

Occupational Wage Survey

CHICAGO , ILLINOIS

March 1953

Bulletin No. 1116-15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Martin P. Durkin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Clague - Commissioner

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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1953.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on occupational wages and related benefits in Chicago, Ill., during March 1953. Similar studies are being conducted in a number of other large labor-market areas during the fiscal year 1953. These studies have been designed to meet a variety of governmental and nongovernmental uses and provide area-wide earnings information for many occupations common to most manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, as well as summaries of selected supplementary wage benefits. Whenever possible, separate data have been presented for individual major industry divisions.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Woodrow C. Linn under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner.

Hon. Martin P. Durkin,
Secretary of Labor.

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OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY - CHICAGO, ILL.

Introduction

The Chicago area is 1 of 20 important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during late 1952 and early 1953. In such surveys, occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are studied on a community-wide basis. ^{1/} Cross-industry methods of sampling are thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) Office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data are provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Earnings information for characteristic occupations in certain more narrowly defined industries is presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented for selected occupations in several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective-bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are believed to be indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data are collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation allowances, paid holidays, and insurance and pension plans.

The Chicago Area

Chicago, the Nation's second largest city, is a leading manufacturing and distribution point. It produces almost every kind of consumer and capital goods; its trading area, due to its strategic location, is one of the broadest in the country. No single industry dominates, yet the Chicago area leads all other areas of the nation in the manufacture of many products, including electrical and nonelectrical machinery, telephone equipment, radios and television sets, meat and confectionery products, and railroad equipment. Chicago's widespread wholesale trade activities are the logical outgrowth of its location at the Nation's crossroads. It is the busiest railroad center in the nation, handling more freight traffic than New York and St. Louis combined; and its highway motor carrier service is more extensive than that of any other city.

^{1/} See appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey. Differences between the scope of this survey and the last previous survey are indicated in the appendix table. The construction and extractive industries and government institutions were excluded from each study.

The city is the financial capital of the Great Lakes and Middlewest regions and the grain capital of the country. Its mail order catalogs afford millions of American families a "shopping center" in their own homes.

The population of the six-county Chicago metropolitan area totals more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ million, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ million concentrated in Cook County and $3\frac{1}{2}$ million within Chicago's city limits. The Chicago community wage survey was limited to Cook County, and the remaining descriptive text relates to that area.

Nonagricultural employees in the area numbered about 2,225,000 in March 1953, including approximately 825,000 women. Manufacturing establishments provided jobs for about 865,000 persons engaged in producing a number of highly diversified products. More than 130,000 workers were engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (including wiring devices, electric motors and generators, appliances, and communication equipment). Establishments producing nonelectrical machinery (such as agricultural equipment, metalworking machinery and other industrial machinery items) employed approximately 120,000 workers. Other industry groups of major importance included food processing with more than 100,000 workers, fabricated metal products with 85,000, steel and other primary metal products with 68,000, and transportation equipment with 55,000. Employment for 75,000 persons was provided by the printing and publishing industry, 42,000 by the apparel industries, and 30,000 by the chemicals and allied products industry group.

Nonmanufacturing industries in the area employed approximately 1,360,000 workers, including approximately 500,000 in wholesale and retail trade. About 200,000 persons were employed by the transportation industry, attesting to Chicago's importance as the Nation's major railroad center. The service industries employed over 200,000 in such diverse fields as hotels, theatres, hospitals, radio and television stations, educational institutions, laundries and dry cleaning establishments, and firms providing business and technical services. Federal, State, and local government agencies reported employment of 189,000 workers in the area, and over 125,000 persons were employed in finance, insurance, and real estate establishments. Building construction provided jobs for another 88,000 workers. Employment in communication and other public utilities totaled over 52,000 at the time of the survey.

All major manufacturing industry groups showed an increase in employment or remained relatively stable during the 12-month period between the Bureau's last previous study in the area and the current survey. The greatest employment gain was reported by electrical machinery firms which added about 20,000 workers to meet the demand for television sets and rising defense production. Increasing defense requirements also led to expanded employment in fabricated metal products, primary metals, and transportation

equipment. Gains in nonmanufacturing employment were reported in all major groups except construction.

Among the industries and establishment-size groups included in the survey, 7 of 10 workers in nonoffice jobs were employed under the terms of labor-management agreements. Almost all plant (nonoffice) workers in the public utilities group of industries were covered by union contract provisions; in manufacturing and services the proportion of plant workers in union establishments exceeded 70 percent. The coverage of labor-management contracts among office workers was far less extensive than for plant workers, applying to only about 10 percent of the workers. Public utilities was the only major group of industries studied in which a significant proportion of office workers were covered by labor-management contracts; more than half of the office employees in this group worked under the terms of collective-bargaining agreements.

Salary and rate levels for Chicago area office workers and for workers employed in selected maintenance, custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs ranked fourth among 40 major labor market areas surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1951-52. ^{2/} Among the areas studied, office workers' salaries in Chicago were exceeded only in Detroit, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco-Oakland area. Rate levels for Chicago plant workers in indirect jobs studied were below San Francisco-Oakland, Detroit, and Seattle; the level of rates for Los Angeles was approximately the same as for Chicago.

Occupational Wage Structure

Occupational earnings reported in the current study were generally higher than those shown in a similar study 1 year ago. Much of this increase can be attributed to "across-the-board" wage adjustments made since March 1952. Many of these represented adjustments based on changes in the cost of living. An examination of data from the larger establishments in the area (those employing 200 or more workers) shows that more than four-fifths of the plant workers in these firms had received one or more formal wage increases during the period. The proportion of workers whose rates were thus adjusted ranged from about 50 percent in retail trade and finance and insurance to over 90 percent in the manufacturing and services industries.

Formal increases for plant workers were predominantly on a cents-per-hour basis and ranged from 5 to 15 cents for a large majority of the workers. Formal changes in salaries for office

workers occurred less extensively than wage adjustments for plant workers. Many office workers in the larger manufacturing establishments received pay raises comparable to those given plant workers; in other establishments, however, there were smaller increases, often on an individual basis rather than "across-the-board."

Average salaries of \$55 or more a week were recorded for about half the women's office occupations studied in March 1953. Secretaries averaged \$69, class A bookkeeping-machine operators \$64.50, and general stenographers \$58.50. In the lower wage bracket, routine file clerks were paid an average salary of \$44.50, copy typists \$49, and routine bookkeeping-machine operators \$52.

Workers in most of the skilled maintenance jobs surveyed averaged \$2.10 or more an hour and several of these classifications had average earnings of \$2.25 or more. The latter included carpenters, electricians, machinists, painters, plumbers, and tool-and-die makers. Among the custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs studied, men janitors were paid hourly rates averaging \$1.42, material handling laborers \$1.54, power truckers (fork-lift type) \$1.77, and truck drivers from \$1.96 to \$2.11, depending on truck capacity.

Salaries of office workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing; in 15 of 23 office classifications permitting comparison, average weekly salaries in manufacturing establishments exceeded those in nonmanufacturing. Wage rates for selected custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations were also higher in manufacturing industries for 11 of 17 jobs where comparisons were possible. Among maintenance and power plant jobs, however, average rates in nonmanufacturing industries were higher in 9 of 12 jobs for which comparisons could be made.

