

# **Occupational Wage Survey**

**LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
APRIL 1960**

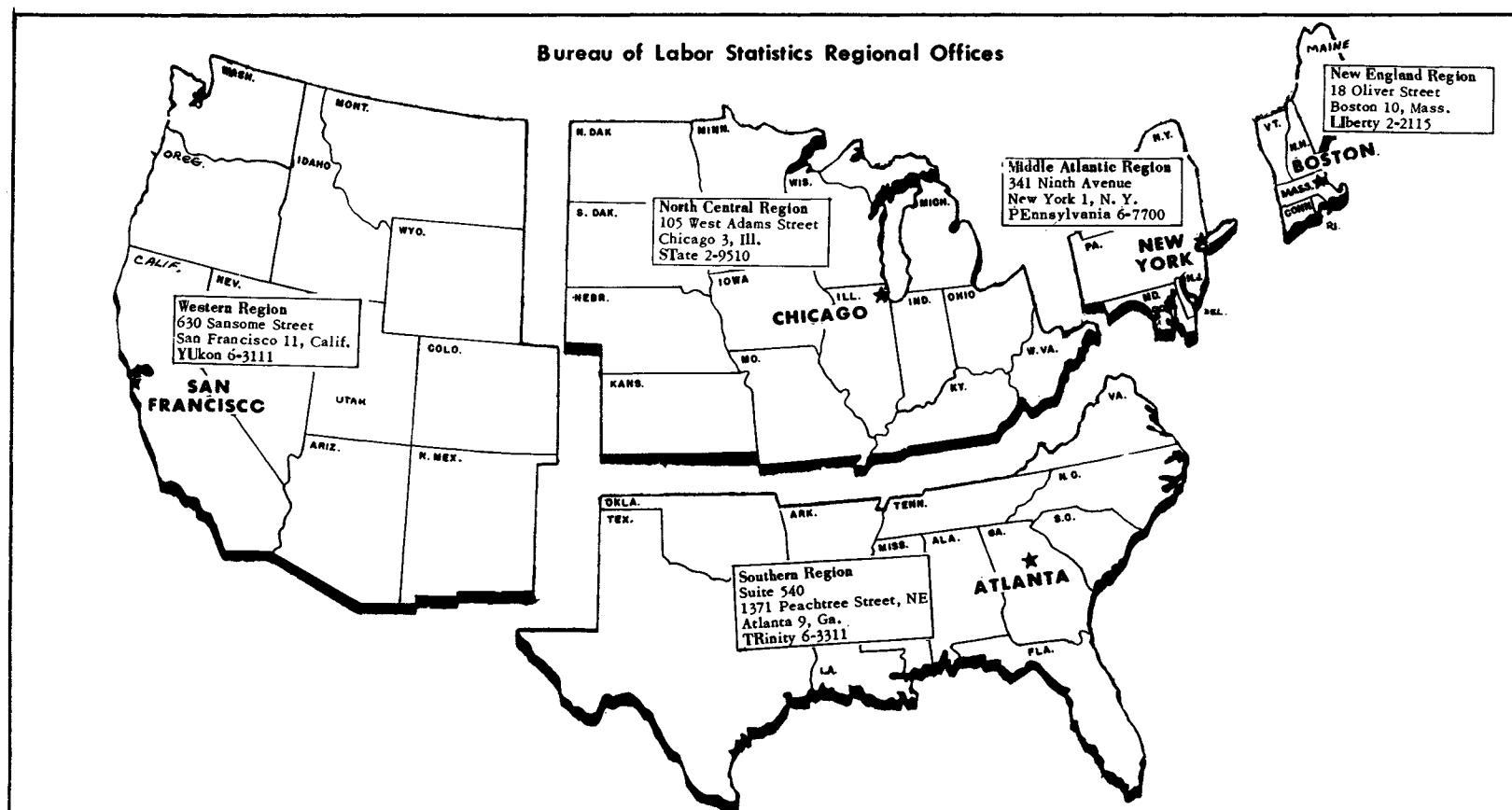
**Bulletin No. 1265-35**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**James P. Mitchell, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

**Ewan Clague, Commissioner**



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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 San Francisco, Calif., by William P. O'Connor, under the direction of John L. Dana, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

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\* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area reports for January 1952, February 1953, and March of each year since 1954. Most of the reports also include data on these or related 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 Los Angeles-Long Beach area are also available for gray iron foundries (April 1959), wood household furniture (April 1959), and miscellaneous plastics products (February 1960). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motor-truck drivers and helpers.



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

## Introduction

This area is one of several important industrial centers in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists to 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 classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. (See appendix for listing of these descriptions.) Earnings data are presented (in the A-series tables) for the following types of occupations: (a) Office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and powerplant; and (d) custodial and material movement.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i. e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and

late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is 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.

## Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

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

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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.

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

Minimum entrance rates (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented on an establishment, rather than on an employment basis. Paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed. Scheduled hours are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority are covered.<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations may not equal totals.

The first part of the paid holidays table presents the number of whole and half holidays actually provided. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) in surveys made prior to late 1957 and early 1958 were presented in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

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

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,<sup>4</sup> plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans<sup>5</sup> which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

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

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

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



Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division,<sup>2</sup> April 1960

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study <sup>3</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total <sup>4</sup>	Office	Plant	Total <sup>4</sup>
All divisions	-	2,392	326	984,700	200,600	577,000	470,870
Manufacturing	101	967	116	554,100	80,300	361,000	270,360
Nonmanufacturing	-	1,425	210	430,600	120,300	216,000	200,510
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>5</sup>	101	101	30	106,700	20,500	61,700	82,250
Wholesale trade	51	431	49	60,500	17,600	25,300	15,060
Retail trade (excluding department stores)	101	211	25	94,000	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	23,960
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	255	42	80,100	55,900	75,200	44,450
Services (excluding motion-pictures) <sup>8</sup>	51	376	48	69,900	15,000	33,200	19,820
Motion pictures <sup>9</sup>	51	51	16	19,400	3,100	11,700	14,970

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

<sup>5</sup> Railroads were included; taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. Los Angeles' electric utilities and most of its local transit are municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

<sup>6</sup> This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the Series A and B tables, although coverage was insufficient to justify separate presentation of data.

<sup>7</sup> Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

<sup>8</sup> Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; motion-picture distribution and motion-picture theaters; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

<sup>9</sup> Motion-picture production and services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto.

