

# Occupational Wage Survey

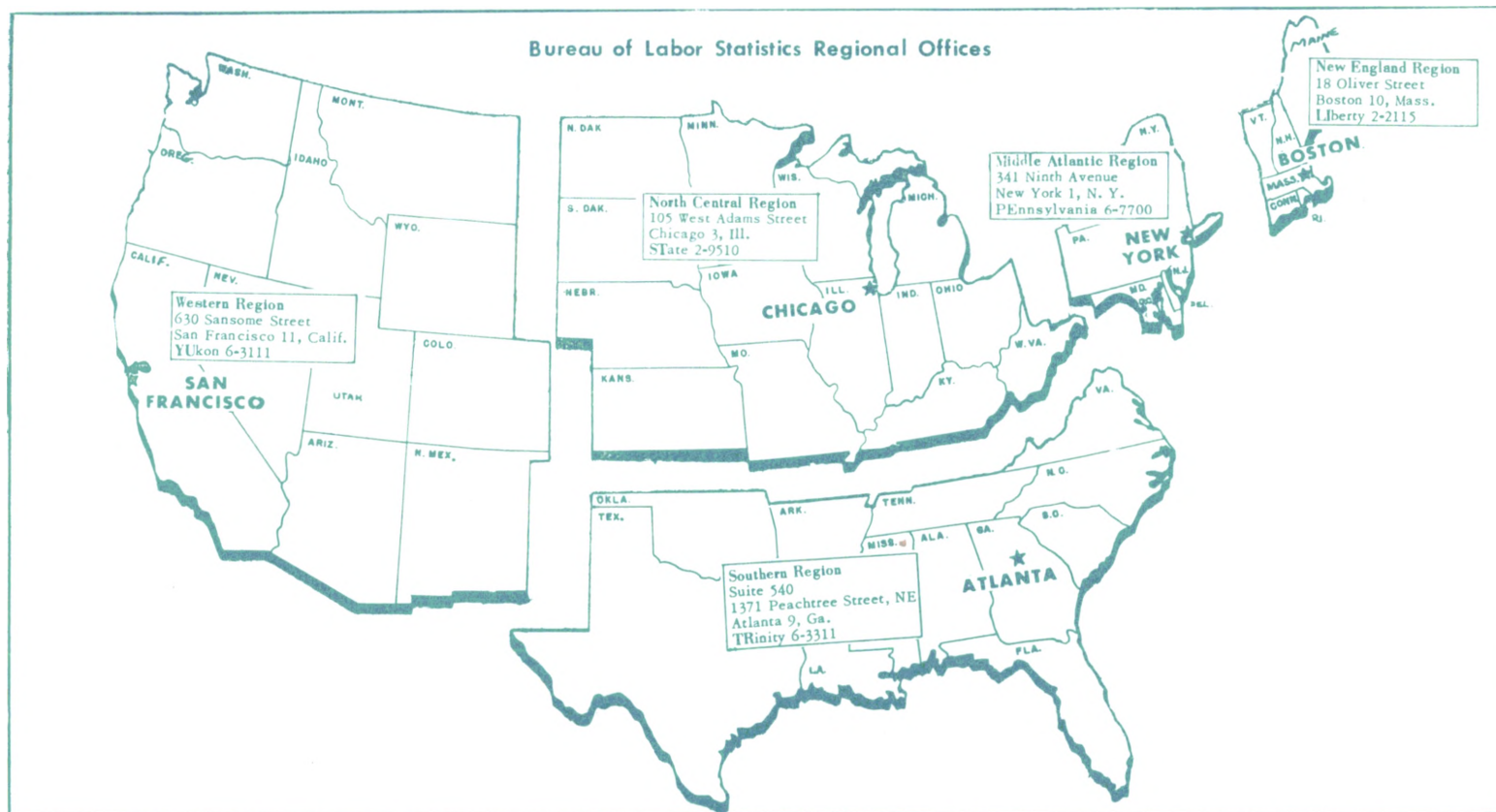
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

NOVEMBER 1961

Bulletin No. 1303-25

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Ewan Clague, Commissioner



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## Preface

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### The Labor Market Occupational Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics annually conducts occupational wage surveys in 82 labor markets. The studies provide data on occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report furnishing trend data and average earnings is released within a month of the completion of each study. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the preliminary report.

Two bulletins, bringing together the results of all of the area surveys, are issued after completion of the final area bulletin in the current round of surveys. The first of these bulletins will be available late in 1962 and the other early in 1963. During the survey year, summary releases presenting areawide occupational earnings data for 25 to 30 labor markets, are issued as data become available.

This bulletin was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in New York, N. Y., by Robert Findlay, under the direction of Harold A. Barletta. The study was under the general direction of Frederick W. Mueller, Assistant Regional Director for Wages and Industrial Relations.

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\* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the Philadelphia area reports for previous periods beginning with May 1950. Most of the reports include data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. Similar reports are available for other major areas. A directory indicating the areas, dates of study, and prices of these reports is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the Philadelphia area are also available for textile dyeing and finishing (April 1961), cigars (May 1961), machinery industries (May 1961), paints and varnishes (May 1961), contract cleaning services (June 1961), life insurance (June 1961), women's and misses' dresses (August 1960), and candy and other confectionery products (December 1960).

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



## Occupational Wage Survey—Philadelphia, Pa.

### Introduction

This area is 1 of 82 labor markets 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 area-wide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists<sup>1</sup> to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, 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 tend to furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain optimum 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Data were obtained by mail from some of the smaller establishments for which visits by Bureau field economists in the last previous survey indicated employment in relatively few of the occupations studied. Unusual changes reported by mail were verified with employers.

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 (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The concept "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 plantworkers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,<sup>2</sup> presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented in terms 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 salaries (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented in terms of establishments with formal minimum salary policies.

The scheduled hours (table B-3) of a majority of the first-shift workers in an establishment are tabulated as applying to all of the plant or office workers of that establishment. Paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-4 through B-6) 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. Sums of individual items in tables B-3 through B-6 may not equal totals because of rounding.

The first part of the paid holidays table (table B-4) 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 (table B-5) is limited to formal policies, excluding informal arrangements 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 pay, payments not on a time basis were so converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

<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.

Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6) for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excepting only legal requirements such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement. 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>3</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>4</sup> which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are presented according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans which provide either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

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

<sup>3</sup> The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

<sup>4</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 Philadelphia, Pa.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division,<sup>2</sup> November 1961

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 -----	-	1,440	314	539,100	110,200	320,800	334,760
Manufacturing -----	100	642	129	297,000	41,100	198,500	173,540
Nonmanufacturing -----	-	798	185	242,100	69,100	122,300	161,220
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>5</sup> -----	100	72	28	70,900	17,200	39,200	62,170
Wholesale trade -----	50	255	39	29,900	8,500	11,900	6,680
Retail trade -----	100	108	33	68,800	9,300	52,300	53,570
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	50	176	45	46,200	29,500	62,300	30,010
Services <sup>7</sup> -----	50	187	40	26,300	4,600	16,600	8,790

<sup>1</sup> The Philadelphia Area consists of Delaware and Philadelphia Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N.J. 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 surveys conducted prior to July 1958) 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> Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded.

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

<sup>7</sup> Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

### Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

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

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the percents of change relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The percentages are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. The office clerical data are based on men and women in the following 19 jobs: Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B; clerks, accounting, class A and B; clerks, file, class A, B, and C; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; Comptometer operators; keypunch operators, class A and B; office boys and girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; stenographers, senior; switchboard operators; tabulating-machine operators, class B; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on men and women industrial nurses. Men in the following 8 skilled maintenance jobs and 2 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; painters; pipefitters; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; and laborers, material handling.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average sal-

aries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average employment in the job during the period surveyed in 1961. 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 the one year to the aggregate for the other year was computed and the difference between the result and 100 is the percent of change from the one period to the other.