Wages of more than 70 percent of all plant workers in the Chicago area were based on time rates, generally determined by formal rate-structure plans. In manufacturing establishments, wage progression plans setting forth a range of rates for each time-rated job classification were somewhat more common (measured by employment) than plans specifying a single rate. Piece-rate or bonus incentive payment plans applied to plant jobs in which a third of the factory workers in manufacturing were classified.

Among the nonmanufacturing groups, single rate plans were predominant in the wholesale trade, finance, and services industries. Incentive wage systems were either nonexistent or relatively insignificant among the nonmanufacturing industries, with the exception of service establishments and retail trade stores in which many workers in selling jobs received commission payments. Formalized salary structures for office workers were reported by establishments employing two-thirds of the workers; virtually all of these plans provided a range of salaries for each occupation. A third of the office workers were employed in establishments that determined salaries on an individual or personalized basis.

^{2/} Toivo P. Kanninen, "Wage Differences Among 40 Labor Markets," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1952 (p. 620).

Wage policies relating to the operation of extra shifts were reported in manufacturing establishments employing more than 90 percent of all factory workers. Nearly all of these plans provided premium rates for work on late shifts. Shift differentials were expressed either in terms of a percentage addition to day rates or as cents-per-hour additions. Although differential pay for night work varied greatly, a substantial proportion of both second- and third-shift workers were receiving a differential of 10 percent; cents-per-hour differentials were typically 10 cents. Nearly a fourth of all manufacturing plant workers were actually employed on late shifts in March 1953.

Paid vacations were granted to nearly all plant and office workers. Vacations usually amounted to 2 weeks after 1 year of service for office workers, and 1 week after 1 year of service for plant workers. A 2-week paid vacation for plant workers generally was not applicable until after 3 years of service. After 15 years' of service a majority of office and plant workers were granted a third week of vacation with pay. A fifth of the office workers and a tenth of the plant workers received a 4-week vacation after 25 years of employment.

Virtually all plant and office workers received some paid holidays; the predominant area practice for both groups being 6 holidays a year. Workers in the finance and public utilities groups typically received more than 6 days.

Insurance plans providing life insurance, health or hospitalization benefits were provided by establishments employing more than 90 percent of the plant and office workers. The number of workers affected by the various types of benefits varied considerably, with most covered by life insurance. In many instances the employers paid all the costs for one or more of the policies; in others the employee shared the cost. Retirement pension plans were reported by employers of two-thirds of the office workers and half of the plant workers.

A majority of both plant and office workers were scheduled to work a 40-hour week in March. While most of the remaining plant workers were on longer schedules, most of the other office workers were scheduled to work less than 40 hours, usually 37-1/2 or 38-3/4 hours.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, March 1953)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																											
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 40.00 and under	\$ 42.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 47.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 135.00 and over				
				42.50	45.00	47.50	50.00	52.50	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	over					
Men																															
Draftsmen, chief	214	39.5	\$ 112.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	11	21	5	7	57	9	11	6	5	13	41					
Draftsmen	2,968	40.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	298	179	324	372	387	335	306	207	154	105	75	76	32	16	14					
Draftsmen, junior	1,267	39.5	64.50	-	36	21	35	107	27	212	252	157	146	133	94	17	16	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tracers	185	40.0	54.00	26	1	-	1	59	4	41	38	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Women																															
Nurses, industrial (registered)	777	39.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	6	3	98	198	167	160	88	25	15	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	651	40.0	68.00	-	-	-	-	3	2	85	167	141	136	66	22	14	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	126	39.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	3	1	13	31	26	24	22	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Retail trade	52	40.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	11	15	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

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

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, March 1953)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																											
			Under \$ 1.50	\$ 1.50 and under 1.55	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10 and over	
			1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	over	
Carpenters, maintenance																														
.....	1,861	2.29	-	2	-	31	36	21	65	87	147	200	151	66	134	80	41	90	25	41	3	52	14	6	41	2	520	-	6	
Manufacturing	1,125	2.08	-	-	-	16	27	19	57	45	77	192	141	63	123	66	41	80	20	24	1	31	6	6	27	2	61	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	736	2.61	-	2	-	15	9	2	8	42	70	8	10	3	11	14	-	10	5	17	2	21	8	-	14	-	459	-	6	
Retail trade	201	2.48	-	-	-	3	9	2	2	14	9	3	10	3	8	12	-	1	-	17	1	6	-	-	10	-	85	-	6	
Electricians, maintenance																														
.....	3,493	2.28	-	2	-	6	11	24	32	35	151	148	155	313	259	195	452	187	262	348	79	223	55	32	6	58	-	449	11	
Manufacturing	2,411	2.19	-	-	-	-	18	24	32	109	142	141	256	257	166	270	149	163	314	62	86	44	32	2	34	-	101	9		
Nonmanufacturing	1,082	2.48	-	2	-	6	11	6	8	3	42	6	14	57	2	29	182	38	99	34	17	137	11	-	4	24	-	348	2	
Public utilities *	405	2.25	-	-	-	6	3	3	3	2	23	5	2	10	2	14	37	38	98	24	17	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Retail trade	73	2.55	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	7	-	1	10	-	6	11	-	-	-	25	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

B: Characteristic Industry Occupations

Table B-2333: *Women's and Misses' Dresses* ^{1/}

Occupation and sex	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings ^{2/}	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
			0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80 and over	
All plant occupations: Total	3,758	1.69	2	47	107	98	111	97	151	93	144	141	92	136	90	123	127	103	307	230	218	213	133	276	179	146	134	260
Men	551	2.49	-	-	3	3	2	3	18	4	10	6	4	3	3	10	1	4	12	5	18	23	23	32	58	55	57	194
Women	3,207	1.55	2	47	104	95	109	94	133	89	134	135	88	133	87	113	126	99	295	225	200	190	110	244	121	91	77	66
<u>Selected Plant Occupations</u>																												
Cutters and markers (men) ^{2a/}	202	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	7	10	7	8	23	46	37	31
Inspectors, final (examiners) (women) ^{2a/}	96	1.18	-	8	6	5	11	6	9	3	16	5	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	2	2	-	6	-	-	-
Pressers, hand (men and women) ^{2b/}	290	2.49	-	4	5	6	10	5	3	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	9	5	9	10	13	22	29	9	18	120
Men ^{2b/}	243	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	9	8	13	22	29	9	18	120
Women ^{2b/}	47	1.04	-	4	5	6	10	5	3	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Severs, hand (finishers) (women) ^{2b/}	472	1.63	-	2	2	-	5	17	15	5	17	14	8	18	15	19	14	39	50	62	31	32	10	43	26	20	8	-
Sewing-machine operators, section system (women) ^{2b/}	295	1.11	-	4	54	47	17	24	22	13	15	19	9	12	4	3	5	3	16	3	8	10	1	4	-	2	-	-
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system (10 men and 1,498 women) ^{2b/}	1,508	1.79	-	11	3	13	17	9	18	12	21	49	24	50	44	62	60	39	162	124	137	129	88	166	82	60	62	66
Thread trimmers (cleaners) (3 men and 70 women): Total	73	.97	-	12	6	4	19	4	6	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	56	1.00	-	3	6	4	15	4	4	10	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	17	.86	-	9	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work distributors (women) ^{2a/}	14	1.16	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} The study covered regular (inside) and contract shops employing 8 or more workers engaged in the manufacture of women's and misses' dresses (Group 2333) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Establishments manufacturing housedresses, aprons, smocks, hooovers, and nurses' and maids' uniforms (Group 2334) were excluded from the study. Data relate to an August 1952 payroll period.