Table 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960 and March 1959, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (February 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—						
	April 1960	March 1959	March 1959	March 1958	March 1957	March 1956	March 1955	March 1954	February 1953
			to April 1960	to March 1959	to March 1958	to March 1957	to March 1956	to March 1955	to March 1954
All industries:									
Office clerical (women)	135.7	130.2	4.2	4.6	3.3	6.2	4.7	3.6	4.6
Industrial nurses (women)	135.6	130.2	4.1	3.7	5.1	6.0	4.3	2.5	5.4
Skilled maintenance (men)	136.8	132.5	3.3	5.3	5.3	4.0	5.6	3.0	5.5
Unskilled plant (men)	136.8	132.3	3.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	3.4	3.6	6.0
Manufacturing:									
Office clerical (women)	136.6	131.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.8	4.3	3.6	5.2
Industrial nurses (women)	137.8	132.4	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.3	4.3	2.5	6.8
Skilled maintenance (men)	137.0	132.7	3.3	5.0	5.5	4.0	5.8	2.9	5.8
Unskilled plant (men)	135.1	129.5	4.3	4.2	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.5	4.9

### 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; 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

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Table A-1. Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																							
		Weekly 1 hours (Standard)	Weekly 1 earnings (Standard)	Under \$45.00	\$45.00 and under 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	\$140.00-145.00	\$145.00 and over		
Men																											
Clerks, accounting, class A	910	40.0	\$106.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	25	65	141	119	92	120	98	48	41	27	90	7	7	10		
Manufacturing	468	40.0	110.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	32	72	48	18	69	61	36	21	7	83	-	5	8		
Nonmanufacturing	442	39.5	102.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	33	69	71	74	51	37	12	20	20	7	7	2	2		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	99	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	12	13	23	17	11	6	1	1	9	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	136	39.5	104.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	23	34	6	-	7	7	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	82	39.0	92.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	21	12	1	4	-	-	7	4	4	-	-	-	-		
Motion pictures	44	40.0	119.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	13	4	8	-	3	3	2	2		
Clerks, accounting, class B	272	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	-	8	13	51	28	44	28	7	30	56	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	165	40.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	4	7	41	7	41	25	7	23	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	107	39.5	90.00	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	21	3	3	-	7	47	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, file, class B	56	39.5	68.50	-	6	3	14	10	-	3	6	3	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, order	1,570	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	101	68	102	403	319	169	155	51	40	35	46	-	55	-	-		
Manufacturing	481	40.0	98.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	53	44	16	151	34	56	45	12	2	4	46	-	15	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,089	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	48	24	86	252	285	113	110	39	38	31	-	-	40	-	-		
Wholesale trade	979	40.0	98.00	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	48	24	86	252	225	99	84	39	28	31	-	-	40	-	-		
Clerks, payroll	330	40.0	104.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	10	30	39	15	23	41	66	13	28	31	11	8	2	2	4		
Manufacturing	177	40.5	103.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	21	29	15	10	15	38	4	18	6	2	7	2	2	3		
Nonmanufacturing	153	39.5	105.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	9	10	-	13	26	28	9	10	25	9	1	-	1		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	58	39.5	97.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	10	-	11	20	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Motion pictures	49	40.0	121.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	3	25	9	1	-	-	1		
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	64	39.5	73.00	-	-	-	1	4	27	3	19	6	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Office boys	900	39.5	66.00	24	19	46	112	271	129	135	82	44	18	9	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	317	40.0	69.50	-	-	4	40	58	60	55	63	30	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	583	39.0	64.50	24	19	42	72	213	69	80	19	14	15	5	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	63	38.0	70.50	-	5	7	7	12	2	2	3	13	7	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	67	39.5	66.00	-	2	-	10	42	-	2	2	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	280	39.0	59.00	24	12	34	51	118	20	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services (excluding motion pictures)	108	38.5	69.00	-	-	1	4	27	20	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Motion pictures	65	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	14	27	9	4	1	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	599	39.5	105.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	64	88	151	116	81	45	7	19	11	5	2	-		
Manufacturing	326	40.0	105.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	48	113	74	45	10	-	8	7	1	2	-		
Nonmanufacturing	273	39.5	106.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	47	40	38	42	36	35	7	11	4	4	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	31	39.5	107.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	13	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	87	40.0	106.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	18	12	6	15	-	4	-	4	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	96	38.5	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	24	24	8	9	4	10	-	7	3	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	1,012	39.5	94.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	58	90	116	257	187	183	77	16	2	2	2	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	489	40.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	38	147	118	109	40	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	523	39.5	92.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	46	70	78	110	69	74	37	13	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	155	39.5	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	19	36	22	28	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	195	39.5	84.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	31	54	41	39	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Motion pictures	27	40.0	111.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	12	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		

