

Occupational Wage Survey

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
APRIL 1956

BLS Bulletin No. 1188-15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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* NOTE: Similar tabulations for most of these items are available in the Chicago area reports for April 1951, March 1952, March 1953, March 1954, and April 1955. The 1954 report also provides tabulations of wage structure characteristics, labor-management agreements, and overtime pay provisions. The 1955 report also included data on frequency of wage payments, and pay provisions for holidays falling on nonworkdays. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the Chicago area are also available for machinery industries (February 1956), industrial chemicals (August 1955), women's and misses' dresses (August 1955), hotels (July 1955), power laundries and dry cleaners (June 1955), office building service (July 1955), and contract cleaning service (July 1955). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local transit operating employees, and motor-truck drivers.

The Community Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics regularly conducts areawide wage surveys in a number of important industrial centers. The studies, made from late fall to early spring, relate to occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report is available on completion of the study in each area, usually in the month following the payroll period studied. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the earlier report. A consolidated analytical bulletin summarizing the results of all of the year's surveys is issued after completion of the final area bulletin for the current round of surveys.

Occupational Wage Survey - Chicago, Ill. *

Introduction

The Chicago area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In each area, data are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field agents to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies, besides railroads, are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.¹ Wherever possible, separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments, and to insure prompt publication of results. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area,² 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.

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.

* 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.

¹ See table 1 for minimum-size establishment covered.

² The tabulation of minimum entrance rates for women office workers relates only to the provisions in establishments studied.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because of differences in occupational structure among establishments, the estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not materially affect the accuracy of the earnings data.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented also (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The term "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" include 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. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but are included as plant workers 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,³ presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented on the basis of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used.

Minimum entrance rates (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented on an establishment, rather than on an employment basis. Scheduled hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed.⁴ Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations do not necessarily equal totals.

The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer. Separate estimates are provided

³ 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.

⁴ Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) are presented in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

according to employer practice in computing vacation payments, such as time payments, percent of annual earnings, or flat-sum amounts. However, in the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

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

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

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.

⁵ The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

Table 1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Chicago, Ill.,¹ by major industry division, April 1956

Industry division	Minimum-size establishment in scope of study ²	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ³	Office	Plant		Total^{3}
All divisions -----	-	3,067	427	1,086,600	223,000	693,500	516,330
Manufacturing -----	101	1,306	165	634,500	89,300	463,400	273,220
Nonmanufacturing -----	-	1,761	262	452,100	133,700	230,100	243,110
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities ⁴ -----	101	122	32	86,400	21,100	47,300	68,490
Wholesale trade -----	51	579	59	79,700	23,500	36,400	17,630
Retail trade -----	101	207	49	135,900	25,100	96,200	97,910
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	51	364	51	78,400	49,400	⁵ 8,800	34,910
Services ⁶ -----	51	489	71	71,700	14,600	41,400	24,170

¹ The Chicago Area (Cook County). 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 pay period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² 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.

³ Includes executive, technical, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate office and plant categories.

⁴ Also excludes taxicabs, and services incidental to water transportation. Chicago's transit system is municipally operated and, therefore, excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

⁵ Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

⁶ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Tabulated below are indexes of salaries of women office clerical workers, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers, the indexes relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, the indexes measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The indexes are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. Eighteen jobs were included in the office clerical index; 10 skilled maintenance jobs and 3 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker indexes. See footnotes to table 2.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average salaries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average of March 1953 and March 1954 employment in the job. These weighted earnings for individual occupations were then added to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for a given year to the aggregate for the base period (survey month, winter 1952-53) was computed and the result multiplied by the base year index (100) to get the index for the given year.

The indexes measure principally the effects of (1) general salary and wage changes; (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job; and (3) labor turnover or force expansion or reduction. A force expansion might increase the proportion of lower paid workers in a specific occupation and result in a drop in the index, whereas a reduction in the proportion of lower paid workers would have the opposite effect. The indexes are also affected by shifts in the proportion of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. For example, the movement of a high-paying establishment out of an area could cause the index 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 index. Nor are the indexes influenced by changes in standard work schedules or in premium pay for overtime, since they are based on pay for straight-time hours.

Indexes for the period 1952 to 1955 for workers in 17 major labor markets, appeared in BLS Bull. 1172, Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1954-55.