^{2/} Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

^{3/} Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.

(a) All or predominantly time workers.

(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-2851: *Paints and Varnishes* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																											
			Under \$	\$ 1.00 and under 1.05	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70
			1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	
Men																														
Labelers and packers	303	1.56	-	-	-	3	1	5	8	8	13	44	23	13	86	27	16	10	1	10	26	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maintenance men, general utility	122	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	12	9	21	9	6	12	3	-	-	-	-		
Mixers	335	1.62	-	-	-	-	8	2	17	15	11	19	33	15	30	25	113	15	12	4	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Stook handlers and truckers, hand	214	1.53	-	-	3	5	10	12	15	6	12	10	6	40	47	13	9	11	7	8	17	7	19	7	13	20	-	-		
Technicians	157	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	10	1	3	7	8	4	11	19	6	17	7	19	4	10	4	-	-	-		
Tinters	139	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	2	3	11	10	12	17	58	4	10	4	-	-	-	-		
Varnish makers	82	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	1	1	4	8	15	10	15	2	5	2	-	-	-	-		
Women																														
Labelers and packers	195	1.28	12	4	16	12	16	22	27	14	7	8	14	41	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1/ The study covered establishments employing 8 or more workers primarily engaged in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, enamels, and shellac (Group 2851) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Data relate to a June 1952 payroll period.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work; all or a majority of workers in each occupation presented were paid on a time basis.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																										
			Under \$	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80 and over
			1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	over
Machinery 3/																													
Men																													
Assemblers, class A: Total	1,722	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	8	36	586	313	327	69	300	38	5	7	4	9	
Time	1,458	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	34	578	247	271	40	264	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	264	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	8	66	56	29	36	38	5	7	4	9	
Assemblers, class B: Total	1,944	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	16	45	94	130	109	161	250	208	871	11	8	6	2	7	6	4	
Time	936	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	15	44	93	122	100	156	223	110	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	1,008	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	9	5	27	98	810	11	8	6	2	7	6	4	
Assemblers, class C: Total	3,271	1.97	-	1	80	122	214	200	380	402	266	288	211	175	268	271	70	71	75	89	50	26	6	2	1	-	-	3	
Time	2,326	1.52	-	1	40	101	190	125	280	296	231	266	178	128	228	182	21	57	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	945	1.68	-	-	40	21	24	75	100	106	35	22	33	47	40	89	49	14	73	89	50	26	6	2	1	-	-	3	
Electricians, maintenance <u>4a</u>	312	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	63	77	163	168	23	11	37	1	1	3	
Inspectors, class A <u>4a</u>	566	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	69	29	59	101	114	534	81	-	-	-	-	3	
Inspectors, class B <u>4a</u>	1,008	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	69	29	59	101	114	534	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Inspectors, class C <u>4a</u>	576	1.66	-	-	-	14	26	9	42	53	32	51	39	44	56	54	57	27	58	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners <u>4a</u>	1,340	1.44	66	19	8	20	57	124	216	133	123	106	120	335	2	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling <u>4a</u>	2,193	1.54	30	17	15	64	15	55	135	140	258	195	200	848	62	52	47	6	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-35: Machinery Industries 1/ - Continued

Occupation and sex	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings \$/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																										
			Under \$1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.55	\$1.55-1.60	\$1.60-1.65	\$1.65-1.70	\$1.70-1.75	\$1.75-1.80	\$1.80-1.85	\$1.85-1.90	\$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 and over
Machinery 3/ - Continued																													
Men - Continued																													
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 2/ Total	4,201	1.70	-	-	-	65	84	103	85	240	270	236	354	466	438	320	200	225	217	318	248	163	94	42	7	24	-	-	2
Time	2,288	1.58	-	-	-	65	84	64	62	174	163	185	215	383	368	237	88	94	77	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	1,913	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	39	23	66	107	51	139	83	70	83	112	131	140	289	248	163	94	42	7	24	-	2	
Drill-press operators, radial, class C 4a/	195	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	11	39	52	17	4	20	35	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C: Total	1,110	1.60	-	-	-	35	39	72	27	145	109	68	104	70	88	83	57	14	40	84	64	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	
Time	635	1.50	-	-	-	35	39	48	12	110	53	47	91	42	56	77	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	475	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	35	56	21	13	28	32	6	32	14	40	84	64	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class C: Total	195	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	15	16	30	38	47	14	19	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	148	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	20	30	30	42	6	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	47	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	8	5	8	5	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class C 4b/	1,036	1.80	-	-	-	30	45	31	4	39	83	65	50	35	47	37	22	49	25	117	118	121	54	38	2	24	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class C: Total	343	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	45	6	24	55	31	70	17	17	20	13	14	13	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Time	235	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	2	17	47	22	64	10	8	9	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	108	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	7	8	9	6	7	9	11	9	6	13	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C: Total	457	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	40	13	35	41	58	51	40	46	25	32	8	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	275	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	4	33	12	28	31	51	44	20	17	5	5	5	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	182	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	7	10	7	7	20	29	20	32	8	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom 4a/	755	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	16	11	7	121	90	132	311	46	9	4	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops) 4a/	1,056	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	33	157	288	317	150	82	20
Tool-and-die makers (other than tool-and-die jobbing shops) 4a/	811	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	13	60	130	168	188	136	68	25	15
Welders, hand, class A: Total	837	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	14	277	126	189	116	85	7	3	2	
Time	586	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	267	105	117	19	66	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	251	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	10	21	72	97	19	7	3	2	
Welders, hand, class B: Total	947	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	64	40	99	45	17	53	239	203	22	38	16	28	4	7	19	6	11	
Time	728	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	64	38	97	45	15	49	231	151	2	49	231	151	2	4	7	19	6	
Incentive	219	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	8	8	52	20	38	16	28	4	7	19	6	
Women																													
Assemblers, class C: Total	1,467	1.47	6/147	129	76	82	74	51	86	172	27	28	26	180	37	23	78	21	13	79	81	27	28	2	-	-	-	-	-
Time	887	1.28	145	124	75	74	54	28	59	149	7	3	2	165	-	2	-	-	-	14	277	126	189	116	85	7	3	2	-
Incentive	580	1.76	2	5	1	8	20	23	27	23	20	25	24	15	37	21	78	21	13	79	81	27	28	2	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C 4a/	565	1.45	-	-	1	75	68	91	127	27	30	4	7	14	22	6	6	51	12	18	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C: Total	428	1.65	18	2	1	9	12	17	17	10	29	32	56	25	30	26	43	10	11	22	13	22	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
Time	129	1.42	18	-	-	4	9	14	9	3	18	15	6	10	7	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	299	1.75	-	2	1	5	3	3	8	7	11	17	50	15	23	19	35	9	11	22	13	22	22	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: Machinery Industries 1/ - Continued

