62	49	789	173	51	40	30	16	47	-
Manufacturing -----	984	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	40	21	683	82	42	29	30	8	31	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	378	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28	9	37	22	28	106	91	9	11	-	8	16	-
Wholesale trade -----	228	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	28	7	28	-	20	90	14	5	1	-	8	15	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1960)

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	\$ 1.20 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 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 3.00 and over	
Truckdrivers <sup>7</sup> .....	6,432	\$2.64	-	2	-	-	-	2	28	12	9	2	13	235	82	190	392	655	601	908	1450	1583	61	207	
Manufacturing .....	2,609	2.60	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	18	182	207	432	519	621	338	46	9	207	
Nonmanufacturing .....	3,823	2.67	-	2	-	-	-	2	28	12	9	2	13	205	64	8	185	223	82	287	1112	1537	52	-	
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> .....	1,785	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	8	21	200	25	13	36	1476	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	1,243	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	42	-	161	7	17	25	687	43	52	-	
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> .....	666	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	-	-	5	18	-	3	16	40	159	383	18	-	-	
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) .....	456	2.39	-	2	-	-	-	2	25	12	7	2	1	38	22	6	19	85	57	112	66	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	297	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	4	76	53	108	26	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	159	2.17	-	2	-	-	-	2	25	12	7	2	1	8	22	6	15	9	4	4	40	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) .....	2,201	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	132	60	139	349	463	155	281	232	159	9	207
Manufacturing .....	1,339	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	137	179	280	147	134	200	28	9	207	
Nonmanufacturing .....	862	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	132	42	2	170	183	8	147	32	131	-	-
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> .....	310	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	167	5	-	-	130	-	-	
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> .....	184	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	-	145	17	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) .....	3,175	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	65	-	45	9	76	267	401	989	1269	52	-	
Manufacturing .....	803	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	9	45	203	378	105	18	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,372	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	65	-	-	-	31	64	23	884	1251	52	-	
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> .....	1,248	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	16	-	10	1191	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	688	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	8	13	508	42	52	-	
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) .....	276	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	44	28	83	105	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	58	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	41	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	218	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	83	105	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> .....	144	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	105	-	-	
Truckers, power (forklift) .....	3,878	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	-	46	176	50	201	2257	947	50	24	95	14	9	
Manufacturing .....	3,446	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	156	50	181	2131	769	29	12	77	14	9	
Nonmanufacturing .....	432	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	-	28	20	-	20	126	178	21	12	18	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> .....	108	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	60	21	12	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	195	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	28	-	-	-	31	112	-	-	18	-	-	
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> .....	129	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	20	-	19	81	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than forklift) .....	1,052	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	57	761	110	7	7	20	-	76
Watchmen .....	733	1.67	-	64	79	62	118	35	31	45	32	59	12	1	7	58	19	76	3	2	-	17	13	-	
Manufacturing .....	278	2.05	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	18	21	44	-	-	3	38	16	74	3	1	-	17	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	455	1.44	-	64	79	22	118	35	31	27	11	15	12	1	4	20	3	2	-	1	-	-	10	-	
Public utilities <sup>6</sup> .....	34	2.12	-	-	6	2	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	-	
Retail trade <sup>3</sup> .....	80	1.39	-	4	8	16	10	26	3	6	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	277	1.30	-	60	71	-	106	-	7	16	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<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> Excludes data for 2 large department stores.<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 25 at \$0.80 to \$0.90; 23 at \$0.90 to \$1.<sup>5</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>6</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>7</sup> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.<sup>8</sup> All workers were at \$3.20 to \$3.30.

NOTE: See note on p. 4, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

## 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 memorandum, 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 plating 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.

**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

**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.

**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; shelve; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve *one or more of the following*: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or

**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, U.S. 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.

Bulletins for the areas listed below are now available.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-1, price 20 cents  
 Seattle, Wash., August 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-2, price 25 cents  
 Dallas, Tex., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-3, price 20 cents  
 Buffalo, N.Y., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-4, price 20 cents  
 St. Louis, Mo., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-5, price 25 cents  
 Miami, Fla., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-6, price 20 cents  
 Baltimore, Md., September 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-7, price 15 cents  
 Boston, Mass., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-8, price 25 cents  
 Dayton, Ohio, December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-9, price 25 cents

Canton, Ohio, December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-10, price 25 cents  
 Denver, Colo., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-11, price 25 cents  
 Portland, Maine, November 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-12, price 20 cents  
 Fort Worth, Tex., November 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-13, price 25 cents  
 Jacksonville, Fla., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-14, price 25 cents  
 San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., November 1959—  
 BLS Bull. 1265-15, price 25 cents