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

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

The above text represents the method used in computing a new trend series (table 2). This series initiated with the expansion of the labor market wage survey programs to 82 areas will replace the old series (1953 base) shown in table 3. Changes in the jobs surveyed and job descriptions since the start of the old series called for a reexamination of the jobs and job groupings for which trends were to be computed.

The new series covers the same job groupings as the earlier series with the following exceptions: The women clerical group is replaced by an office clerical group (men and women) and the industrial nurse category includes both men and women. Changes were also made in the jobs included within job groupings in order that an identical list could be employed in all areas.

Table 2. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Philadelphia, Pa., November 1960 to November 1961, and November 1959 to November 1960

Industry and occupational group	November 1960 to November 1961	November 1959 to November 1960
All industries:		
Office clerical (men and women) -----	3.1	3.5
Industrial nurses (men and women) -----	3.2	2.8
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	3.5	2.2
Unskilled plant (men) -----	3.0	2.3
Manufacturing:		
Office clerical (men and women) -----	3.2	3.6
Industrial nurses (men and women) -----	3.2	2.8
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	3.4	1.9
Unskilled plant (men) -----	3.5	1.8

Table 3. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961 and November 1960, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (October 1952 = 100)		Percent increases from—								
	November 1961	November 1960	November 1960	November 1959	November 1958	October 1957	November 1956	November 1955	November 1954	October 1953	October 1952
			to November 1961	to November 1960	to November 1959	to November 1958	to October 1957	to November 1956	to November 1955	to November 1954	to October 1953
All industries:											
Office clerical (women) ---	147.2	143.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.7	6.5	3.4	3.4	7.1
Industrial nurses (women) -----	151.7	146.1	3.8	2.8	5.3	3.7	6.5	6.2	4.3	3.0	7.1
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	148.6	143.8	3.3	3.0	5.1	3.2	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.4	7.2
Unskilled plant (men) -----	147.6	143.5	2.9	1.9	4.7	5.0	6.0	4.7	6.0	4.3	4.5
Manufacturing:											
Office clerical (women) ---	146.5	141.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	4.2	6.2	5.1	2.8	4.6	6.6
Industrial nurses (women) -----	150.3	145.6	3.2	2.8	5.9	2.4	5.7	6.1	5.0	2.9	7.9
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	146.5	142.1	3.1	2.3	5.0	3.2	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.9	7.2
Unskilled plant (men) -----	146.3	141.7	3.3	1.5	5.7	4.9	5.8	4.5	5.5	4.5	3.3

**A: Occupational Earnings**  
**Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women**

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																				
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	\$35.00 and under 40.00	\$40.00 45.00	\$45.00 50.00	\$50.00 55.00	\$55.00 60.00	\$60.00 65.00	\$65.00 70.00	\$70.00 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 90.00	\$90.00 95.00	\$95.00 100.00	\$100.00 105.00	\$105.00 110.00	\$110.00 115.00	\$115.00 120.00	\$120.00 125.00	\$125.00 130.00	\$130.00 and over	
Men																								
Clerks, accounting, class A	485	38.0	\$95.50	-	-	-	1	7	-	6	42	35	57	45	53	56	20	50	33	24	40	2	14	
Manufacturing	203	39.0	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	13	13	13	10	17	14	36	22	3	22	1	5	
Nonmanufacturing	282	37.5	94.00	-	-	-	1	7	-	4	10	22	44	32	43	39	6	14	11	21	18	1	9	
Wholesale trade	119	37.5	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	18	24	24	-	12	-	12	-	-	2	
Finance <sup>2</sup>	82	36.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	13	14	1	14	13	1	2	4	9	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class B	352	38.0	78.00	-	-	-	27	35	26	49	24	39	22	42	18	15	17	17	3	13	3	2	-	
Manufacturing	127	38.5	74.00	-	-	-	2	30	12	12	14	2	20	17	8	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing	225	37.5	80.50	-	-	-	25	5	14	37	10	37	2	25	10	14	16	15	2	12	-	1	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	37	40.0	107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	6	6	2	12	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	95	36.0	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	32	-	24	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>2</sup>	65	38.0	71.00	-	-	-	18	5	6	10	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B <sup>4</sup>	59	38.5	66.00	-	-	-	15	5	11	1	5	16	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	476	39.0	96.50	-	-	-	-	9	13	-	4	33	48	23	100	25	69	58	26	65	-	1	2	
Manufacturing	186	39.5	94.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	19	23	43	18	30	14	14	1	-	1	1	
Nonmanufacturing	290	39.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	9	13	-	1	14	29	-	57	7	39	44	12	64	-	-	1	
Wholesale trade	273	39.0	98.50	-	-	-	-	9	12	-	-	13	29	-	56	6	31	41	12	64	-	-	-	
Clerks, payroll	178	39.0	90.00	-	-	-	16	18	2	-	5	17	1	20	8	31	5	6	12	22	5	1	9	
Manufacturing	126	39.0	93.50	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	14	1	19	6	20	4	1	12	15	5	1	9	
Nonmanufacturing	52	39.0	81.00	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	5	3	-	1	2	11	1	5	-	7	-	-	-	
Office boys	698	38.5	59.00	2	31	140	141	137	95	49	20	14	25	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	263	39.5	59.00	2	8	52	49	39	42	27	17	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	435	37.5	58.50	-	23	88	92	98	53	22	3	8	4	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	94	37.0	60.50	-	-	-	18	41	14	13	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>2</sup>	183	37.0	52.00	-	18	45	55	40	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	56	38.0	53.00	-	-	29	6	6	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	306	39.0	103.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	18	35	34	35	26	40	26	24	18	8	29	
Manufacturing	195	39.5	107.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	19	20	22	29	14	20	14	7	24	
Nonmanufacturing	111	38.0	96.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	11	16	15	15	4	11	12	4	4	1	5	
Finance <sup>2</sup>	54	37.5	85.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	11	14	9	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	628	38.5	83.00	-	-	-	1	17	39	50	80	82	87	66	58	74	32	18	6	15	-	3	-	
Manufacturing	288	39.5	86.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	27	45	60	53	32	33	17	9	4	1	-	3	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	340	38.0	80.50	-	-	-	1	17	37	48	53	37	27	13	26	41	15	9	2	14	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	62	38.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	7	6	8	22	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>2</sup>	172	37.5	71.00	-	-	-	1	16	37	36	36	24	9	3	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	300	38.0	67.00	-	-	3	46	59	44	20	45	34	10	18	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	111	38.5	70.50	-	-	-	14	8	13	3	23	29	8	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	189	38.0	65.00	-	-	3	32	51	31	17	22	5	2	9	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>2</sup>	119	37.5	59.00	-	-	3	31	46	14	9	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																				
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$35.00 and under 40.00	\$40.00 45.00	\$45.00 50.00	\$50.00 55.00	\$55.00 60.00	\$60.00 65.00	\$65.00 70.00	\$70.00 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 90.00	\$90.00 95.00	\$95.00 100.00	\$100.00 105.00	\$105.00 110.00	\$110.00 115.00	\$115.00 120.00	\$120.00 125.00	\$125.00 130.00	\$130.00 and over	
Women																								
Billers, machine (billing machine) -----	269	38.0	\$ 72.00	-	-	-	2	26	42	60	23	76	2	6	3	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	131	37.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	17	37	24	9	38	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	138	38.5	76.00	-	-	-	2	9	5	36	14	38	2	4	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) -----	185	38.5	65.50	-	-	10	12	37	28	32	34	8	14	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	141	39.0	63.00	-	-	10	12	35	24	28	13	3	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	134	39.0	62.50	-	-	10	12	34	24	24	11	3	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A -----	269	37.5	76.00	-	-	-	7	19	51	31	39	13	32	16	21	17	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	165	38.0	80.50	-	-	-	7	-	16	13	32	11	29	8	15	11	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	104	37.0	69.00	-	-	-	-	19	35	18	7	2	3	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B -----	1,190	38.5	61.50	-	14	120	209	192	230	186	97	48	25	36	15	8	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	253	38.5	69.50	-	-	4	3	20	33	91	38	22	17	10	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	937	38.5	59.50	-	14	116	206	172	197	95	59	26	8	26	2	6	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>1</sup> -----	37	38.0	68.50	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	158	39.0	70.00	-	12	-	-	12	31	21	40	12	4	16	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	82	38.0	65.50	-	-	10	4	7	29	12	1	1	2	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> -----	640	38.0	56.00	-	2	106	202	153	114	41	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	1,145	38.0	81.50	-	-	-	12	32	51	113	173	142	176	160	77	77	48	26	29	11	10	4	4	4
Manufacturing -----	453	38.5	84.50	-	-	-	-	12	7	46	70	29	52	86	57	40	14	15	4	11	4	4	2	2
Nonmanufacturing -----	692	37.5	80.00	-	-	-	12	20	44	67	103	113	124	74	20	37	34	11	25	-	6	-	-	2
Wholesale trade -----	101	38.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	6	-	18	-	16	22	9	4	-	-	-	-	2
Retail trade -----	190	38.5	77.50	-	-	-	12	9	13	15	18	34	37	20	10	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> -----	308	36.0	76.00	-	-	-	-	11	31	47	53	71	44	17	10	4	6	2	12	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	1,915	38.0	66.50	-	19	58	238	354	302	225	273	206	97	25	44	16	30	6	8	8	2	-	-	4
Manufacturing -----	503	38.5	72.00	-	-	2	25	27	89	46	111	96	61	6	20	8	5	1	4	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,412	37.5	64.00	-	19	56	213	327	213	179	162	110	36	19	24	8	25	5	4	8	-	-	-	4
Public utilities <sup>1</sup> -----	195	37.5	79.00	-	-	-	1	13	21	19	36	45	7	6	10	4	22	3	-	8	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	226	39.0	66.50	-	-	12	21	63	22	17	36	20	18	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Retail trade -----	547	38.0	60.00	-	19	32	113	122	120	63	53	9	2	-	5	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> -----	315	36.0	59.50	-	-	12	65	115	36	62	9	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	129	37.5	68.50	-	-	-	13	14	14	18	28	24	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A <sup>4</sup> -----	403	37.5	71.00	-	-	-	36	53	70	38	37	44	66	17	28	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	169	38.5	75.50	-	-	-	26	-	16	10	27	17	24	13	27	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	234	37.0	68.00	-	-	-	10	53	54	28	10	27	42	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	67	37.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	16	8	2	-	12	24	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> -----	112	37.0	65.50	-	-	-	1	27	41	20	4	4	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B <sup>4</sup> -----	1,110	37.5	55.50	-	13	267	298	227	152	86	17	32	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	270	38.0	60.00	-	-	27	48	73	61	24	8	25	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	840	37.5	54.50	-	13	240	250	154	91	62	9	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	101	40.0	58.00	-	-	30	26	3	12	20	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	111	39.0	53.50	-	1	33	34	21	9	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> -----	515	36.5	52.00	-	12	171	178	118	30	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