Table 2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries for office clerical¹ and average straight-time hourly earnings for selected plant occupational groups² in Chicago, Ill., April 1955 and April 1956 and percent of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (March 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—				
	April 1956	April 1955	April 1955 to April 1956	March 1954 to April 1955	March 1953 to March 1954	March 1952 to March 1953	March 1952 to April 1956
All industries:							
Office clerical (women) -----	114.3	109.5	4.3	3.6	5.8	5.7	20.7
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	115.5	109.8	5.1	3.3	6.3	6.5	23.0
Unskilled plant (men) -----	114.4	109.4	4.6	3.5	5.7	4.9	20.0
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical (women) -----	114.4	109.8	4.2	3.4	6.2	5.2	20.3
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	115.4	109.0	5.8	3.1	5.8	6.1	22.4
Unskilled plant (men) -----	113.0	107.6	5.0	2.7	4.8	6.6	20.5

¹ Based on data for the following jobs:

Office clerical (women):

Billers, machine (billing machine)
 Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A and B
 Comptometer operators
 Clerks, file, class A and B
 Clerks, order
 Clerks, payroll
 Key-punch operators
 Office girls
 Secretaries
 Stenographers, general
 Switchboard operators
 Switchboard operator-receptionists
 Tabulating-machine operators
 Transcribing-machine operators, general
 Typists, class A and B

² Based on data for the following jobs:

Skilled maintenance (men):

Carpenters
 Electricians
 Machinists
 Mechanics
 Mechanics, automotive
 Millwrights
 Painters
 Pipefitters
 Sheet-metal workers
 Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant (men):

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
 Laborers, material handling
 Watchmen