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, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																									
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$45.00	\$45.00 and under 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	\$140.00 145.00	\$145.00 and over				
Men—Continued																													
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	351	39.5	\$82.00	-	-	-	-	2	27	25	53	136	63	33	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	216	40.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	112	34	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	135	39.0	80.00	-	-	-	-	2	27	20	14	24	29	7	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	52	39.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	2	27	14	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class B	52	37.0	68.50	-	3	3	4	-	18	7	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Women																													
Billers, machine (billing machine)	710	40.0	74.00	-	-	3	27	130	189	82	54	85	35	69	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	156	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	28	27	32	17	30	15	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	554	40.0	74.00	-	-	3	27	102	162	50	37	55	20	63	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	179	39.5	80.00	-	-	-	14	-	20	26	19	46	8	42	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	75	39.0	81.00	-	-	-	-	1	11	23	-	8	13	6	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	565	39.5	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	69	151	96	115	34	45	20	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	251	40.0	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	23	34	50	82	9	27	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	314	39.5	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	46	117	46	33	25	18	1	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	114	40.0	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	35	24	7	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	3,653	40.0	65.50	-	56	386	776	969	497	277	270	176	84	67	55	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	472	40.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	32	27	49	91	87	71	43	34	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,181	40.0	63.00	-	56	386	776	937	470	228	179	89	13	24	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	209	39.5	75.50	-	-	-	2	36	30	27	44	35	7	7	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	2,744	40.0	61.00	-	56	386	772	897	377	170	82	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services (excluding motion pictures)	90	38.5	70.00	-	-	-	2	3	47	27	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,327	39.5	90.50	-	-	-	-	6	39	100	165	351	543	528	188	144	138	64	13	30	4	5	5	-	-	4			
Manufacturing	1,202	40.0	91.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	41	175	322	339	84	40	109	47	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,125	39.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	6	39	67	124	176	221	189	104	104	29	17	9	22	4	5	5	-	-	4			
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	151	40.0	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	26	33	18	42	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	210	39.5	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21	30	42	42	27	1	17	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance <sup>3</sup>	255	39.5	81.50	-	-	-	-	4	30	35	39	49	34	29	22	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services (excluding motion pictures)	310	39.0	85.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	41	76	115	49	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Motion pictures	81	40.0	113.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	6	-	8	9	9	17	1	4	5	-	-	4			
Clerks, accounting, class B	3,713	39.5	73.50	-	-	58	106	403	843	707	590	626	180	61	81	48	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	1,535	40.0	76.50	-	-	39	4	62	297	261	253	390	109	38	64	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	2,178	39.0	71.50	-	-	19	102	341	546	446	337	236	71	23	17	33	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	630	40.0	71.00	-	-	-	16	104	214	99	84	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	324	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	-	4	3	28	132	53	32	4	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	873	38.5	67.00	-	-	19	80	229	271	153	94	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services (excluding motion pictures)	204	38.0	75.50	-	-	-	1	5	20	62	64	17	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$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	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$45.00 and over	
Women—Continued																											
Clerks, file, class A	469	39.5	\$73.50	-	-	12	43	87	81	59	52	32	57	25	10	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	6	2	50	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	367	39.5	71.00	-	-	12	43	87	81	20	46	30	7	24	6	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	77	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	40	16	-	4	1	3	8	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	200	39.0	66.00	-	-	12	43	44	41	19	15	26	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	52	39.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	3	21	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	3,121	39.0	62.00	10	190	786	614	526	243	272	250	126	85	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	932	40.0	71.00	-	2	91	46	106	105	220	229	66	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,189	39.0	58.50	10	188	695	568	420	138	52	21	60	18	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	121	40.0	76.00	-	-	-	-	25	17	8	3	56	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	252	40.0	63.00	-	8	28	22	122	30	31	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	1,435	38.5	56.00	10	180	452	240	43	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	302	40.0	57.00	-	-	195	36	18	44	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	733	39.5	84.50	-	-	-	25	27	100	62	37	87	75	127	79	85	13	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	246	40.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	3	67	9	12	29	67	18	27	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	487	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	25	24	33	53	25	58	8	109	52	85	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	355	39.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	2	31	39	15	53	8	67	52	73	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	1,364	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	-	39	113	108	190	197	212	173	116	132	43	24	4	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Manufacturing	688	40.0	86.50	-	-	-	-	16	67	38	82	108	134	82	55	60	16	22	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	676	39.5	85.50	-	-	-	-	23	46	70	108	89	78	91	61	72	27	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	92	39.0	94.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	13	4	24	17	20	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	92	39.5	86.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	26	32	4	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	172	39.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	1	17	31	48	15	13	29	4	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	135	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	-	12	3	25	33	25	22	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	2,255	39.5	83.50	-	-	-	31	68	368	153	282	247	214	472	117	296	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	885	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	4	6	33	59	103	135	111	335	77	18	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,370	39.5	81.50	-	-	-	27	62	335	94	179	112	103	137	40	278	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	79	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	3	6	11	3	2	3	1	12	22	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	476	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	17	10	74	19	123	56	66	84	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	345	39.5	70.50	-	3	16	20	73	69	41	60	45	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	193	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	3	38	28	28	52	41	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	152	39.0	67.00	-	3	16	17	35	41	13	8	4	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	66	39.0	64.50	-	-	7	8	26	13	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	57	38.5	64.50	-	3	9	9	1	21	8	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators	3,320	39.5	80.00	-	-	-	39	228	314	463	559	684	424	401	124	68	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,624	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	4	44	59	245	297	444	223	242	43	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,696	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	35	184	255	218	262	240	201	159	81	48	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	299	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	74	58	27	21	26	19	17	36	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	452	39.5	82.50	-	-	-	-	2	48	21	102	84	122	45	16	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	578	39.0	71.00	-	-	-	33	103	135	119	102	77	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures)	194	39.0	80.00	-	-	-	2	5	12	31	33	46	39	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	72	40.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	28	9	11	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., April 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 \$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	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$145.00 and over						
Women—Continued																															
Office girls	928	39.5	\$61.50	27	52	137	249	221	73	44	74	28	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing	340	40.0	65.50	-	18	27	48	120	14	21	61	20	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing	588	39.0	59.00	27	34	110	201	101	59	23	13	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	128	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	49	35	16	14	2	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Wholesale trade	82	40.0	60.50	-	13	15	13	23	6	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Finance <sup>3</sup>	302	38.5	55.00	27	17	79	128	27	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Secretaries	13,167	39.5	94.50	-	-	9	52	38	118	175	628	1434	1926	2725	2168	1650	821	576	402	255	100	32	28	6	24						
Manufacturing	6,208	40.0	96.00	-	-	-	18	13	7	51	156	526	780	1585	1247	900	344	233	145	105	43	17	10	4	24						
Nonmanufacturing	6,959	39.0	93.50	-	-	9	34	25	111	124	472	908	1146	1140	921	750	477	343	257	150	57	15	18	2	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	733	38.5	99.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	19	66	73	133	116	101	74	42	65	28	8	3	1	-	-						
Wholesale trade	1,021	39.5	94.00	-	-	-	-	-	37	35	71	114	124	165	139	166	51	51	46	12	2	6	-	2	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	1,974	39.0	89.50	-	-	9	21	13	55	55	178	409	329	353	222	152	53	23	53	28	21	-	-	-	-						
Services (excluding motion pictures)	2,465	39.5	93.00	-	-	-	10	12	18	25	172	277	534	445	354	215	214	97	38	39	10	-	5	-	-						
Motion pictures	414	39.5	107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	10	22	44	79	46	92	35	38	16	6	8	-	-						
Stenographers, general	8,226	39.5	81.50	-	-	3	70	316	673	945	1518	1662	1536	733	403	186	80	87	4	6	-	-	4	-	-						
Manufacturing	3,937	40.0	84.50	-	-	-	48	131	215	586	1008	1186	460	162	26	48	58	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	4,289	39.0	79.00	-	-	3	70	268	542	730	932	654	350	273	241	160	32	29	1	-	-	-	4	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	614	39.5	87.50	-	-	-	8	32	69	69	73	45	85	154	60	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	575	40.0	81.00	-	-	-	6	58	93	88	151	74	67	8	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	1,837	39.0	75.50	-	-	2	51	157	334	299	447	312	140	63	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services (excluding motion pictures)	713	38.0	74.00	-	-	1	19	84	114	208	151	56	25	12	8	19	8	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-						
Motion pictures	159	40.0	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	23	20	36	43	8	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Stenographers, technical	662	40.0	91.50	-	-	-	-	14	14	35	97	64	61	115	66	72	90	16	8	3	4	-	1	-	2						
Manufacturing	377	40.0	95.00	-	-	-	-	14	14	2	18	10	25	96	54	52	84	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	285	39.5	86.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	79	54	36	19	12	20	6	10	6	3	4	-	1	-	2						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	62	38.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	9	11	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Motion pictures	46	40.0	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	8	8	6	3	6	3	4	-	1	-	2						
Switchboard operators	2,211	39.5	75.50	-	128	122	79	128	222	323	318	254	232	319	58	18	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	640	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	4	2	10	58	84	123	155	180	17	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	1,571	39.5	72.00	-	128	122	75	126	212	265	234	131	77	139	41	13	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	262	39.0	82.50	-	-	-	2	14	19	26	37	30	34	92	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	166	39.5	79.00	-	-	-	-	4	35	6	55	20	24	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	427	39.0	70.00	-	18	11	17	70	99	70	93	43	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services (excluding motion pictures)	523	40.0	62.00	-	110	111	46	33	38	144	24	13	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Motion pictures	97	39.0	94.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	15	18	32	11	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Switchboard operator-receptionists	1,656	40.0	77.00	-	-	8	44	133	234	329	327	203	146	135	71	16	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	901	40.0	77.50	-	-	-	14	64	112	186	194	150	82	35	53	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	755	39.5	76.50	-	-	8	30	69	122	143	133	53	64	100	18	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	45	40.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	299	39.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	2	45	63	79	10	46	35	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	178	39.0	68.00	-	-	8	30	38	44	17	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services (excluding motion pictures)	135	39.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	25	28	50	26	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