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)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00 - 45.00	\$ 45.00 - 50.00	\$ 50.00 - 55.00	\$ 55.00 - 60.00	\$ 60.00 - 65.00	\$ 65.00 - 70.00	\$ 70.00 - 75.00	\$ 75.00 - 80.00	\$ 80.00 - 85.00	\$ 85.00 - 90.00	\$ 90.00 - 95.00	\$ 95.00 - 100.00	\$ 100.00 - 105.00	\$ 105.00 - 110.00	\$ 110.00 - 115.00	\$ 115.00 - 120.00	\$ 120.00 - 125.00	\$ 125.00 - 130.00	\$ 130.00 and over			
Women—Continued																										
Clerks, file, class C <sup>4</sup>	929	38.5	\$50.00	-	143	350	270	63	63	20	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	282	38.5	53.00	-	18	80	106	19	31	13	6	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	647	38.0	49.00	-	125	270	164	44	32	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	139	39.5	46.50	-	25	90	19	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup>	454	38.0	48.00	-	100	177	136	34	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	660	38.5	64.50	-	8	61	131	57	55	113	134	22	21	15	26	3	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Manufacturing	229	38.5	75.50	-	-	-	-	14	16	33	87	17	16	10	21	3	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	431	38.5	59.00	-	8	61	131	43	39	80	47	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wholesale trade	264	38.5	58.00	-	-	42	102	33	33	24	8	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Retail trade	127	39.5	59.00	-	8	15	29	10	6	56	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	923	38.0	75.50	-	-	4	32	78	104	67	179	113	142	91	25	22	24	7	20	10	-	1	-	4	-	-
Manufacturing	606	38.5	77.50	-	-	-	21	34	45	29	148	79	91	74	16	19	18	4	19	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	317	37.0	72.50	-	-	4	11	44	59	38	31	34	51	17	9	3	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	54	38.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	13	13	4	4	-	10	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wholesale trade	63	37.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	6	25	13	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Retail trade	97	38.5	67.50	-	-	4	10	10	22	18	8	7	12	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup>	69	35.5	69.00	-	-	-	1	17	6	12	9	16	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	814	38.5	72.00	-	5	16	33	99	115	121	128	86	73	38	23	26	1	45	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	236	38.5	76.50	-	-	1	2	7	19	44	48	31	25	22	16	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	578	38.5	70.00	-	5	15	31	92	96	77	80	55	48	16	7	8	1	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	127	39.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	8	40	27	17	24	2	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	352	38.0	65.50	-	4	15	30	77	55	47	32	29	46	9	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	122	38.0	61.50	-	-	8	22	31	16	19	4	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	52	39.0	68.00	-	-	-	-	12	7	13	1	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	70	37.0	56.50	-	-	8	22	19	9	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators, class A <sup>4</sup>	762	39.0	78.00	-	-	9	6	75	46	79	147	91	63	47	44	128	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	338	39.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	98	67	43	35	43	10	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	424	38.5	76.50	-	-	9	6	75	38	58	49	24	20	12	1	118	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	246	39.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	54	23	5	8	9	3	11	1	118	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup>	121	37.5	65.00	-	-	9	4	13	13	50	23	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators, class B <sup>4</sup>	1,673	38.5	65.00	-	24	38	204	252	358	276	209	142	84	39	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	834	39.0	66.50	-	-	-	105	115	183	137	102	94	61	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	839	37.5	64.00	-	24	38	99	137	175	139	107	48	23	13	32	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	90	38.5	79.00	-	-	-	5	9	-	6	19	10	4	3	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	105	38.5	70.50	-	-	3	3	9	16	15	21	18	8	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	103	38.5	64.50	-	3	2	10	24	14	14	16	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup>	467	37.0	58.50	-	21	33	81	95	145	48	33	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00 45.00	\$ 45.00 50.00	\$ 50.00 55.00	\$ 55.00 60.00	\$ 60.00 65.00	\$ 65.00 70.00	\$ 70.00 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00	\$ 110.00 115.00	\$ 115.00 120.00	\$ 120.00 125.00	\$ 125.00 130.00 and over					
Women—Continued																											
Tabulating-machine operators, class B .....	219	38.0	\$ 78.00	-	-	-	-	9	28	32	29	29	27	27	15	9	4	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	63	39.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	8	7	16	6	6	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	156	37.5	75.00	-	-	-	-	9	19	32	28	21	20	11	9	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>1</sup> .....	33	37.5	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	2	8	7	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> .....	95	37.5	72.50	-	-	-	-	9	14	17	19	19	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators, class C .....	349	37.5	64.50	-	7	9	10	129	78	21	27	5	45	13	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	59	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	38	8	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	290	37.5	61.00	-	7	9	10	129	76	21	21	5	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general .....	778	38.0	65.00	-	-	34	98	167	119	108	97	60	63	17	1	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	273	38.5	68.50	-	-	2	23	49	36	41	35	22	48	9	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	505	37.5	63.00	-	-	32	75	118	83	67	62	38	15	8	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	152	38.5	68.00	-	-	-	5	26	24	23	38	22	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> .....	235	37.0	58.50	-	-	26	49	71	33	31	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A .....	1,280	38.5	76.50	-	-	9	25	97	157	175	184	142	104	113	111	50	103	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	598	39.5	79.00	-	-	-	3	17	43	54	98	103	76	85	86	27	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	682	37.5	74.00	-	-	9	22	80	114	121	86	39	28	28	25	23	97	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>1</sup> .....	223	39.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	26	7	5	13	12	9	15	6	23	97	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> .....	279	37.0	63.50	-	-	9	22	44	85	82	19	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	80	38.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	37	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B .....	3,864	38.0	58.00	6	20	368	946	1065	703	396	206	84	42	3	7	13	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	1,246	39.0	61.00	-	-	53	227	340	265	175	102	36	40	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,618	37.5	57.00	6	20	315	719	725	438	221	104	48	2	1	4	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>1</sup> .....	49	38.5	76.50	-	-	-	3	2	6	12	8	1	-	-	4	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	438	39.0	61.00	-	-	7	56	136	116	58	36	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	452	38.5	56.00	-	14	76	136	83	67	25	50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>2</sup> .....	1,539	36.5	55.00	6	6	225	514	457	203	110	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	140	38.5	60.00	-	-	7	10	47	46	16	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.<sup>5</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 119 at \$130 to \$135; 1 at \$135 to \$140; 4 at \$140 to \$145.<sup>6</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 47 at \$130 to \$140; 25 at \$140 to \$150; 34 at \$150 and over.





Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)
<u>Office occupations</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>		
Billers, machine (billing machine) .....	269	\$72.00	Clerks, file, class B <sup>4</sup> .....	1,169	\$56.00	Keypunch operators, class B <sup>4</sup> .....	1,678	\$65.00
Manufacturing .....	131	68.00	Manufacturing .....	288	61.00	Manufacturing .....	835	66.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	138	76.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	881	54.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	843	64.00
			Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	36	71.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	90	79.00
			Wholesale trade .....	113	57.00	Wholesale trade .....	105	70.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) .....	185	65.50	Retail trade .....	111	53.50	Retail trade .....	103	64.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	141	63.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	534	52.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	468	58.50
Retail trade .....	134	62.50						
			Clerks, file, class C <sup>4</sup> .....	949	50.00	Office boys and girls .....	995	56.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A .....	269	76.00	Manufacturing .....	284	53.00	Manufacturing .....	387	57.50
Manufacturing .....	165	80.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	665	49.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	608	56.00
Nonmanufacturing .....	104	69.00	Retail trade .....	139	46.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	73	79.50
			Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	472	48.00	Wholesale trade .....	139	56.50
						Retail trade .....	67	51.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B .....	1,198	61.50	Clerks, order .....	1,136	78.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	252	51.50
Manufacturing .....	254	69.50	Manufacturing .....	415	83.50	Services .....	77	53.00
Nonmanufacturing .....	944	59.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	721	75.00			
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	39	68.00	Wholesale trade .....	537	78.50	Secretaries .....	6,670	91.00
Wholesale trade .....	158	70.00	Retail trade .....	144	63.50	Manufacturing .....	3,415	95.50
Retail trade .....	82	65.50				Nonmanufacturing .....	3,255	86.50
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	645	56.00				Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	358	116.00
			Clerks, payroll .....	1,101	78.00	Wholesale trade .....	869	87.50
Clerks, accounting, class A .....	1,630	86.00	Manufacturing .....	732	80.50	Retail trade .....	249	81.50
Manufacturing .....	656	88.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	369	73.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	1,316	80.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	974	84.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	69	82.00	Services .....	463	81.00
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	79	96.50	Wholesale trade .....	75	79.50			
Wholesale trade .....	220	93.00	Retail trade .....	113	70.00	Stenographers, general <sup>4</sup> .....	4,425	72.00
Retail trade .....	209	80.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	75	69.00	Manufacturing .....	2,328	74.00
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	390	79.00				Nonmanufacturing .....	2,097	70.50
Services .....	76	84.50	Comptometer operators .....	814	72.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	399	84.00
			Manufacturing .....	236	76.50	Wholesale trade .....	454	74.50
Clerks, accounting, class B .....	2,267	68.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	578	70.00	Retail trade .....	197	64.00
Manufacturing .....	630	72.50	Wholesale trade .....	127	70.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	994	64.00
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,637	66.50	Retail trade .....	352	65.50			
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	232	83.50				Stenographers, senior <sup>4</sup> .....	999	82.00
Wholesale trade .....	321	70.50	Duplicating-machine operators			Manufacturing .....	667	83.50
Retail trade .....	570	60.00	(Mimeograph or Ditto) .....	157	62.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	342	78.00
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	380	61.50	Manufacturing .....	73	67.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	45	84.50
Services .....	134	68.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	84	57.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	190	76.00
Clerks, file, class A <sup>4</sup> .....	441	72.00	Keypunch operators, class A <sup>4</sup> .....	764	78.00	Switchboard operators .....	1,028	70.50
Manufacturing .....	191	76.00	Manufacturing .....	339	80.00	Manufacturing .....	315	78.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	250	69.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	425	76.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	713	67.00
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	35	78.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	246	82.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	100	90.50
Wholesale trade .....	69	73.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	121	65.00	Wholesale trade .....	87	79.00
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	118	65.50				Retail trade .....	137	58.50
						Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	248	64.50
						Services .....	141	56.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard)
<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Professional and technical occupations</u>		
Switchboard operator-receptionists .....	792	\$66.00	Transcribing-machine operators, general .....	778	\$65.00	Draftsmen, leader .....	256	\$168.00
Manufacturing .....	417	66.50	Manufacturing .....	273	68.50	Manufacturing .....	120	163.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	375	65.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	505	63.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	136	172.50
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	44	68.00	Wholesale trade .....	152	68.00			
Wholesale trade .....	161	67.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	235	58.50			
Retail trade .....	59	62.00				Draftsmen, senior .....	1,527	124.00
Services .....	62	64.50				Manufacturing .....	1,115	118.00
Tabulating-machine operators, class A .....	420	102.00	Typists, class A .....	1,294	76.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	412	140.00
Manufacturing .....	219	108.50	Manufacturing .....	602	79.00			
Nonmanufacturing .....	201	95.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	692	74.00	Draftsmen, junior .....	770	97.50
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	73	85.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	225	88.50	Manufacturing .....	392	87.50
Tabulating-machine operators, class B .....	847	82.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	281	63.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	378	108.50
Manufacturing .....	351	86.50	Services .....	80	71.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	44	110.00
Nonmanufacturing .....	496	78.50						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	64	94.00	Typists, class B .....	3,899	58.50	Tracers .....	127	59.00
Wholesale trade .....	79	85.50	Manufacturing .....	1,259	61.00	Manufacturing .....	94	56.50
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	267	71.50	Nonmanufacturing .....	2,640	57.00			
Tabulating-machine operators, class C .....	649	65.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	52	76.00			
Manufacturing .....	170	74.50	Wholesale trade .....	444	61.00	Nurses, industrial (registered) .....	273	95.50
Nonmanufacturing .....	479	62.50	Retail trade .....	461	56.00	Manufacturing .....	219	96.00
Wholesale trade .....	71	68.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	1,543	55.00	Nonmanufacturing .....	54	94.00
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	152	58.00	Services .....	140	60.00			