Occupation	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			\$ 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 - 1.85	\$ 1.85 - 1.90	\$ 1.90 - 1.95	\$ 1.95 - 2.00	\$ 2.00 - 2.05	\$ 2.05 - 2.10	\$ 2.10 - 2.15	\$ 2.15 - 2.20	\$ 2.20 - 2.25	\$ 2.25 - 2.30	\$ 2.30 - 2.35	\$ 2.35 - 2.40	\$ 2.40 - 2.45	\$ 2.45 - 2.50	\$ 2.50 - 2.60	\$ 2.60 - 2.70	\$ 2.70 - 2.80	\$ 2.80 - 2.90	$ 2.90 and over
Machine-tool Accessories - Jobbing Shops 1/, 2/																												
Inspectors, class A	48	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	67	1.29	6	21	9	17	1	3	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	12	1.44	-	-	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production,																												
class A 5/	608	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	8	3	44	18	39	20	18	117	44	124	69	34	27	14	9	13
Engine-lathe operators, class A	230	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	3	27	3	4	6	4	51	25	38	20	21	8	6	
Grinding-machine operators, class A	218	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	2	10	4	34	9	64	42	28	16	6	-	10	
Milling-machine operators, class A	46	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	1	3	16	4	2	3	4	-	1	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production,																												
class B 5/	135	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	7	1	12	48	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class B	50	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class B	38	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, production,																												
class C 5/	184	1.66	-	-	1	9	21	49	18	35	12	16	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class C	48	1.82	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	6	6	12	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class C	45	1.68	-	-	-	4	3	6	3	14	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers	1,056	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	10	23	75	82	189	99	317	150	82	17	

1/ The study covered establishments employing more than 20 workers in the machinery (nonelectrical) industry (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments employing more than 7 workers were also included in the study. Data relate to a January 1953 payroll period.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Includes establishments producing machine-tool accessories for which separate data are also presented.

4/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.

(a) All or predominantly time workers.

(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

5/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

6/ Workers were distributed as follows: 45 at \$0.90 - \$0.95; 12 at \$0.95 - \$1; 33 at \$1 - \$1.05; 57 at \$1.05 - \$1.10.

7/ Data limited to men workers.

8/ All of the workers in each occupation presented were paid on a time basis.

Table B-7211: *Power Laundries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																					
			\$ 0.65 and under	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90
			.70	.75	.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	
Men																								
Clerks, retail receiving 3/	32	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	4	
Extractor operators 3/	203	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	49	27	32	4	13	14	5	6	13	2	5	3	-	6	
Firemen, stationary boiler 3/	26	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	6	
Identifiers: Total	333	1.22	-	-	-	3	4	-	6	58	27	34	52	18	38	4	17	19	18	19	10	-	6	
Time	195	1.16	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	49	27	17	37	-	33	-	6	6	9	3	10	-	-	
Incentive	138	1.29	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	9	-	17	15	18	5	4	17	13	9	16	-	6		
Washers, machine: Total	255	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	12	27	25	29	16	19	21	24	26	18	14	15	
Time	222	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	12	21	24	27	15	16	21	10	20	18	14	15	
Incentive	33	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	1	3	-	14	6	-	-	-	
Wrappers, bundle 3/	36	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	12	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																								
Clerks, retail receiving 3/	110	.94	-	-	1	22	16	7	16	36	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finishers, flatwork, machine: Total	2,922	.82	6	6	1318	735	406	249	110	68	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	1,689	.81	-	-	871	347	230	125	82	10	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	1,233	.83	6	6	447	388	176	124	28	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Identifiers: Total	178	1.03	-	-	22	3	24	19	20	15	7	10	9	16	19	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Time	69	1.01	-	-	10	3	6	10	-	12	7	2	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	109	1.05	-	-	12	-	18	9	20	3	-	8	9	16	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Markers 3/	207	.91	-	-	35	12	56	27	41	27	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	
Pressers, machine, shirts: Total	1,060	1.05	-	6	28	112	100	108	55	108	35	172	139	62	90	18	-	9	12	-	-	6	-	
Time	250	.97	-	-	10	14	48	46	46	12	-	44	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive	810	1.07	-	6	18	98	52	62	9	96	35	128	119	52	90	18	-	9	12	-	-	6	-	
Wrappers, bundle 3/	231	.86	-	-	58	39	70	24	15	13	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Occupation 4/	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings 5/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																					
			Under \$ 60.00	\$ 60.00 and under 65.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 160.00 and over	
			60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	160.00	over	
Routemen, retail (driver-salesmen): Total	1,972	101.00	18	25	52	51	144	219	178	210	140	172	206	112	81	89	84	37	21	30	14	40	49	
5 1/2-day workweek	312	101.00	-	-	-	6	18	30	33	30	36	39	33	15	15	15	6	6	6	-	6	3	-	-
6-day workweek	1,660	101.00	18	25	52	45	126	189	145	177	110	136	167	79	66	74	78	31	21	24	11	37	49	

1/ The study covered establishments employing more than 20 workers in the power laundries industry (Group 7211) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Data relate to a June 1952 payroll period.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; all or a majority of workers were paid on a time basis.

4/ Data limited to men workers.

5/ Straight-time earnings (includes commission earnings).

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect on dates indicated. Additional information is available in reports issued separately for these individual industries or trades.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*
April 1, 1953

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers	\$3.175	40
Carpenters	2.950	40
Electricians	3.030	40
Painters	2.750	40
Plasterers	3.175	40
Plumbers	3.000	40
Building laborers	2.150	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*
July 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Retail - Bread and cake:		
Agreement A:		
First hands	\$1.870	42
Second hands	1.820	42
Icers, after 1 year	1.425	42
General bake-shop helpers, after 1 year	1.340	42
Fan cleaners and greasers, after 6 months	1.220	42
Agreement B:		
First hands, spongers, ovenmen	1.850	42
Second hands	1.800	42
Third hands:		
First 6 months	1.150	42
6 - 24 months	1.340	42
24 - 36 months	1.640	42
Wholesale - Breads:		
First hands, mixers, ovenmen	1.760	40
Second hands, bench or machine hands, molders, dividers	1.710	40
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Foremen	1.830	40
Oven operators, mixers	1.720	40
Bench hands, divider and depositor operators, cookie-machine operators, oven feeders and dumpers, floormen	1.670	40
Molder operators, wrapping machine set-up men, dough dumpers	1.570	40
Grease-machine operators, experienced bake-shop helpers	1.460	40
General bakery helpers	1.350	40
Inspectors, floorladies	1.340	40
Bread and dough panners, doughnut-tray packers, hand-icers, make-up girls	1.270	40
Wrapping-machine feeders, order fillers and selectors, cooler girls	1.220	40
Agreement B:		
Bread department:		
Group leaders	1.865	40
Mixers, ovenmen	1.760	40
Divider operators	1.710	40
Molder men, oven dumpers and feeders, bench men, dough dumpers	1.660	40
Helpers	1.500	40
Inside bakery cleaners	1.390	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries - Continued*
July 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops - Continued		
Agreement B - Continued		
Cake department:		
Cake mixers, icing mixers, doughnut-machine mixers, ovenmen, first scalers	\$1.720	40
Bake-shop helpers, dumpers	1.460	40
Inside bakery cleaners	1.350	40
Helpers, women:		
First month	1.060	40
After 30 days	1.110	40
After 6 months	1.160	40
After 1 year	1.210	40
After 3 years	1.260	40
Doughnut shops:		
Doughnut and chocolate enrobing-machine operators	1.500	40
Utilitymen	1.300	40
Foremen (women)	1.180	40
Packers (women):		
Start .....	.960	40
After 6 months	1.030	40
After 1 year	1.080	40
Pie and pastry shops:		
Pie shops:		
Ovenmen, cooks, dough mixers	1.440	40
Dough breakers, fruit mixers	1.210	40
Pie-machine operators, cream toppers, oven helpers (women)	1.090	40
Wrappers, cream-pie fillers, fruit cleaners, plate washers, sorters, inspectors	1.010	40