See footnotes at end of table.



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, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																											
		Weekly hours 1 (Standard)	Weekly earnings2 (Standard)	Under \$ 75.00	\$ 75.00 and under 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	140.00 145.00	145.00 150.00	150.00 155.00	155.00 160.00	160.00 165.00	165.00 170.00	170.00 175.00	175.00 and over						
Men																															
Draftsmen, leader .....	478	40.0	\$ 149.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	39	75	47	36	6	25	27	60	28	33	52						
Manufacturing .....	384	40.0	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	39	75	47	35	4	20	6	35	8	8	37						
Nonmanufacturing .....	94	39.5	166.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	1	2	5	21	5	20	25	15						
Draftsmen, senior .....	3,357	40.0	119.00	2	-	6	22	105	147	484	269	478	424	411	208	222	199	119	98	65	24	10	20	38	6						
Manufacturing .....	2,765	40.0	115.50	2	-	4	18	104	146	481	269	471	380	338	164	112	119	31	56	20	4	4	4	38	-						
Nonmanufacturing .....	592	39.5	135.50	-	-	2	4	1	1	3	-	7	44	73	44	110	80	88	42	45	20	6	16	-	6						
Public utilities 3 .....	89	40.0	129.50	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	2	9	18	10	5	10	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	468	39.5	137.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	33	50	29	101	68	78	19	40	20	5	15	-	5						
Draftsmen, junior .....	802	40.0	91.50	42	59	128	163	83	129	95	64	20	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing .....	632	40.0	92.50	-	57	119	143	64	86	78	62	4	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing .....	170	40.0	88.50	42	2	9	20	19	43	17	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Women																															
Draftsmen, senior .....	54	40.0	106.00	-	-	-	2	14	9	2	1	12	7	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing .....	51	40.0	104.50	-	-	-	2	14	9	2	1	12	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nurses, industrial (registered) .....	521	40.0	101.00	2	3	15	21	111	46	123	146	16	23	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing .....	439	40.0	102.00	2	3	-	14	104	39	93	133	15	22	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing .....	82	39.5	97.50	-	-	15	7	7	7	30	13	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 15 at \$175 to \$185; 25 at \$185 to \$195; 12 at \$195 and over.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 16 at \$60 to \$65; 18 at \$65 to \$70; 8 at \$70 to \$75.