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are for a regular workweek for which employees receive their straight-time weekly salaries, exclusive of any premium pay.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under \$ 1.60	\$ 1.60 and under 1.70	\$ 1.70 and under 1.80	\$ 1.80 and under 1.90	\$ 1.90 and under 2.00	\$ 2.00 and under 2.10	\$ 2.10 and under 2.20	\$ 2.20 and under 2.30	\$ 2.30 and under 2.40	\$ 2.40 and under 2.50	\$ 2.50 and under 2.60	\$ 2.60 and under 2.70	\$ 2.70 and under 2.80	\$ 2.80 and under 2.90	\$ 2.90 and under 3.00	\$ 3.00 and under 3.10	\$ 3.10 and under 3.20	\$ 3.20 and under 3.30	\$ 3.30 and under 3.40	\$ 3.40 and under 3.50	\$ 3.50 and under 3.60	\$ 3.60 and under 3.70	\$ 3.70 and under 3.80	\$ 3.80 and over		
Carpenters, maintenance .....	826	\$ 2.98	-	-	-	3	-	20	9	7	44	18	90	101	21	105	97	32	6	22	137	1	1	4	-	108	7	
Manufacturing .....	506	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	31	7	34	46	16	99	84	32	2	5	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	320	3.08	-	-	-	3	-	6	9	7	13	11	56	55	5	6	13	-	4	17	8	1	1	4	-	101	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	111	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	54	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	
Retail trade .....	143	3.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	4	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	101	
Electricians, maintenance .....	1,634	2.97	-	-	3	3	-	2	3	3	49	73	138	94	187	99	277	158	199	60	138	52	20	37	-	39	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,369	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	26	127	47	179	97	265	157	162	54	130	35	16	5	-	25	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	265	2.95	-	-	3	3	-	2	3	3	5	47	11	47	8	2	12	1	37	6	8	17	4	32	-	14	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	104	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	42	4	-	9	-	6	6	6	-	-	26	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	95	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	-	36	-	2	17	4	6	-	-	14	
Engineers, stationary .....	902	2.59	-	-	2	21	42	56	6	55	69	96	104	81	182	46	55	30	17	15	7	9	-	9	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	637	2.65	-	-	-	1	-	39	2	40	52	58	76	60	168	39	36	23	16	14	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	265	2.43	-	-	2	20	42	17	4	15	17	38	28	21	14	7	19	7	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	58	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	20	8	-	1	12	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	126	2.34	-	-	2	4	30	1	4	7	14	35	7	13	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	50	1.97	-	-	-	16	12	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	475	2.40	8	2	10	14	18	48	41	70	40	17	102	29	8	16	27	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	407	2.45	-	-	4	6	18	48	9	70	39	14	102	25	8	16	23	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	68	2.07	6	2	6	8	-	-	32	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, maintenance trades .....	961	2.38	40	6	15	4	41	38	99	84	212	142	8	34	86	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	623	2.45	21	1	10	1	39	18	66	61	44	110	3	34	82	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	338	2.26	19	5	5	3	2	20	33	23	168	32	5	-	4	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	253	2.37	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	23	165	31	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom .....	577	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	25	2	8	41	288	29	37	24	67	11	3	2	3	-	14	-	
Manufacturing .....	577	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	25	2	8	41	288	29	37	24	67	11	3	2	3	-	14	-	
Machinists, maintenance .....	1,438	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	16	35	71	253	120	66	118	191	113	69	264	4	1	69	-	15	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,226	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	16	35	71	132	120	66	105	191	113	69	258	-	1	1	-	15	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	212	3.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	13	-	-	-	6	4	-	68	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	211	3.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	13	-	-	-	6	4	-	67	-	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) .....	998	2.81	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	25	2	144	101	268	171	98	58	22	17	36	43	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	289	2.77	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	17	-	6	12	158	26	9	-	11	8	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	709	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	138	89	110	145	89	58	11	9	7	43	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	514	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	73	39	140	44	21	7	9	7	43	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	131	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	71	5	8	37	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance .....	1,856	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	85	8	-	117	68	160	159	297	106	275	229	62	21	254	-	-	15	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,808	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	85	8	-	117	68	159	147	276	102	275	225	62	21	248	-	-	15	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	[NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under \$1.60	\$1.60 and under 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 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 3.30	\$3.30 3.40	\$3.40 3.50	\$3.50 3.60	\$3.60 3.70	\$3.70 3.80	\$3.80 and over		
Millwrights .....	308	\$ 2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	4	5	50	51	77	13	71	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	307	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	3	5	50	51	77	13	71	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers .....	397	2.19	35	57	1	7	20	37	28	35	38	27	28	52	20	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	393	2.19	35	57	1	7	19	37	28	35	35	27	28	52	20	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance .....	472	2.77	14	4	6	7	14	20	2	11	20	33	27	39	12	73	50	3	5	20	67	45	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	269	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	30	21	26	8	72	26	2	5	20	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	203	2.63	14	4	6	7	14	20	2	2	19	3	6	13	4	1	24	1	-	-	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	58	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	-	1	22	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup> .....	65	2.19	-	-	1	2	14	16	2	2	19	2	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance .....	914	2.97	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	4	42	53	69	35	39	98	91	66	81	23	249	1	1	27	-	9	-	
Manufacturing .....	850	2.95	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	4	42	53	67	24	39	98	75	66	81	23	243	-	-	-	-	9	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	64	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	1	1	27	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	64	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	1	1	27	-	-	-	
Plumbers, maintenance .....	111	2.75	-	-	-	7	2	1	4	1	2	14	6	27	5	2	15	5	1	-	6	3	1	-	1	8	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	83	2.69	-	-	-	7	2	1	4	1	1	11	4	26	2	2	9	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	8	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	29	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance .....	227	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	6	-	13	25	22	27	49	31	8	19	6	-	1	6	-	1	-	
Manufacturing .....	185	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	6	-	2	4	22	27	47	31	7	19	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing; Public utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	40	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers .....	1,198	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	15	38	18	41	65	109	150	387	212	83	53	-	-	18	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,196	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	15	38	16	41	65	109	150	387	212	83	53	-	-	18	-	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> All workers were at \$4 to \$4.10.<sup>4</sup> All workers were at \$4.30 to \$4.40.<sup>5</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>6</sup> All workers were at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40 and over	
Elevator operators, passenger (men)	678	\$ 1.68	9	32	-	10	96	1	99	78	221	2	22	58	18	16	2	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	109	1.96	-	-	-	-	2	1	12	5	-	-	20	49	18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	569	1.62	9	32	-	10	94	-	87	73	221	2	2	9	-	16	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	30	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	82	1.56	-	-	-	8	4	-	57	1	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	404	1.64	-	-	-	2	90	-	24	66	218	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	259	1.47	-	64	16	1	3	5	81	32	28	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	222	1.41	-	64	16	1	3	4	80	25	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	91	1.39	-	24	-	1	-	2	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	56	1.62	-	-	-	-	3	2	16	21	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	2,415	1.72	-	-	902	168	34	31	46	50	40	152	50	74	168	158	139	170	85	49	97	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	999	2.26	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	2	127	27	72	160	143	135	167	14	49	93	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,416	1.34	-	-	902	168	30	29	44	50	38	25	23	2	8	15	4	3	71	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	251	1.71	-	-	-	3	21	18	44	50	38	25	23	2	8	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	6,247	1.86	22	108	183	183	132	345	399	873	410	565	669	491	432	584	617	20	183	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,316	2.00	-	-	27	55	49	90	79	230	149	468	448	395	296	334	590	15	66	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,931	1.70	22	108	156	128	83	255	320	643	261	97	221	96	136	250	27	5	117	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	691	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	12	31	121	40	118	226	23	2	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	102	1.86	-	-	-	12	-	3	5	3	5	26	15	-	11	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	845	1.50	-	98	22	91	46	215	151	57	10	13	67	51	7	6	-	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	771	1.65	-	-	7	17	16	35	44	387	218	24	