Table C-27: *Printing*
July 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women:		
Gatherers, collators, stitchers, covering and thread sewers, mailers, blank book sewers, paging and numbering machine operators	\$1.525	36½
Automatic stitcher feeders, folding or ruling machine feeders, machine operators, rotary perforating and punching machine operators, table workers	1.484	36½
Bookbinders - Commercial or edition binding:		
Forwarders - cloth, leather, job; finishers; operators: paper cutters; paper joggers; sheet straighteners; gathering machines, automatic stitching machines, combination gathering and stitching machines, folding machines, automatic feed (1)	2.612	36½
Operators-in-charge - stock and cutting machine	2.712	36½
Operators, folding machine automatic feed (2)	2.681	36½

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*
July 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops - Continued		
Bookbinders - Commercial or edition binding - Continued		
Operators in charge of gathering, stitching and covering machine combination	\$2.723	36½
Operators, folding machine automatic feed (3)	2.764	36½
Compositors, hand	2.800	36½
Electrotypers	3.160	36½
Machine operators	2.839	36½
Mailers	2.483	36½
Photoengravers	3.364	35
Rotogravure	3.457	35
Press assistants and feeders:		
Senior assistants:		
Presses 25 x 38 inches or larger:		
1 2-color; 1 perfecting, over 46 x 65 inch bed; 2 automatic Miehle units (29 x 41 inches) ...	2.524	36½
Single cylinder; in charge of varnishing machines, offset	2.497	36½
1 double impression, 2 sheets to 1 cylinder, 1 or 2 colors	2.579	36½
Folding machines, hand-fed:		
Feeders	2.497	36½
Feeders and operators, 1 machine	2.557	36½
Folding machines with automatic sheet-fed equipment, operators of:		
1 machine	2.614	36½
2 machines	2.683	36½
3 machines	2.766	36½
Assistants on folding machines;		
paper jogger	2.524	36½
Stock cutters:		
On flat machines	2.614	36½
Men-in-charge	2.714	36½
2-color sheet-fed rotary presses:		
Harris-Claybourn, 47 x 72 inches, Cottrell, 36 x 48 inches	2.566	36½
Single rotary presses:		
Single rotary; automatic- or sheet-fed rotary; Cox Duplex, Goss Comet and Cox-O-Type single flat-bed	2.524	36½
Color presses:		
McKee 4-color (roll or automatic sheet-fed); McKee 5-color; Claybourn 4-color and 5-color	2.566	36½
10-color web perfecting:		
First assistants	2.607	36½
Second and third assistants	2.566	36½
Junior assistants:		
Pony Miehle (2); Miller 2-color, 22 x 30 inches (2)	2.080	36½
Kelly 25 1/4 x 28 3/4 inches (2); Miehle horizontal (2); Miller Simplex 20 x 26 inches (2)	2.039	36½
Kelly, 16 1/4 x 21 5/8 inches (2); Miehle vertical (2)	2.039	36½
Kelly, 28 1/2 x 35 1/2 inches (2)	2.066	36½
Feeders on miscellaneous presses:		
Hand-fed platen	2.039	36½
Hand-fed cylinder	2.080	36½
Hand-fed Colt's Armory and Universal	2.052	36½

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

July 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops - Continued		
Pressmen, cylinder presses:		
Agreement A:		
Sheet-fed, flat-bed:		
2 single-color, single cylinder;		
1 2-color double cylinder; 1		
double cylinder perfecting; 1		
single-color, single cylinder		
and not more than 3 platen job		
presses; 46 x 65 inches and		
under	\$2.828	36½
Bed size over 46 x 65 inches	2.855	36½
Special type presses:		
2 single-color, single cylinder		
Miehle units, Miller Majors, or		
No. 2 Kellys (or any single		
paired with them except Miehle		
7/0)	2.855	36½
1 or 2 single-color, single cylinder		
Miehle 7/0's (7¼ inch) or		
one 7/0 and any single		
paired with it	2.883	36½
1 Cox Duplex, Hoe Duplex, Goss		
flat-bed or Cox-O-Type		
(or any press of similar		
type)	2.924	36½
Agreement B	2.500	37½
Pressmen, platen presses:		
Agreement A:		
3 or less	2.634	36½
4, hand-fed	2.662	36½
5, hand-fed	2.703	36½
6, hand-fed	2.745	36½
Proofers on 1 job press	2.828	36½
Agreement B	2.300	36½
Pressmen, rotary presses:		
1 2-color sheet-fed	2.993	36½
1 3-color sheet-fed	3.048	36½
1 4-color sheet-fed	3.131	36½
1 5-color sheet-fed	3.214	36½
1 sheet- or web-fed, 70 inches or over;		
1 4-color	3.186	36½
1 5-color	3.269	36½
1 Miesel	3.076	36½
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand - day work	2.924	36½
Compositors, hand - night work	3.076	36½
Machine operators - day work	2.924	36½
Machine operators - night work	3.076	36½
Mailers - day work	2.413	37½
Mailers - night work	2.662	36½
Photoengravers - day work	3.117	36½
Photoengravers - night work	3.366	36½
Pressmen, web presses - day work:		
Agreement A	2.589	37½
Offside colormen and registermen -		
rotogravure	2.653	37½
Agreement B	2.707	35
Registermen - rotogravure	2.886	35
Pressmen, web presses - night work:		
Agreement A	2.929	35
Offside colormen and registermen -		
rotogravure	3.000	35
Agreement B	3.080	32½
Registermen - rotogravure	3.274	32½
Pressmen-in-charge - day work:		
Agreement A	2.760	37½
Rotogravure and color presses	2.893	37½
Agreement B	2.886	35
Pressmen-in-charge - night work:		
Agreement A	3.124	35
Rotogravure and color presses	3.267	35
Agreement B	3.274	32½

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

July 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspapers - Continued		
Stereotypers - day work:		
Agreement A	\$2.760	37½
Agreement B	3.331	32½
Agreement C	2.933	35
Agreement D	3.800	30
Agreement E	2.960	37½
Stereotypers - night work:		
Agreement A	3.001	36½
Agreement B	3.608	30
Agreement C	3.297	32½
Agreement D	3.633	30

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

October 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
2-man cars:		
First 3 months	\$1.760	40
4 - 12 months	1.790	40
After 1 year	1.810	40
Night cars	1.860	40
1-man cars:		
Day	1.910	40
Night	1.960	40
1-man busses:		
Day	1.910	40
Night	1.940	40
Elevated and subway railways:		
Motormen:		
First 3 months	1.737	40
4 - 12 months	1.746	40
After 1 year	1.791	40
Conductors (regular)	1.746	40
Conductors (extra):		
First year	1.728	40
After 1 year	1.746	40
Guards (regular)	1.728	40
Guards (extra):		
First 3 months	1.700	40
4 - 12 months	1.710	40
After 1 year	1.750	40
Motor coaches - 1-man busses:		
First 6 months	1.810	40
Second 6 months	1.860	40
After 1 year	1.980	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