NOTE: See note on p. 5, 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, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			\$ 1.80 and under	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.90 and over	
			1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	over	
Carpenters, maintenance .....	1,044	\$2.87	-	-	-	1	2	2	98	94	81	92	227	211	72	15	23	31	20	40	35	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	692	2.82	-	-	-	-	2	2	17	75	60	68	221	172	42	14	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	352	2.97	-	-	-	1	-	-	81	19	21	24	6	39	30	1	6	29	20	40	35	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	133	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	12	1	3	-	15	2	1	6	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	54	2.82	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	16	5	5	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	29	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance .....	2,390	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	173	195	132	171	258	112	861	199	127	-	50	-	33	34	16	
Manufacturing .....	1,837	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	25	164	79	167	247	99	849	66	-	-	38	-	33	34	12	
Nonmanufacturing .....	553	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	148	31	53	4	11	13	12	133	127	-	12	-	-	-	4	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	293	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	1	3	2	-	3	-	129	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	71	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	29	3	1	11	10	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	129	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	12	-	-	-	4	
Engineers, stationary .....	800	3.05	-	-	-	2	2	16	6	16	44	79	143	82	24	180	14	107	-	24	6	48	-	7	
Manufacturing .....	552	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	9	21	106	70	23	160	9	66	-	16	-	48	-	7	
Nonmanufacturing .....	248	2.90	-	-	-	2	2	16	5	-	35	58	37	12	1	20	5	41	-	8	6	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	33	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	136	2.86	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	34	51	9	11	1	-	5	8	-	7	6	-	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	25	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	131	2.60	-	-	-	25	-	20	23	-	17	18	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	68	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	17	18	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance .....	1,534	2.42	2	5	42	263	137	111	140	692	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,262	2.43	2	3	38	237	95	51	43	690	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	272	2.38	-	2	4	26	42	60	97	2	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	197	2.36	-	-	-	-	40	60	95	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom .....	1,566	2.92	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	97	296	288	412	187	158	25	42	48	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,566	2.92	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	97	296	288	412	187	158	25	42	48	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance .....	1,471	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	46	33	197	124	449	57	273	190	33	-	35	32	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,366	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	197	121	449	51	270	176	2	-	35	32	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	105	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	2	-	3	-	6	3	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	70	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	3	-	6	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures .....	31	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) .....	2,882	2.87	1	3	1	1	16	20	53	155	103	245	587	1379	121	145	12	29	4	5	-	2	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	649	2.90	-	-	-	-	3	9	14	31	48	95	46	149	107	135	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,233	2.86	1	3	1	1	13	11	39	124	55	150	541	1230	14	10	-	29	4	5	-	2	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	1,919	2.86	-	2	1	1	6	7	10	107	43	94	453	1188	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	113	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	8	24	22	14	-	8	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Services (excluding motion pictures) .....	63	2.82	1	1	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	16	1	24	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			\$ 1.80 and under 1.90	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.90 and over	
Mechanics, maintenance -----	2,274	\$2.81	-	-	-	3	6	3	68	326	407	256	493	354	147	89	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	1,954	2.84	-	-	-	3	6	3	68	326	407	256	493	353	145	89	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights -----	384	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	-	72	159	113	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	384	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	-	72	159	113	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers -----	516	2.32	17	10	65	26	164	101	54	13	44	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	508	2.32	17	10	65	26	164	93	54	13	44	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance -----	775	2.79	-	-	-	4	1	5	72	63	128	190	60	112	27	44	42	22	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	580	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	4	47	31	86	161	31	109	25	44	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	195	2.75	-	-	-	4	1	1	25	32	42	29	3	2	-	-	-	22	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	82	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	-	4	27	2	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance -----	555	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	4	5	86	279	40	38	56	-	4	-	3	12	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	521	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	86	279	40	38	56	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	
Plumbers, maintenance -----	271	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	6	19	12	79	114	2	3	-	19	-	-	3	-	3	2	
Manufacturing -----	214	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	78	113	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Nonmanufacturing -----	57	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	14	1	1	1	2	-	-	19	-	-	3	-	3	-	
Motion pictures -----	25	3.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	3	-	3	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance -----	244	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	5	19	53	19	1	4	21	5	-	-	28	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	154	3.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	19	53	19	1	4	21	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers -----	2,778	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	34	119	138	260	566	1207	201	200	23	-	19	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	2,769	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	34	119	138	260	566	1207	201	200	23	-	10	-	-	-	

<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.

NOTE: See note on p. 5, 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, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 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—																					
			\$ 1.10 and under	\$ 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	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20 and over
			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	3.10	3.20	over
Elevator operators, passenger (men) -----	350	\$1.47	42	64	55	18	59	16	76	9	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	341	1.46	42	64	55	18	59	16	76	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	103	1.58	-	-	1	18	47	16	17	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) -----	217	1.37	42	64	54	-	2	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	354	1.60	10	2	31	25	143	66	51	10	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	325	1.58	10	2	27	25	143	66	48	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	227	1.58	-	2	6	25	143	28	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards -----	2,679	2.32	-	-	-	6	2	24	32	50	79	249	197	145	320	1393	123	34	25	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,995	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	33	203	166	145	204	1034	118	34	25	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	684	2.28	-	-	-	6	2	24	25	24	46	46	31	-	116	359	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	138	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	31	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	127	1.85	-	-	-	6	2	15	25	24	46	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures -----	287	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	255	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	12,038	1.87	80	470	325	219	932	1630	1225	1423	925	1993	1122	751	731	143	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	4,816	2.06	-	13	21	34	40	233	166	542	629	945	747	683	619	86	20	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	7,222	1.75	80	457	304	185	892	1397	1059	881	296	1048	375	68	112	57	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	607	2.05	-	-	-	-	2	26	10	32	198	91	161	27	35	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	320	1.95	-	21	-	-	19	8	58	46	26	39	15	41	32	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	1,435	1.59	-	39	1	107	747	382	66	48	19	10	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) -----	3,111	1.70	79	202	100	9	33	956	861	753	32	49	9	-	24	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures -----	219	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	2,394	1.64	11	6	58	532	680	541	171	85	69	77	143	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	353	1.93	-	2	4	-	3	36	42	40	69	75	65	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,041	1.59	11	4	54	532	677	505	129	45	-	2	78	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	906	1.50	-	4	36	507	324	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (excluding motion pictures) -----	915	1.63	-	-	6	15	341	423	106	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures -----	82	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	10,655	2.30	1	1	-	1	3	97	126	200	656	1583	497	2085	1034	2995	603	507	21	137	108	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	3,034	2.23	-	-	-	-	2	77	97	175	261	571	196	332	396	464	103	241	21	95	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	7,621	2.32	1	1	-	1	1	20	29	25	395	1012	301	1753	638	2531	500	266	-	42	105	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	3,634	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	67	57	1477	1	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,963	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	76	150	236	492	213	500	120	-	42	105	-	-	-
Order fillers -----	3,860	2.29	-	-	20	-	3	45	73	119	202	355	131	654	1256	496	59	415	32	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	518	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	39	91	157	44	56	48	77	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	3,342	2.31	-	-	20	-	3	45	69	80	111	198	87	598	1208	419	57	415	32	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,929	2.30	-	-	20	-	-	21	41	34	20	69	66	598	584	286	57	101	32	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,429	2.17	-	-	10	-	-	42	98	43	47	161	147	461	346	54	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	626	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	37	115	32	308	69	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	803	2.18	-	-	10	-	-	42	56	24	10	46	115	153	277	54	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	740	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	40	52	19	1	43	107	153	277	32	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	338	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	34	57	104	109	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	266	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	43	104	109	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	1,076	2.41	-	-	15	-	-	11	11	-	5	71	59	74	321	121	240	35	29	56	1	1	15	11
Manufacturing -----	548	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	33	59	53	235	34	52	22	8	12	-	-	15	11
Nonmanufacturing -----	528	2.44	-	-	15	-	-	11	-	-	2	38	-	21	86	87	188	13	21	44	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	291	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	21	73	69	89	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																							
			\$ 1.10 and under 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 - 3.10	\$ 3.10 - 3.20	\$ 3.20 and over		
			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	3.10	3.20	over		
Shipping clerks	682	\$2.40	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	1	-	-	94	102	148	64	103	110	18	16	-	5	-	-		
Manufacturing	325	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	-	-	72	85	63	11	21	45	4	3	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	357	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	17	85	53	82	65	14	13	-	5	-	-		
Wholesale trade	270	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	17	85	47	30	53	14	1	-	-	-	-		
Shipping and receiving clerks	749	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	8	16	21	55	67	145	152	73	162	1	-	-	28	-	-		
Manufacturing	465	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	8	16	6	52	17	87	129	53	77	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	284	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	3	50	58	23	20	85	1	-	-	28	-	-		
Wholesale trade	156	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	41	-	-	80	-	-	-	28	-	-		
Truckdrivers <sup>5</sup>	13,725	2.61	-	-	-	42	4	13	-	67	93	152	320	387	431	1347	5036	1333	1548	1744	460	46	603	99		
Manufacturing	3,459	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	76	78	123	264	219	391	487	259	406	654	302	26	75	87		
Nonmanufacturing	10,266	2.61	-	-	-	42	4	1	-	67	17	74	197	123	212	956	4549	1074	1142	1090	158	20	528	12		
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	5,977	2.57	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	10	4	19	34	59	523	4064	634	8	613	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	2,762	2.66	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	7	62	158	89	117	363	330	349	595	172	-	-	500	-		
Services (excluding motion pictures)	161	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	2	18	-	28	10	12	-	-	18	10	-	-	-		
Motion pictures	464	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	-	-	8	12	-		
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	1,276	2.37	-	-	-	22	4	13	-	63	38	77	156	160	158	188	92	68	-	227	10	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	673	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	26	70	42	154	107	115	88	52	-	7	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	603	2.43	-	-	-	22	4	1	-	63	12	7	114	6	51	73	4	16	-	220	10	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	4,456	2.56	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	68	130	119	148	738	1894	70	268	886	113	2	-	-		
Manufacturing	1,131	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	64	110	16	26	244	10	88	450	113	2	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,325	2.54	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	60	66	9	132	712	1650	60	180	436	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	2,089	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	29	496	1204	-	-	-	355	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	981	2.48	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	4	77	216	306	-	175	63	-	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	3,418	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	5	-	40	79	127	1040	379	524	619	309	44	115	87		
Manufacturing	1,007	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	78	40	69	26	184	193	181	24	75	87	-		
Nonmanufacturing	2,411	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	40	1	87	971	353	340	426	128	20	40	-		
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	1,247	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	938	270	-	38	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	643	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	87	18	68	281	109	-	-	40	-		
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	1,556	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	14	19	100	599	448	283	12	26	-	20	-		
Manufacturing	417	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	15	100	25	142	108	4	6	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,139	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	14	4	-	574	306	175	8	20	-	20	-		
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	627	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	4	-	568	25	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	426	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	281	139	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Truckers, power (forklift)	3,586	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	4	13	76	506	380	428	592	384	270	385	39	242	192	-	-		
Manufacturing	2,384	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	4	12	76	504	305	243	498	138	200	49	8	212	60	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,202	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	75	185	94	246	70	336	31	30	132	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	251	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	19	1	150	30	-	-	30	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	677	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	152	90	96	40	129	-	-	132	-	-		
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	641	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	90	154	29	133	22	121	6	70	10	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	427	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	90	138	29	130	22	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	214	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	3	-	109	6	70	10	-	-	-		
Watchmen	679	1.92	3	8	30	32	171	97	17	37	13	33	9	40	88	21	38	-	-	42	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	446	2.02	-	-	-	20	112	63	2	26	8	14	7	36	72	12	32	-	-	42	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	233	1.72	3	8	30	12	59	34	15	11	5	19	2	4	16	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	26	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup>	105	1.58	-	4	8	10	43	23	5	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services (excluding motion pictures)	60	1.49	3	4	22	2	16	1	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<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> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>5</sup> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