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	522	1.42	22	10	127	8	21	2	118	195	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	2,375	1.44	42	32	189	694	582	151	136	167	44	14	164	19	37	45	51	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	573	1.70	-	-	58	-	59	47	66	105	29	10	95	19	22	4	51	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,802	1.35	42	32	131	694	523	104	70	62	15	4	69	-	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	208	1.90	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	60	1	1	69	-	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	53	1.25	-	6	17	12	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	250	1.27	-	20	43	121	26	16	10	2	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	1,112	1.30	23	-	42	456	480	71	35	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	179	1.21	19	6	29	105	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	8,067	2.13	-	50	135	207	128	178	554	236	124	175	755	623	370	666	1463	1032	724	481	19	141	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,193	2.15	-	-	-	22	33	85	260	173	71	123	458	578	216	391	899	400	166	183	6	123	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,874	2.11	-	50	135	185	95	93	294	63	53	52	297	45	154	275	564	632	558	298	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	1,634	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	177	456	408	315	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,045	2.04	-	-	-	60	30	42	267	15	24	-	12	3	21	48	103	198	194	2	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	1,187	1.77	-	50	135	125	57	51	27	48	29	52	285	42	47	50	5	26	49	104	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	2,916	2.24	-	4	18	42	35	40	220	96	146	53	232	203	193	78	105	199	877	166	58	1	32	29	-	6	9	74	-
Manufacturing	1,074	2.17	-	-	-	20	25	24	52	26	74	21	132	173	34	58	47	157	159	-	-	-	27	19	-	-	6	20	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,842	2.29	-	4	18	22	10	16	168	70	72	32	100	30	159	20	58	42	718	166	58	1	5	10	-	6	3	54	-
Wholesale trade	1,101	2.25	-	-	6	12	-	12	162	69	63	27	6	-	156	20	58	36	269	75	54	-	3	10	-	6	3	54	-
Retail trade	741	2.34	-	4	12	10	10	4	6	1	9	5	94	30	3	-	-	6	449	91	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	\$1.10 1.20	\$1.20 1.30	\$1.30 1.40	\$1.40 1.50	\$1.50 1.60	\$1.60 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 2.40	\$2.40 2.50	\$2.50 2.60	\$2.60 2.70	\$2.70 2.80	\$2.80 2.90	\$2.90 3.00	\$3.00 3.10	\$3.10 3.20	\$3.20 3.30	\$3.30 3.40	\$3.40 and over	
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,283	\$ 1.84	-	8	4	39	86	116	185	151	102	72	99	86	57	33	99	109	-	14	14	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Manufacturing -----	885	1.94	-	-	-	16	50	90	57	72	91	56	65	71	54	31	99	97	-	14	14	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	398	1.62	-	8	4	23	36	26	128	79	11	16	34	15	3	2	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	222	1.55	-	-	-	12	18	12	102	72	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	176	1.70	-	8	4	11	18	14	26	7	8	13	34	15	3	2	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	404	1.56	-	1	39	50	68	48	31	16	23	75	26	3	18	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	145	1.60	-	-	-	30	30	9	9	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	259	1.55	-	1	39	20	38	39	22	16	23	14	26	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	214	1.58	-	1	39	20	14	21	19	16	23	14	26	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	776	2.16	-	10	2	8	26	4	6	24	43	61	45	80	81	71	105	53	56	48	28	11	4	1	2	7	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	408	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	31	18	34	69	41	65	35	49	19	12	11	3	1	2	7	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	368	2.01	-	10	2	8	26	3	6	18	39	30	27	46	12	30	40	18	7	29	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	146	2.12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	9	6	6	1	6	13	5	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	205	1.93	-	10	2	8	11	2	5	5	27	3	18	40	6	25	32	5	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks -----	530	2.32	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	24	6	22	35	73	33	31	38	48	53	62	38	24	6	1	17	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	348	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	30	67	4	22	37	29	27	49	29	21	5	1	17	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	182	2.16	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	24	2	22	5	6	29	9	1	19	26	13	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	152	2.17	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	24	-	18	-	3	24	5	-	18	25	11	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	431	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	19	9	9	34	4	21	7	27	11	34	160	36	6	4	36	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	151	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	25	-	21	1	-	9	11	19	14	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	280	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	11	1	1	9	4	-	6	27	2	23	141	22	6	4	14	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	61	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	3	42	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	178	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	16	99	19	6	4	11	1	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers <sup>6</sup> -----	8,031	2.67	-	-	-	1	6	-	10	20	18	23	27	20	70	84	168	77	235	4012	1975	470	369	356	18	34	17	21	-
Manufacturing -----	2,210	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	17	12	23	16	62	41	41	58	227	712	277	332	357	5	-	16	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,821	2.67	-	-	-	1	6	-	4	14	1	11	4	8	43	127	19	8	3300	1698	138	12	351	18	18	15	21	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	3,535	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	8	20	122	5	7	2595	737	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,638	2.77	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	526	627	20	12	351	18	18	15	21	-	-
Retail trade -----	620	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	179	334	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) -----	388	2.43	-	-	-	1	6	-	10	14	1	23	4	11	22	15	7	3	67	109	75	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	247	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	12	-	9	18	-	6	1	66	67	42	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	141	2.30	-	-	-	1	6	-	4	14	1	11	4	2	4	15	1	2	1	42	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) -----	3,472	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	36	69	25	33	147	2000	543	276	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,169	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	23	7	32	41	-	16	141	216	139	243	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,303	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	28	25	17	6	1784	404	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	1,820	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	10	20	3	5	1519	224	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	296	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	98	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																									
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	\$1.10 1.20	\$1.20 1.30	\$1.30 1.40	\$1.40 1.50	\$1.50 1.60	\$1.60 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 2.40	\$2.40 2.50	\$2.50 2.60	\$2.60 2.70	\$2.70 2.80	\$2.80 2.90	\$2.90 3.00	\$3.00 3.10	\$3.10 3.20	\$3.20 3.30	\$3.30 3.40	\$3.40 and over
Truckdrivers: <sup>6</sup> —Continued																												
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) -----	2,425	\$2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	972	1021	89	1	309	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	383	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	258	10	81	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,042	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	1011	8	-	309	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	1,000	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	860	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	351	6	-	309	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) -----	574	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	5	296	87	12	13	47	18	34	17	21
Manufacturing -----	215	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	5	93	69	-	1	5	-	16	2	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	359	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	18	12	12	42	18	18	15	21
Wholesale trade -----	290	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	3	12	12	42	18	18	15	21
Truckers, power (forklift) -----	2,225	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	75	238	305	149	128	340	193	222	354	119	26	2	-	-	-	32	-
Manufacturing -----	1,671	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	72	238	300	134	124	286	169	128	110	37	21	2	-	-	-	32	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	554	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	-	5	15	4	54	24	94	244	82	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	212	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	75	54	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	278	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	12	3	52	10	14	139	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift) -----	360	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	46	115	35	38	51	38	-	16	2	2	-	-	-	10	-	-
Manufacturing -----	337	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	46	115	35	38	31	38	-	15	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-
Watchmen -----	1,059	1.71	-	40	30	124	77	105	102	76	81	64	48	99	61	62	52	2	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	528	1.87	-	-	9	32	25	32	64	27	31	40	48	52	49	29	52	2	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	531	1.55	-	40	21	92	52	73	38	49	50	24	-	47	12	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	105	1.97	-	8	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	42	12	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	118	1.33	-	24	1	32	15	24	11	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup> -----	182	1.59	-	-	-	14	25	28	12	32	47	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	60	1.33	-	8	20	2	-	7	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<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> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>5</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$0.70 to \$0.80; 2 at \$0.80 to \$0.90; 15 at \$0.90 to \$1.<sup>6</sup> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.