July 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Baggage:		
City delivery	\$1.775	40
Depot to hotel	1.665	40
Bakery:		
Cracker	1.906	45
Pie-truck and supply	1.945	40
Brewery and distributor:		
Extra and transfer	1.752	40
Helpers:		
Bottle	1.418	40
Keg	1.603	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers - Continued*
July 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Building:		
Construction:		
4-wheel	\$1.950	40
6-wheel	2.050	40
Excavating, paving, grading, sewer and		
plastering:		
Agreement A:		
4-wheel, 2 tons or less	1.900	40
4-wheel, over 2 tons	2.050	40
6-wheel	2.150	40
Agreement B:		
4-wheel, 2 tons or less	1.800	40
4-wheel, over 2 tons	1.950	40
6-wheel	2.050	40
Goals:		
1½ tons	1.890	40
2 tons	1.920	40
General:		
Cartage:		
1 and under 2 tons	1.750	40
2 and under 3 tons	1.800	40
3 and under 5 tons	1.850	40
5 and under 7 tons	1.900	40
7 and under 10 tons	1.950	40
10 and under 20 tons	2.000	40
20 tons and over	2.050	40
Hauling:		
South side:		
1½ tons	1.750	40
2 tons	1.800	40
3 tons	1.850	40
5 tons	1.900	40
7 tons	1.950	40
10 tons	2.000	40
20 tons and over	2.050	40
Parcel delivery:		
Less than 2 tons	1.750	40
2 and under 3 tons	1.800	40
3 - 5 tons	1.850	40
Tractor-trailers	1.900	40
Meat:		
Jobbers - Wholesale	1.940	40
Packingshouse:		
Local:		
1 ton and under	1.795	40
Over 1 and under 3 tons	1.865	40
3 - 5 tons	1.940	40
Over 5 tons	1.960	40
Helpers - Over 5 tons	1.610	40
City tractors	1.960	40
Dump-cart tractor	1.690	40
Delicatessen and special delivery	1.795	40
Moving:		
Furniture	1.900	40
Helpers	1.820	40
Piano	2.020	40
Helpers	1.970	40
Machinery:		
1 and under 2 tons	1.850	40
2 and under 3 tons	1.900	40
3 and under 5 tons	1.950	40
5 and under 7 tons	2.000	40
7 and under 10 tons	2.050	40
10 and under 20 tons	2.100	40
20 tons and over	2.150	40
Newspaper and magazine:		
Afternoon papers	2.250	40
Morning papers	2.520	37½
Magazines	2.250	40
Railway express	1.810	40
Helpers	1.680	40
Soft drink and mineral water:		
Extra drivers	1.750	40
Helpers	1.250	40

D: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table D-1: *Shift Differential Provisions* ^{1/}

Shift differential	Percent of total plant employment							
	(a) By establishment policy in -				(b) Actually working on extra shifts in -			
	All manufacturing industries 2/		Machinery industries		All manufacturing industries 2/		Machinery industries	
	2d shift work	3d or other shift work	2d shift work	3d or other shift work	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Workers in establishments having provisions for late shifts	91.1	79.5	86.4	57.9	18.3	5.3	15.3	3.8
With shift differential	88.2	78.1	86.4	57.9	17.7	5.1	15.3	3.8
Uniform cents (per hour)	40.6	37.0	15.5	9.5	8.2	3.4	1.6	(3/)
Under 5 cents .....	.8	.2	-	-	.2	(3/)	-	-
5 cents	7.7	2.4	1.5	-	1.6	.1	.1	-
6 cents	5.9	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
7 or 7½ cents	4.5	3.1	-	-	.6	.2	-	-
8 or 8½ cents	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	.5	.2	.3	-
9 cents	3.7	7.3	-	-	.7	1.2	-	-
10 cents	13.5	11.5	11.9	6.5	2.7	.6	1.2	-
Over 10 cents	1.7	9.7	.4	1.3	.4	1.1	(3/)	(3/)
Uniform percentage	47.6	37.8	70.8	45.1	9.5	1.4	13.7	3.8
5 or 5½ percent	8.0	.8	-	-	1.9	-	-	-
7 or 7½ percent .....	.7	4.5	1.2	-	(3/)	.4	.1	-
8 percent .....	.6	(3/)	4.4	1.2	(3/)	-	1.6	-
10 percent	35.9	27.5	63.3	43.6	7.1	.8	11.6	3.8
12 or 12½ percent	1.3	1.8	-	-	.2	(3/)	-	-
15 percent	1.1	3.2	1.9	-	.3	.2	.4	-
Other 4/	(3/)	3.3	.1	3.6	(3/)	.3	(3/)	(3/)
With no shift differential	2.9	1.4	-	-	.6	.2	-	-
Workers in establishments having no provisions for late shifts	8.9	20.5	13.6	42.1	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

^{1/} Shift differential data are presented in terms of (a) establishment policy and (b) workers actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey. An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met any of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey; (2) had union-contract provisions covering late shifts; or (3) had operated late shifts within 6 months prior to the survey.

^{2/} Includes data for machinery industries also shown separately.

^{3/} Less than 0.05 percent.

^{4/} Includes such provisions as 8 hours' pay for 7 or 7½ hours worked; and 5 to 5½ percent differential plus full week's pay for reduced hours.

Table D-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS ^{1/} EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.2
35 hours	1.9	0.8	2.5	-	(3/)	3.4	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	3.6	3.8	-	3.8	-	6.6	5.5	2.5	3.5	-	-	-	4.3
37½ hours	13.4	16.0	2.6	9.6	6.1	23.1	5.5	1.5	2.0	-	0.5	0.5	(3/)
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	13.8	17.7	.7	2.0	.8	26.4	11.8	.1	.1	-	1.2	-	(3/)
40 hours	63.6	57.6	94.2	79.7	90.2	40.5	54.8	69.5	69.5	86.4	77.3	71.1	50.1
Over 40 and under 44 hours	1.0	-	-	1.6	2.2	-	4.7	1.2	.3	-	2.8	6.2	-
44 hours .....	.8	.5	-	3.3	-	-	4.6	3.5	4.0	-	.9	5.5	1.1
Over 44 and under 48 hours .....	.5	.9	-	-	.7	-	-	4.4	4.5	-	12.8	5.8	-
48 hours	1.2	2.7	-	-	-	-	1.7	10.4	7.8	-	1.2	9.7	42.8
Over 48 and under 52 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	4.6	1.8	3.3	-	-
52 hours and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.7	-	-	1.2	.5
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	11.8	-	-	-

^{1/} Data relate to women workers.