NOTE: See note on p. 5, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

Table B-1. Shift Differentials

(Percent of manufacturing plant workers in establishments having formal provisions for shift work, and in establishments actually operating late shifts by type and amount of differential, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Shift differential	In establishments having formal provisions <sup>1</sup> for—		In establishments actually operating—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	95.4	84.7	18.7	3.8
With shift pay differential	95.4	84.7	18.7	3.8
Uniform cents (per hour)	71.1	28.8	13.5	2.2
4 cents	.3	-	.1	-
5 cents	6.0	1.2	1.1	.4
6 cents	3.4	1.6	.9	.3
7½ cents	.4	1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
8 cents	3.3	-	.5	-
9 cents	.3	2.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4
10 cents	20.4	6.6	2.9	.1
11 cents	1.0	-	.3	-
12 cents	29.3	3.0	6.0	.2
13 cents	1.7	.3	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
14 or 14½ cents	1.2	-	.4	-
15 cents	1.9	6.7	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )
16 cents	-	2.1	-	.3
18 cents	1.2	1.5	.3	.1
20 cents	.7	.9	.1	.1
Over 20 cents	-	1.8	-	.3
Uniform percentage	14.6	6.0	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
5 percent	4.3	1.4	1.0	-
6 percent	2.9	-	1.3	-
10 percent	7.4	4.6	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.6	.8	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours, plus cents differential	4.2	36.3	1.1	1.1
Paid lunch period, plus cents differential	2.8	2.8	.5	.3
Other formal pay differential	2.1	10.0	.5	.2
No shift pay differential	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments with formal provisions covering late shifts even though they were not currently operating late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table B-2. Minimum Entrance Salaries for Women Office Workers