# B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

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Table B-1. Shift Differentials

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions <sup>1</sup> for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total .....	86.4	83.2	14.4	5.8
With shift pay differential .....	83.5	80.3	14.1	5.6
Uniform cents (per hour) .....	41.3	37.7	7.0	2.9
4 cents .....	.9	.9	.1	-
5 cents .....	7.9	1.2	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
5½ cents .....	.5	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
6 cents .....	2.4	-	.7	-
7 cents .....	2.1	.3	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
7½ cents .....	5.7	4.5	1.0	.5
8 cents .....	8.2	1.5	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
9 cents .....	.8	1.0	.3	.1
10 cents .....	8.0	11.7	1.1	.7
11 cents .....	.4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
12 cents .....	2.5	5.9	.2	.8
13, 13½, or 14 cents .....	1.0	1.7	.2	.1
15 cents .....	-	3.7	-	.2
16 cents .....	-	3.7	-	.6
Over 16 cents .....	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Uniform percentage .....	38.4	38.0	5.8	2.0
5 percent .....	2.1	-	.2	-
7 percent .....	7.6	5.6	1.3	.2
7½ percent .....	.4	1.6	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
8¼ percent .....	.4	.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
10 percent .....	26.8	27.7	4.0	1.6
12 percent .....	-	.5	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
13 percent .....	1.1	-	.2	-
15 percent .....	-	1.1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
19 percent .....	-	1.1	-	-
Other formal pay differential .....	3.8	4.5	1.3	.7
No shift pay differential .....	2.9	2.9	.3	.2

<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, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

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 schedules	37 1/2	38 3/4	40	All schedules	35	37 1/2	40		All schedules	37 1/2	38 3/4	40	All schedules	35	37 1/2	40
Establishments studied -----	314	129	xxx	xxx	xxx	185	xxx	xxx	xxx	314	129	xxx	xxx	xxx	185	xxx	xxx	xxx
Establishments having a specified minimum -----	163	68	13	9	42	95	17	27	34	180	75	15	9	45	105	17	29	41
\$40.00 and under \$42.50 -----	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	9	2	2	-	-	7	1	1	4
\$42.50 and under \$45.00 -----	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2
\$45.00 and under \$47.50 -----	26	6	4	-	-	20	3	5	7	50	7	3	-	2	33	5	8	11
\$47.50 and under \$50.00 -----	16	5	2	2	1	11	-	6	-	13	5	1	2	2	8	-	4	1
\$50.00 and under \$52.50 -----	39	12	3	4	5	27	6	9	7	37	13	4	4	5	24	5	9	7
\$52.50 and under \$55.00 -----	10	5	-	-	5	5	4	1	-	10	5	-	-	5	5	3	1	1
\$55.00 and under \$57.50 -----	13	6	1	1	4	7	1	3	1	15	8	2	1	4	7	2	2	1
\$57.50 and under \$60.00 -----	13	8	1	-	6	5	1	1	3	11	8	1	-	6	3	-	1	2
\$60.00 and under \$62.50 -----	14	10	2	-	7	4	-	-	4	15	8	1	-	5	7	-	2	5
\$62.50 and under \$65.00 -----	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
\$65.00 and under \$67.50 -----	7	3	-	1	2	4	-	2	2	6	4	-	1	3	2	-	1	1
\$67.50 and under \$70.00 -----	4	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
\$70.00 and under \$72.50 -----	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
\$72.50 and under \$75.00 -----	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
\$75.00 and under \$77.50 -----	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$77.50 and under \$80.00 -----	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$80.00 and under \$82.50 -----	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
\$82.50 and under \$85.00 -----	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
\$85.00 and under \$87.50 -----	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Establishments having no specified minimum -----	52	22	xxx	xxx	xxx	30	xxx	xxx	xxx	82	37	xxx	xxx	xxx	45	xxx	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category -----	98	39	xxx	xxx	xxx	59	xxx	xxx	xxx	51	17	xxx	xxx	xxx	34	xxx	xxx	xxx
Data not available -----	1	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	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.

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, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours	1	-	-	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours	8	4	5	9	6	17	4	2	4	-	-	-	2
Over 35 and under 36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	2	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	6
36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> hours	7	5	4	-	-	16	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
Over 36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> and under 37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> hours	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> hours	23	20	22	28	23	24	49	8	10	-	4	5	5
Over 37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> and under 38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> hours	2	1	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	8	-
38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> hours	8	17	( <sup>4</sup> )	9	4	-	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1
Over 38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> and under 40 hours	2	-	-	-	-	8	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	45	53	70	51	64	14	31	85	85	99	88	78	72
Over 40 and under 48 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	1	2	1	-	8	4	5
48 hours and over	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	10

<sup>1</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	88	99	81
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	1	19
<b>Number of days</b>													
2 holidays .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
6 holidays .....	10	12	( <sup>4</sup> )	13	34	-	43	17	10	2	14	40	65
6 holidays plus 1 half day .....	2	1	-	7	1	-	14	1	1	-	2	2	2
6 holidays plus 2, 3, or 4 half days .....	2	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	-	-	5	3	4	-	3	-	3
7 holidays .....	17	19	41	17	17	1	3	27	29	43	10	16	4
7 holidays plus 1 half day .....	8	9	2	12	7	4	26	3	5	-	2	-	-
7 holidays plus 2, 4, or 5 half days .....	2	4	-	9	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	2	3	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-
8 holidays .....	22	35	24	20	35	-	7	33	36	26	46	34	1
8 holidays plus 1 half day .....	1	-	-	6	3	1	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	4	-	4
8 holidays plus 2 or 5 half days .....	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
9 holidays .....	4	5	3	7	-	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	5	11	5	-	2
9 holidays plus 1 or 2 half days .....	2	2	4	-	1	3	-	2	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	-
10 holidays .....	5	5	20	7	-	-	1	2	1	10	2	-	-
10 holidays plus 1 half day .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
11 holidays .....	2	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	1	-	-	-	-
11 holidays plus 1 half day .....	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 holidays .....	18	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	-	-	67	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	-	-	-
12 holidays plus 1 half day .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 holidays .....	2	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	6	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
<b>Total holiday time<sup>5</sup></b>													
13 days .....	2	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	6	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
12½ or more days .....	2	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	8	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
12 or more days .....	20	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	-	-	75	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	-	-	-
11½ or more days .....	21	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	-	-	78	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	-	-	-
11 or more days .....	23	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	-	-	86	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	1	2	-	-	-
10½ or more days .....	24	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	-	-	87	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	1	8	-	-	-
10 or more days .....	30	5	25	7	-	90	1	4	3	18	2	-	-
9½ or more days .....	32	7	29	7	1	90	1	6	4	18	2	2	-
9 or more days .....	38	15	31	23	1	94	1	12	12	29	7	2	2
8½ or more days .....	39	15	31	29	5	95	1	12	12	29	11	2	6
8 or more days .....	62	54	56	51	40	95	9	47	51	55	60	36	7
7½ or more days .....	70	65	58	63	47	99	37	50	56	55	62	36	7
7 or more days .....	88	87	100	80	64	100	43	80	89	98	71	52	14
6½ or more days .....	90	88	100	87	66	100	57	81	90	98	73	54	16
6 or more days .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	88	94	81
2 or more days .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	88	99	81