^{2/} Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

^{3/} Less than 0.05 percent.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table D-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays 2/	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.3	95.0	97.2	90.2	93.1	95.9	72.1
Less than 6 days	(3/)	.1	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	2.3	1.4	2.2	7.2	47.4
6 days	68.4	86.7	18.6	85.4	98.4	20.4	76.6	78.0	85.0	25.9	79.7	88.7	23.2
7 days	12.1	6.1	54.1	6.6	.8	14.8	16.5	5.4	2.9	41.3	10.7	-	.9
8 days	6.0	6.8	-	3.4	.4	12.0	4.2	4.6	6.7	-	.5	-	.6
9 days	3.1	.3	27.3	-	-	2.8	-	1.5	-	21.6	-	-	-
10 days	1.7	-	-	4.6	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	8.5	-	-	-	-	43.1	1.0	.2	.3	-	-	-	(3/)
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays .....	.2	-	-	-	.4	-	1.7	5.0	2.8	9.8	6.9	4.1	27.9

1/ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

2/ Paid holidays of less than a full day have been omitted.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

4/ One or two days.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table D-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.3	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.4	89.9	100.0	96.1	100.0	91.3
1 week	21.7	20.6	10.0	25.2	65.5	1.9	22.9	76.2	80.1	68.1	59.4	64.2	78.5
2 weeks	77.5	78.0	90.0	74.8	33.9	98.0	76.0	14.1	6.8	31.9	36.7	34.7	12.6
Other .....	.8	1.4	-	-	.6	-	1.0	2.1	3.0	-	-	1.1	.2
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
2 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	4.5	-	-	-	-
Over 2 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.7	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.7	-	-	3.9	-	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Estimates are provided separately, according to employer practice in computing vacation payments (length-of-time, percentage or other); percentage or other-type payments were converted to equivalent time periods in earlier studies.

Table D-4: *Paid Vacations (Normal Provisions)-Continued*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week	2.6	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	-	9.5	42.1	50.2	30.9	45.5	12.0	40.3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	.2	-	.6	2.2	-	-	-	4.4	6.1	.4	3.9	-	1.4
2 weeks	96.2	95.2	98.0	96.2	97.8	99.9	87.0	43.8	30.6	68.7	48.4	86.9	49.4
Other	1.0	1.4	-	-	.6	-	3.4	2.2	3.0	-	-	1.1	.2
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
2 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.1	-	-	-	-
Over 2 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.1	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week	1.3	1.6	1.4	.7	1.6	-	3.2	23.8	29.9	2.8	23.1	11.4	13.1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	10.4	-	3.9	-	1.4
2 weeks	97.4	96.3	98.6	99.3	97.8	99.9	93.3	58.4	45.5	97.2	70.8	87.5	76.6
Other	1.3	2.1	-	-	.6	-	3.4	3.0	4.1	-	-	1.1	.2
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
Over 2 but less than 3 percent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	-	-	-
4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Over 4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	1.0	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week .....	.5	.3	-	-	1.6	-	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	4.1	3.6	1.4
2 weeks	93.2	91.5	100.0	95.4	95.1	93.6	89.0	84.8	82.2	100.0	89.3	85.8	89.3
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4.0	5.7	-	1.2	.6	6.3	-	1.0	1.2	-	.8	1.1	-
3 weeks	2.2	2.3	-	3.4	2.7	-	-	8.5	3.6	-	.5	9.5	.4
Other .....	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.8	1.0	-	3.1	-	.2
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.7	-	-	-	-
Over 4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	4.5	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table D-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions) - Continued*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week .....	.5	.3	-	-	1.6	-	2.4	1.7	1.4	-	4.1	3.6	1.4
2 weeks	79.6	81.0	99.8	84.5	72.8	71.5	72.5	71.6	69.5	98.6	82.0	65.1	88.1
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5.1	5.5	-	1.2	1.9	-	-	2.3	2.3	-	4.9	3.4	-
3 weeks	14.4	13.0	.2	10.9	23.7	16.3	25.0	16.8	16.7	1.4	3.2	27.9	1.6
Other .....	.4	.2	-	3.4	-	-	-	.1	-	-	3.6	-	.2
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.7	-	-	-	-
Over 4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	4.1	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week .....	.5	.3	-	-	1.6	-	2.3	1.7	1.4	-	4.1	3.6	1.4
2 weeks	32.3	27.0	8.7	37.1	18.4	48.1	70.6	29.7	26.8	6.1	31.9	35.4	87.5
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4.9	5.6	20.9	-	-	2.8	-	1.9	1.0	17.1	-	-	-
3 weeks	61.5	66.9	70.4	59.5	80.0	47.1	27.0	59.1	60.7	76.8	58.2	61.0	2.2
Other .....	.8	.2	-	3.4	-	1.9	-	.1	-	-	3.6	-	.2
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.9	-	-	-	-
Over 4 but less than 6 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.7	-	-	-	-
6 percent and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	4.6	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week .....	.5	.3	-	-	1.6	-	2.3	1.7	1.4	-	4.1	3.6	1.4
2 weeks	28.2	22.8	8.1	35.5	17.7	38.3	69.2	26.0	22.2	5.7	29.2	34.3	83.6
3 weeks	64.3	73.4	71.0	52.9	74.3	52.4	28.4	60.0	63.5	77.2	57.7	52.5	6.1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3.0	1.6	20.9	-	-	2.3	-	1.9	1.0	17.1	-	-	-
4 weeks and over	3.2	1.4	-	11.6	6.4	4.1	-	2.8	1.8	-	3.7	9.6	.2
Other .....	.8	.5	-	-	-	2.8	-	.1	-	-	3.1	-	-
Percentage payment 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.9	-	-	-	-
Over 4 but less than 6 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.4	-	-	-	-
6 percent and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	4.9	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table D-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)-Continued*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries ^{1/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>After 25 years of service</i>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	92.5	89.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.3
1 week .....	.5	.3	-	-	1.6	-	2.3	1.7	1.4	-	4.1	3.6	1.4
2 weeks	26.2	22.1	8.1	31.4	17.7	31.6	69.2	25.9	22.2	5.7	25.8	34.3	83.6
3 weeks	51.1	67.8	60.0	50.2	11.6	40.1	28.4	52.9	60.0	72.3	53.0	22.0	6.1
4 weeks and over	21.6	9.3	31.9	18.4	69.1	25.9	-	11.9	6.3	22.0	11.8	40.1	.2
Other .....	.6	.5	-	-	-	2.3	-	.1	-	-	3.1	-	-
Percentage payment ^{2/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.2	-	-	-	-
4 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.9	-	-	-	-
Over 4 but less than 6 percent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.4	-	-	-	-
6 percent and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	4.9	-	-	-	-
Other-type payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	2.2	-	8.7

^{1/} Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

^{2/} Percent of annual earnings.

^{3/} Less than 0.05 percent.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table D-5: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries ^{1/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Workers in establishments having insurance or pension plans ^{2/}	93.5	99.2	97.8	88.1	81.4	97.4	66.5	95.2	98.3	100.0	82.5	87.7	86.9
Insurance plans ^{2/}	92.1	99.1	97.8	84.7	79.3	93.0	66.5	93.7	97.8	100.0	82.0	81.1	83.1
Life	87.8	94.0	97.4	80.7	75.5	91.7	53.4	85.0	90.3	99.8	68.8	67.1	77.0
Accidental death and dismemberment	41.7	45.0	56.3	11.2	37.9	51.0	18.4	44.0	50.3	62.8	17.8	22.2	28.9
Sickness and accident	50.9	66.2	81.0	41.4	38.3	26.0	15.7	73.7	80.0	88.9	51.6	47.6	66.6
Hospitalization	65.7	68.5	46.1	68.9	72.4	69.8	46.0	77.0	81.8	58.8	65.2	69.3	76.2
Surgical	58.6	62.0	46.0	42.5	57.9	69.1	44.5	67.6	75.1	57.7	37.3	44.7	73.3
Medical	41.9	40.4	9.3	31.7	53.6	60.8	32.9	46.8	49.7	22.6	38.0	40.7	62.7
Retirement-pension plan	66.7	70.8	86.3	54.9	49.4	78.2	24.8	50.8	53.5	67.8	43.3	48.1	17.6
Workers in establishments having no insurance or pension plans	6.5	.8	2.2	11.9	18.6	2.6	33.5	4.8	1.7	-	17.5	12.3	13.1

^{1/} Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

^{2/} Unduplicated total.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., March 1953
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix - Scope and Method of Survey

The Bureau's occupational wage surveys are designed to provide a maximum of useful and reliable information with available resources. In order to use resources efficiently and to publish results promptly, the surveys did not cover all establishments in the community. Although those studied are selected to provide representative results, no sample can reflect perfectly all differences in occupational structure, earnings, and working conditions among establishments.