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Minimum weekly salary <sup>1</sup>	Inexperienced typists							Other inexperienced clerical workers <sup>2</sup>						
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing				All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			
		Based on standard weekly hours <sup>3</sup> of—							Based on standard weekly hours <sup>3</sup> of—					
		All sched- ules	40	All sched- ules	37½	38¾	40		All sched- ules	40	All sched- ules	37½	38¾	40
Establishments studied	326	116	xxx	210	xxx	xxx	xxx	326	116	xxx	210	xxx	xxx	xxx
Establishments having a specified minimum	175	75	72	100	14	8	71	173	67	65	106	16	8	75
\$42.50 and under \$45.00	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2
\$45.00 and under \$47.50	4	1	1	3	-	-	2	7	1	1	6	2	1	2
\$47.50 and under \$50.00	4	-	-	4	-	1	2	6	1	1	5	1	-	4
\$50.00 and under \$52.50	11	3	3	8	4	-	3	18	4	4	14	2	1	10
\$52.50 and under \$55.00	16	4	4	12	1	2	8	16	4	4	12	1	3	7
\$55.00 and under \$57.50	13	4	3	9	3	2	4	10	5	4	5	3	1	1
\$57.50 and under \$60.00	28	13	13	15	3	-	11	26	12	12	14	3	-	10
\$60.00 and under \$62.50	20	8	8	12	-	2	8	18	7	7	11	1	1	8
\$62.50 and under \$65.00	19	12	12	7	1	-	6	17	9	9	8	1	-	7
\$65.00 and under \$67.50	6	4	4	2	-	-	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	1
\$67.50 and under \$70.00	4	3	3	1	-	-	1	4	1	1	3	-	1	2
\$70.00 and under \$72.50	8	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	6	6	1	-	-	1
\$72.50 and under \$75.00	10	6	6	4	-	-	4	12	9	9	3	-	-	3
\$75.00 and under \$77.50	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	1	-	1
\$77.50 and under \$80.00	7	1	1	6	-	-	6	9	1	1	8	1	-	7
\$80.00 and under \$82.50	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
\$82.50 and under \$85.00	8	3	3	5	2	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
\$85.00 and under \$87.50	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	2
\$87.50 and under \$90.00	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
\$90.00 and under \$92.50	4	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
\$92.50 and under \$95.00	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments having no specified minimum	54	15	xxx	39	xxx	xxx	xxx	57	16	xxx	41	xxx	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	97	26	xxx	71	xxx	xxx	xxx	96	33	xxx	63	xxx	xxx	xxx

<sup>1</sup> Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.<sup>2</sup> Rates applicable to messengers, office girls, or similar subclerical jobs are not considered.<sup>3</sup> Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Data are presented for all workweeks combined, and for the most common workweeks reported.

NOTE: See note on p. 17, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Finance <sup>3</sup>	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>	All industries <sup>5</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 hours	1	( <sup>6</sup> )	6	-	-	4	2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 36 1/4 hours	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	1	1	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	1	-	-
36 1/4 hours	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
37 1/2 hours	8	1	1	6	17	29	-	1	1	-	5	1	-
Over 37 1/2 and under 38 3/4 hours	1	-	-	-	5	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 3/4 hours	4	-	1	7	13	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	1	-	-
40 hours	83	98	93	86	61	63	98	95	94	100	90	92	99
42 hours	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Over 42 and under 45 hours	( <sup>6</sup> )	1	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-
45 hours	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	1	2	-	-	1	1
48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	6	-

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

<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.

<sup>4</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1957 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Estimates for all industries 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.

Table B-4. Paid Holidays

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Finance <sup>3</sup>	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>	All industries <sup>5</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	97	99	97	100	74	95
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	3	1	3	-	26	5
Number of days													
Less than 5 holidays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	( <sup>6</sup> )	1	-	14	-
5 holidays	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
6 holidays	13	12	3	25	2	30	98	15	13	3	13	35	95
6 holidays plus 1 half day	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
6 holidays plus 2 half days	3	4	-	1	-	19	-	4	6	-	2	2	-
7 holidays	39	57	18	27	32	23	( <sup>6</sup> )	44	58	31	28	19	-
7 holidays plus 1 half day	6	5	-	5	10	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	4	7	-	3	-	-
7 holidays plus 2 half days	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	3	-	-
8 holidays	22	19	79	31	7	12	2	22	12	62	39	( <sup>6</sup> )	-
8 holidays plus 1 half day	7	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-
9 holidays	3	1	-	5	8	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-
9 holidays plus 1 half day	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-
9 holidays plus 2 half days	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 holidays	1	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	1	3	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	4	-	-
10 holidays plus 3 half days	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays plus 2 half days	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 holidays	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total holiday time <sup>7</sup>													
13 days	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 or more days	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 1/2 or more days	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more days	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 or more days	5	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	1	16	-	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	4	-	-
9 1/2 or more days	6	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	1	16	15	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	4	1	-
9 or more days	9	1	-	8	24	15	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
8 1/2 or more days	16	1	-	8	50	15	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
8 or more days	39	22	79	41	57	27	2	23	14	62	50	1	-
7 1/2 or more days	45	26	79	46	66	27	2	28	20	62	53	1	-
7 or more days	87	87	97	74	98	69	2	76	84	93	84	22	-
6 1/2 or more days	87	88	97	75	98	70	2	77	85	93	87	25	-
6 or more days	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	92	97	96	100	60	95
5 or more days	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	92	98	96	100	60	95
2 or more days	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	94	99	97	100	63	95
1 or more days	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	97	99	97	100	74	95

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1957 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.<sup>5</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>7</sup> All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions were then cumulated.

NOTE: See note on p. 17, relative to the inclusion of railroads.



Table B-5. Paid Vacations

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS:							PLANT WORKERS:					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Finance <sup>3</sup>	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>	All industries <sup>5</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures)	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Method of payment</b>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	87	95
Length-of-time payment	93	83	97	100	100	100	100	85	82	90	100	87	9
Percentage payment	7	17	3	-	-	-	-	14	18	10	-	-	86
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	5
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>7</sup></b>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week	3	4	1	2	4	-	-	11	16	4	13	-	-
1 week	42	34	45	43	54	32	92	16	12	35	19	14	95
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	2	2	-	3	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	1	-	-
2 weeks	6	-	-	-	18	11	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	3	-	1	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
1 week	23	19	85	29	( <sup>8</sup> )	19	5	60	55	69	67	53	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	7	8	17	-	-	-
2 weeks	73	71	15	71	99	69	95	31	35	12	33	29	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week	3	4	6	1	-	11	-	19	24	13	6	28	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	-	14	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	6	5	27	-	2	-
2 weeks	92	90	81	99	100	78	100	70	65	56	94	56	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	6	-	7	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	-
2 weeks	94	91	99	99	100	81	100	87	83	89	100	80	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	2	-	-	-	7	-	3	4	1	-	-	-
3 weeks	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
2 weeks	84	88	95	81	84	57	100	80	85	95	75	83	95
Over 2 and under 3	5	4	1	2	7	26	-	6	8	3	1	-	-
3 weeks	9	8	5	17	9	6	-	12	6	-	24	-	-
Over 3 and under 4	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	3	-	1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS <sup>1</sup>							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Finance <sup>3</sup>	Services (excluding motion pictures) <sup>4</sup>	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>	All industries <sup>5</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures) <sup>4</sup>	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>7</sup> —Continued</b>													
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	59	56	71	47	63	48	100	56	60	78	46	57	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	4	1	2	8	-	-	7	11	5	1	-	-
3 weeks	35	37	28	50	29	41	-	31	24	15	53	29	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	1	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	11	-	1	( <sup>8</sup> )	3	-	1	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	13	8	( <sup>8</sup> )	15	13	35	10	11	8	1	12	52	4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
3 weeks	83	85	99	85	85	54	90	81	82	93	85	34	91
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-
4 weeks	2	1	-	1	1	11	-	2	2	3	4	1	-
Over 4 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	11	8	( <sup>8</sup> )	14	9	35	10	11	8	1	10	52	4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
3 weeks	72	67	99	69	77	53	90	74	75	93	81	33	91
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-
4 weeks	14	19	-	17	14	12	-	8	9	3	9	2	-
Over 4 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	11	8	( <sup>8</sup> )	14	9	35	10	11	8	1	10	52	4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
3 weeks	64	63	77	57	70	36	90	70	70	83	74	31	91
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	-	-	-
4 weeks	22	22	22	29	20	29	-	12	12	13	16	4	-
Over 4 weeks	( <sup>8</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1957 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.<sup>5</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>6</sup> Includes proportions of workers in establishments which did not provide vacations until after 2 years of service.<sup>7</sup> Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years.<sup>8</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: See note on p. 17, relative to the inclusion of railroads. In the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payment other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, were converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay.