<sup>1</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>3</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>5</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.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
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 -----	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	91	100	100
Length-of-time payment -----	99	99	100	100	100	99	94	80	71	100	85	100	74
Percentage payment -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	-	3	-	-
Flat-sum payment -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	3	-	-
Other -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	4	-	-	-	26
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	9	-	-
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>5</sup></b>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week -----	12	9	23	13	18	7	7	19	19	5	15	28	27
1 week -----	44	48	24	43	20	61	39	19	21	24	18	13	6
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	11	14	6	11	2	13	19	3	3	4	1	1	7
2 weeks -----	7	3	-	3	-	20	20	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Under 1 week -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	3	-
1 week -----	24	12	67	20	78	2	17	71	71	65	66	77	65
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	15	-	-	22
2 weeks -----	75	87	33	80	22	98	77	23	26	20	22	20	14
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	3	-	-
3 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	5	6	1	16	9	1	5	44	50	37	57	29	27
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	7	1	41	-	1	-	7	16	18	16	4	5	32
2 weeks -----	88	93	58	82	91	99	77	39	31	46	26	66	41
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	11	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	3	-	-
3 weeks -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	2	3	1	6	2	1	4	14	16	11	19	5	22
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	18	23	15	7	3	28
2 weeks -----	95	93	99	92	98	99	78	66	58	75	61	92	50
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	11	1	2	-	3	-	-
3 weeks -----	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
<u>After 4 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	2	2	1	6	2	1	4	14	15	11	19	5	22
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	16	19	15	7	3	28
2 weeks -----	95	93	99	92	98	99	78	68	62	75	61	92	50
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	11	1	2	-	3	-	-
3 weeks -----	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	9
2 weeks -----	90	89	95	89	90	95	53	84	85	82	88	86	65
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	4	17	7	6	15	3	-	19
3 weeks -----	8	10	5	11	10	1	30	7	8	4	-	10	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public <sup>1</sup> utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>5</sup>—Continued</b>													
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	9
2 weeks .....	52	38	65	47	14	79	46	43	43	47	41	29	66
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	2	3	-	-	-	5	2	8	11	-	5	-	14
3 weeks .....	45	59	35	51	86	17	42	46	45	39	45	68	3
Over 3 and under 4 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	15	-	-	5
4 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	-	-	6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>													
1 week .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	9
2 weeks .....	43	24	65	36	13	68	45	36	33	46	38	28	62
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	9	11	( <sup>4</sup> )	11	-	15	2	10	15	1	6	-	14
3 weeks .....	45	58	35	50	87	17	43	50	52	39	42	68	6
Over 3 and under 4 weeks .....	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	15	-	-	5
4 weeks .....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	3	-	-	6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	5	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	3	2
2 weeks .....	10	9	( <sup>4</sup> )	21	11	9	36	15	15	-	25	14	50
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	3	-	2
3 weeks .....	85	84	99	76	89	89	32	75	76	85	57	82	25
Over 3 and under 4 weeks .....	3	7	-	-	-	1	5	8	8	15	-	-	17
4 weeks .....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	-	-	26	1	1	-	5	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	3	2
2 weeks .....	8	9	( <sup>4</sup> )	21	11	3	36	15	15	-	25	14	43
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	9
3 weeks .....	72	62	96	55	65	84	32	54	55	77	30	46	25
Over 3 and under 4 weeks .....	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	-	-	-	17
4 weeks .....	19	27	4	24	25	13	26	20	20	8	32	37	-
Over 4 weeks .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	3	2
2 weeks .....	8	8	( <sup>4</sup> )	21	9	3	35	14	15	-	25	11	38
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	9
3 weeks .....	36	39	51	39	12	30	30	31	33	44	27	13	31
Over 3 and under 4 weeks .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	-	-	-	17
4 weeks .....	55	52	49	40	79	65	30	47	46	42	36	71	-
Over 4 weeks .....	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	15	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>3</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>5</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.

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

Table B-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, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1961)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance .....	97	99	99	94	94	98	80	94	94	100	95	91	90
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance .....	36	45	34	42	25	28	38	43	43	31	43	43	67
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both <sup>4</sup> .....	78	93	58	75	86	71	52	88	97	74	80	77	59
Sickness and accident insurance .....	40	69	28	43	39	8	25	77	92	49	65	58	48
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period) .....	62	68	55	71	29	70	39	15	11	23	23	21	12
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period) .....	5	3	3	-	36	1	3	7	3	19	-	13	7
Hospitalization insurance .....	70	86	56	74	84	51	55	88	94	71	91	82	71
Surgical insurance .....	66	86	53	64	77	50	31	83	93	54	74	78	51
Medical insurance .....	48	61	52	38	41	37	30	56	60	41	40	57	58
Catastrophe insurance .....	45	38	69	40	35	50	17	20	19	48	25	7	( <sup>5</sup> )
Retirement pension .....	80	87	55	79	78	92	41	79	84	74	80	72	41
No health, insurance, or pension plan .....	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	6

<sup>1</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>3</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>4</sup> Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick-leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick-leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.





## Appendix A: Changes in Occupational Descriptions

Since the Bureau's last survey in this area, occupational descriptions for three office jobs were revised in order to obtain salary information for more specific categories. Therefore, data presented for these jobs in table A-1 are not comparable to data presented in last year's bulletin.

Revisions were made in the descriptions for file clerks, key-punch operators, and stenographers. The revised description for file clerk groups these workers into three levels (class A, B, and C) in-

stead of two (class A and B). The revised description for keypunch operator groups these workers into two defined classes (A and B) instead of a single category. Previously data were presented separately for general stenographers and technical stenographers. The revision combines general stenographers, with more responsible duties, and technical stenographers to form a new senior stenographer category; other general stenographers are maintained in that classification.

The revised occupational descriptions used this year are included in appendix B.



## Appendix B: Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This is essential in order to permit the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field economists are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, 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; and requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting and closing journal entries; and 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; and posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and book-keeping 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 file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

*Class B*—Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

*Class C*—Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. Performs simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

## 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; and 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; and 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

*Class A*—Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to transcribe data from various source documents to keypunch tabulating cards. Performs same tasks as lower level keypunch operator but in addition, work requires application of coding skills and the making of some determinations, for example, locates on the source document the items to be punched; extracts information from several documents; and searches for and interprets information on the document to determine information to be punched. May train inexperienced operators.

*Class B*—Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, transcribes data from source documents to punched cards. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to keypunch tabulating cards. May verify cards. Working from various standardized source documents, follows specified sequences which have been coded or prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting data to be punched. Problems arising from erroneous items or codes, missing information, etc., are referred to supervisor.

## 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

## SECRETARY—Continued

making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; and 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 transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. May operate from a stenographic pool. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See transcribing-machine operator.)

## STENOGRAPHER, SENIOR

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 transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

## OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographers, general as evidenced by the following: Work requires high degree of stenographer speed and accuracy; and a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as, maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, letters, etc.; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, 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.

## TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

*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, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; and 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.; and 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; and performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during emergencies or as a regular assignment, or perform related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

### DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

Prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying

### DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued

completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; and 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

### CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter required 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; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electricians 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; and 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

Fire 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; and checks water and safety valve. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

## HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES

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; and 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, gages, 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; and making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

## MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working



## MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE—Continued

properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; and 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, gages, 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; and alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

## MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

## MILLWRIGHT

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

**PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued**

and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and 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; and 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

**SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE—Continued**

types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

**TOOL AND DIE MAKER**

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, 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; and selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, tool and die makers in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

**CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT****ELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER**

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

**GUARD**

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

## JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwomen; janitress)

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

## LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

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

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve *one or more of the following*: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and 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; and 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; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

*Receiving clerk*

*Shipping clerk*

*Shipping and receiving clerk*

## TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

*Truckdriver (combination of sizes listed separately)*

*Truckdriver, light (under 1½ tons)*

*Truckdriver, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)*

*Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)*

*Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)*

## TRUCKER, POWER

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

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

*Trucker, power (forklift)*

*Trucker, power (other than forklift)*

## WATCHMAN

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