Because of the great variation in occupational structure among establishments, estimates of occupational employment are subject to considerable sampling fluctuation. Hence, they serve only to indicate the relative numerical importance of the jobs studied. The fluctuations in employment do not materially affect the accuracy of the earnings data.

With the exception of the union rate scales, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of the Bureau's field representatives to establishments included in the study. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job; these job descriptions are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) Office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The industry groupings surveyed are: Manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table, only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for

such jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupations.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

The term "office workers" referred to in this bulletin includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional and technical employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force, are excluded. Although cafeteria workers, routemen, and installation and repair employees are excluded in manufacturing industries, these work categories are included as plant workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift-differential data are limited to manufacturing industries and have been presented both in terms of establishment policy and according to provisions for workers actually employed on extra shifts at the time of the survey. Establishments were considered as having a shift-differential policy if they met any of the following conditions: Operated late shifts at the time of the survey; operated late shifts within 6 months before the field visit; or had a union-contract provision for payment of extra-shift work. Proportions in the tabulation of establishment policy are presented

in terms of total plant employment, whereas proportions in the second tabulation represent only those workers actually employed on the specified late shift.

Information on wage practices other than shift differentials refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women

office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller.

The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Tabulations of insurance and pension plans have been confined to those for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer.

Establishments and Workers in Major Industry Divisions and in Selected Industries in Chicago, Ill., ^{1/}
and Number Studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1953

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied ^{2/}	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
<u>Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis</u>						
All divisions	-	2,928	410	1,153,800	508,600	113,540
Manufacturing	101	1,327	163	703,300	268,440	44,150
Nonmanufacturing	-	1,601	247	450,500	240,160	69,390
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	101	114	33	89,000	71,360	17,840
Wholesale trade	51	538	52	74,100	13,710	3,840
Retail trade	101	203	50	148,000	103,450	22,160
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	302	45	70,800	29,390	19,840
Services ^{3/}	51	444	67	68,600	22,250	5,710
<u>Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis ^{4/}</u>						
Women's and misses' dresses	8	98	36	4,204	2,372	-
Wood furniture (other than upholstered)	21	41	22	3,216	2,530	128
Paints and varnishes	8	60	23	7,233	5,385	1,218
Machinery industries	^{5/} 21	613	102	108,692	44,314	6,731
Machine-tool accessories - production shops ..	8	37	11	6,996	5,829	639
Machine-tool accessories - jobbing shops	8	159	44	5,174	2,841	180
Power laundries	21	163	32	13,550	3,811	160

^{1/} Chicago Area (Cook County).

^{2/} Total establishment employment.

^{3/} Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; non-profit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

^{4/} Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

^{5/} Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were also included.

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- Assembler (machinery) 13, 15, 16
 Assembler (wood furniture), 12
- Bench hand (bakeries), 19
 Biller, machine, 4
 Bookbinder (printing), 19
 Bookkeeping-machine operator, 4
 Bricklayer (building construction), 19
- Calculating-machine operator, 4, 5
 Carpenter (building construction), 19
 Carpenter, maintenance, 7
 Cleaner, 9
 Clerk, file, 5
 Clerk, order, 4, 5
 Clerk, payroll, 4, 5
 Clerk, retail receiving (power laundries), 18
 Compositor, hand (printing), 19, 20
 Crane operator, electric bridge, 9
 Cut-off-saw operator (wood furniture), 12
 Cutter and marker (women's and misses' dresses), 11
- Draftsman, 7
 Drill-press operator (machinery), 14, 15, 16
 Duplicating-machine operator, 4, 5
- Electrician (building construction), 19
 Electrician, maintenance, 7
 Electrician, maintenance (machinery), 13
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- Finisher, flatwork (power laundries), 18
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 Fireman, stationary boiler (power laundries), 18
- Gluer, (wood furniture), 12
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- Helper (bakeries), 19
 Helper, motortruck driver, 20
 Helper, trades, maintenance, 8
- Identifier (power laundries), 18
 Inspector (machinery), 13, 15, 16, 17
- Inspector, final (examiner) (women's and misses' dresses), 11
- Janitor, 9
 Janitor (machinery), 13, 16, 17
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- Labeler and packer (paints and varnishes), 13
 Laborer (building construction), 19
 Laborer, material handling, 9
 Laborer, material handling (machinery), 13, 16, 17
- Machine operator (printing), 19, 20
 Machine-tool operator, production (machinery), 14, 15, 16, 17
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 Machine-tool operator, toolroom (machinery), 15, 16
 Machinist, maintenance, 8
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- Off-bearer, machine (wood furniture), 12
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- Packer, 9
 Packer (bakeries), 19
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 Pipefitter, maintenance, 8
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 Plumber (building construction), 19
 Plumber, maintenance, 8
 Porter, 9
- Press assistant (printing), 19
 Press feeder (printing), 19
 Presser (women's and misses' dresses), 11
 Presser, machine, shirts (power laundries), 18
 Pressman (printing), 20
- Receiving clerk, 9
 Routeman (driver-salesman) (power laundries), 18
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- Sander (wood furniture), 12
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 Sewing-machine operator (women's and misses' dresses), 11
 Shaper operator (wood furniture), 12
 Sheet-metal worker, maintenance, 8
 Shipping clerk, 10
 Shipping-and-receiving clerk, 10
 Sprayer (wood furniture), 12
 Stenographer, 6
 Stereotyper (printing), 20
 Switchboard operator, 6
 Switchboard operator-receptionist, 6
- Tabulating-machine operator, 4, 6
 Technician (paints and varnishes), 13
 Thread trimmer (cleaner) (women's and misses' dresses), 11
 Tinter (paints and varnishes), 13
 Tool-and-die maker, 8
 Tool-and-die maker (machinery), 15, 17
 Tracer, 7
 Transcribing-machine operator, 6
 Truck driver, 10
 Trucker, power, 10
 Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery), 14, 15, 16
 Typist, 6
- Varnish maker (paints and varnishes), 13
- Washer, machine (power laundries), 18
 Watchman, 10
 Welder, hand (machinery), 15
 Work distributor (women's and misses' dresses), 11
 Wrapper (bakeries), 19
 Wrapper, bundle (power laundries), 18

This report was prepared in the Bureau's North Central Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

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The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turnover, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The North Central Region includes the following States:

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Iowa	Nebraska
Kansas	North Dakota
Kentucky	Ohio
Michigan	South Dakota
Minnesota	Wisconsin