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

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., April 1960)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public <sup>2</sup> utilities	Wholesale trade	Finance <sup>3</sup>	Services (excluding motion pictures) <sup>4</sup>	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>	All industries <sup>5</sup>	Manufacturing	Public <sup>2</sup> utilities	Wholesale trade	Services (excluding motion pictures) <sup>4</sup>	Motion pictures <sup>4</sup>
All workers .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance .....	97	99	87	97	97	96	94	92	98	81	90	78	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance .....	62	85	52	61	30	72	86	76	87	58	68	53	95
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both <sup>6</sup> .....	77	84	81	75	69	53	93	65	68	67	69	14	35
Sickness and accident insurance .....	33	44	13	25	24	34	34	27	33	14	29	6	35
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period) .....	64	74	67	57	56	48	93	36	41	51	30	9	-
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period) .....	5	2	11	5	8	-	-	15	8	9	34	5	-
Hospitalization insurance .....	91	96	52	97	97	96	42	93	99	56	89	83	100
Surgical insurance .....	90	96	52	92	97	96	42	93	99	56	89	83	100
Medical insurance .....	77	77	50	72	89	84	23	82	87	52	79	80	84
Catastrophe insurance .....	58	66	41	38	65	53	12	37	48	33	20	10	8
Retirement pension .....	79	76	86	66	89	74	93	71	69	80	68	40	100
No health, insurance, or pension plan .....	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	1	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	17	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Limited to establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures (Group 7811) and establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion-picture production but allied thereto (Group 7821) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1957 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.<sup>5</sup> Includes data for retail trade (except department stores) and real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>6</sup> Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick-leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days<sup>1</sup> pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick-leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.<sup>7</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: See note on p. 17, 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 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 balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts

**CLERK, ACCOUNTING—Continued**

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 or accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. 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*—In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or may 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 which is easily identifiable, or locates or assists in locating material in files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

**CLERK, ORDER**

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve *any combination of the following*: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

**CLERK, PAYROLL**

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

**COMPTOMETER OPERATOR**

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

**DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)**

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

**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

*Class A*—Operates a variety of tabulating or electrical accounting machines, typically including such machines as the tabulator, calculator, interpreter, collator and others. Performs complete reporting assignments without close supervision, and performs difficult wiring as required. The complete reporting and tabulating assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are of irregular or nonrecurring type requiring some planning and sequencing of steps to be taken. As a more experienced operator, is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations, or partially trained operators in wiring from diagrams and operating sequences of long and complex reports. *Does not include* working supervisors performing tabulating-machine operations *and* day-to-day supervision of the work and production of a group of tabulating-machine operators.

*Class B*—Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the sorter, reproducer, and collator. This work is performed under specific instructions and may include the performance of some wiring from diagrams. The work typically involves, for example, tabulations involving a repetitive accounting exercise, a complete but small tabulating study, or parts of a longer and more complex report. Such reports and studies are usually of a recurring nature where the procedures are well established. May also include the training of new employees in the basic operation of the machine.

*Class C*—Operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, reproducing punch, collator, etc., with specific instructions. May include simple wiring from diagrams and some filing work. The work typically involves portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs, or repetitive operations.

## 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 include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

*Class A*—Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punc-

**TYPIST—Continued**

uation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters varying details to suit circumstances.

*Class B*—Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear 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

**DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued**

involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. May ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

**NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)**

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

## 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; 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, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on inside front cover.

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.

Baltimore, Md., September 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-7, price 15 cents  
Boston, Mass., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-8, price 25 cents  
Buffalo, N.Y., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-4, price 20 cents  
Canton, Ohio, December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-10, price 25 cents  
Cleveland, Ohio, September 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-1, price 20 cents

Dallas, Tex., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-3, price 20 cents  
Dayton, Ohio, December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-9, price 25 cents  
Denver, Colo., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-11, price 25 cents  
Detroit, Mich., January 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-25, price 20 cents  
Fort Worth, Tex., November 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-13, price 25 cents

Indianapolis, Ind., January 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-22, price 25 cents  
Jackson, Miss., February 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-26, price 25 cents  
Jacksonville, Fla., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-14, price 25 cents  
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., January 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-23, price 25 cents  
Memphis, Tenn., January 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-19, price 25 cents

Miami, Fla., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-6, price 20 cents  
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn., January 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-21, price 25 cents  
Philadelphia, Pa., November 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-16, price 25 cents  
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-20, price 25 cents  
Portland, Maine, November 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-12, price 20 cents

Richmond, Va., February 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-24, price 25 cents  
St. Louis, Mo., October 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-5, price 25 cents  
San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario, Calif., November 1959—  
BLS Bull. 1265-15, price 25 cents  
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., January 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-17, price 25 cents

Seattle, Wash., August 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-2, price 25 cents  
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., December 1959—BLS Bull. 1265-18, price 25 cents  
York, Pa., February 1960—BLS Bull. 1265-27, price 25 cents

