

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY WAGE DIFFERENTIALS WITH AND WITHOUT CONTROLS  
FOR WORKING CONDITIONS—QES 1977<sup>a</sup>

Industry	Coefficient (SE)	
	(1)	(2)
Construction	.113 (.098)	.100 (.100)
Manufacturing	.050 (.086)	.046 (.087)
Transportation	.113 (.095)	.124 (.096)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-.056 (.090)	-.061 (.091)
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	.071 (.104)	.053 (.105)
Services	-.107 (.090)	-.104 (.091)
Mining	.233 (.205)	.308 (.220)
10 Working Condition Variables <sup>b</sup>	no	yes
Weighted Adjusted Standard Deviation of 2-Digit Industry Premiums	.113*	.118*
R <sup>2</sup>	.496	.519

<sup>a</sup> Other explanatory variables are education and its square, derived experience and its square, sex, race, 3 region dummies, tenure with employer and its square, union status, and 8 occupation dummies. Sample size is 1,033.

<sup>b</sup> Working condition variables are weekly hours, variables indicating dangerous or unhealthy conditions on the job and whether the danger/threat is serious, commuting time, second and third shift dummies, two dummies indicating extent of choice of overtime, and two dummies indicating whether the physical working conditions are pleasant.

\* *F* test that industry wage differentials jointly equal 0 is rejected at .00005 level.