A: Occupational Earnings

Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$ 40.00	\$ 40.00 and under 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00 and over
Men																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,683	39.5	\$ 87.50	-	-	-	-	5	28	158	178	406	367	454	375	301	161	152	30	23	45
Manufacturing	1,156	39.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	24	187	202	154	175	196	79	78	15	3	12
Nonmanufacturing	1,527	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	-	5	26	129	154	219	165	300	200	105	82	74	15	20	33
Public utilities*	158	39.0	92.50	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	11	21	20	11	10	16	6	12	3	16	
Wholesale trade	578	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	4	22	67	70	94	93	46	80	46	27	2	13	14	
Retail trade	178	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	7	14	33	11	10	60	6	12	4	18	1	2	-	
Finance**	541	39.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	12	75	12	120	37	120	128	3	7	22	-	2	3
Clerks, accounting, class B	1,340	39.5	69.00	-	-	25	105	146	301	161	154	188	110	88	29	18	15	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	571	39.0	76.00	-	-	1	12	10	63	69	65	142	85	70	29	14	11	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	769	39.5	63.50	-	-	24	93	136	238	92	89	46	25	18	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	233	40.0	68.00	-	-	31	3	76	15	46	24	20	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	105	39.5	67.50	-	-	12	16	24	8	18	15	4	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	1,770	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	2	15	88	136	149	155	330	240	159	146	108	175	26	18	23
Manufacturing	521	39.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	53	32	53	61	80	93	57	23	31	6	25	-	7	
Nonmanufacturing	1,249	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	2	15	35	104	96	94	250	147	102	123	77	169	1	18	16
Wholesale trade	1,094	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	13	32	74	94	65	199	123	100	123	67	169	1	18	16
Clerks, payroll	428	39.0	82.50	-	-	-	1	7	20	27	64	78	62	60	45	33	10	3	9	8	1
Manufacturing	304	39.0	83.00	-	-	-	1	5	6	10	48	60	44	55	24	31	10	2	8	-	
Nonmanufacturing	124	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	-	2	14	17	16	18	18	5	21	2	-	1	1	8	1
Office boys	1,857	39.0	52.00	13	298	451	526	260	198	83	6	10	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	650	39.0	51.50	8	106	144	207	122	27	19	-	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,207	38.5	52.00	5	192	307	319	138	171	64	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	110	39.5	58.50	-	-	11	15	27	47	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	207	39.5	51.00	-	4	79	75	30	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	572	38.5	52.50	5	119	140	139	47	68	44	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	225	37.5	49.50	-	61	49	57	22	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	1,721	39.0	77.50	-	-	1	20	100	212	187	270	176	197	219	197	85	26	23	5	-	3
Manufacturing	860	39.0	78.00	-	-	1	4	60	83	82	155	80	91	122	121	36	6	14	3	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	861	39.0	77.00	-	-	-	16	40	129	105	115	96	106	97	76	49	20	9	2	-	1
Public utilities*	152	39.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	3	4	19	13	18	19	33	14	25	1	2	-	1	
Wholesale trade	146	40.5	81.00	-	-	-	-	11	6	11	34	7	16	11	25	12	12	-	1	-	-
Finance**	400	38.5	73.50	-	-	-	4	23	102	59	39	53	45	33	31	3	1	6	1	-	-
Women																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	1,256	39.5	61.00	-	1	22	217	404	201	166	169	50	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	593	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	90	309	45	50	51	33	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	663	39.0	62.00	-	1	22	127	95	156	116	118	17	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	150	40.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	15	65	43	23	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	350	39.0	63.00	-	-	4	65	45	80	53	84	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	392	39.0	61.00	-	11	23	40	86	128	27	51	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	342	39.0	60.50	-	11	23	40	75	117	24	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	106	40.0	54.00	-	11	17	24	33	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	856	38.5	73.50	-	-	-	1	8	71	193	161	277	84	48	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	280	39.0	74.00	-	-	-	1	4	10	54	49	119	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	576	38.5	73.50	-	-	-	-	4	61	139	112	158	68	21	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	269	39.5	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	87	63	82	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., April 1956
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																		
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$ 40.00	\$ 40.00 and under 45.00	\$ 45.00 - 50.00	\$ 50.00 - 55.00	\$ 55.00 - 60.00	\$ 60.00 - 65.00	\$ 65.00 - 70.00	\$ 70.00 - 75.00	\$ 75.00 - 80.00	\$ 80.00 - 85.00	\$ 85.00 - 90.00	\$ 90.00 - 95.00	\$ 95.00 - 100.00	\$ 100.00 - 105.00	\$ 105.00 - 110.00	\$ 110.00 - 115.00	\$ 115.00 - 120.00	\$ 120.00 and over	
Women - Continued																						
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	3,572	38.5	62.00	-	58	128	371	738	1053	612	306	230	46	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,117	39.0	66.00	-	11	29	46	100	261	279	212	140	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,455	38.5	60.50	-	47	99	325	638	792	333	94	90	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	340	39.0	63.50	-	-	4	24	42	177	36	12	43	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	274	40.0	59.50	-	1	30	35	63	65	51	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	1,663	38.0	59.50	-	46	57	247	501	512	201	30	34	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	129	39.0	61.50	-	-	8	18	14	30	43	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,173	39.0	76.00	-	-	-	21	61	232	409	380	354	258	140	172	89	38	12	2	3	2	
Manufacturing	708	39.5	77.00	-	-	-	-	2	58	132	128	136	97	45	69	29	1	9	-	2	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,465	39.0	75.50	-	-	-	21	59	174	277	252	218	161	95	103	60	37	3	2	1	2	
Wholesale trade	464	39.5	79.50	-	-	-	-	22	24	42	84	79	78	41	10	50	34	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	212	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	2	2	21	31	40	25	19	36	32	1	2	1	-	-	-	
Finance **	372	38.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	11	63	99	70	65	33	8	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class B	5,566	39.0	61.00	4	59	393	1075	1143	1175	861	361	251	174	65	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,710	39.0	64.50	-	8	27	210	363	338	345	141	136	106	32	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	3,856	39.0	59.50	4	51	366	865	780	837	516	220	115	68	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	240	39.5	62.00	-	2	8	26	30	90	41	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,052	39.5	62.00	-	-	16	179	203	275	186	105	70	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	808	39.5	57.00	-	10	69	269	207	122	81	26	21	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	1,402	38.0	58.00	4	39	262	287	266	278	165	33	16	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	354	38.0	60.00	-	-	11	104	74	72	43	13	8	27	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class A	1,482	39.0	61.00	-	-	106	244	383	313	251	50	72	49	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	653	39.5	60.50	-	-	21	146	144	130	154	26	19	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	829	38.5	61.00	-	-	85	98	239	183	97	24	53	44	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	152	39.5	60.50	-	-	10	14	45	40	31	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	543	38.5	61.00	-	-	66	64	158	126	51	13	27	37	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B	5,762	39.0	51.00	51	722	1903	1751	857	360	87	16	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,581	39.0	52.50	8	83	406	561	338	103	52	16	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	4,181	38.5	50.00	43	639	1497	1190	519	257	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	734	39.5	53.50	-	24	200	240	150	105	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	444	40.0	50.00	20	69	124	106	76	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	2,255	38.0	48.50	23	511	911	592	178	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	341	39.0	50.50	-	20	129	142	28	18	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	2,025	39.5	61.50	2	27	191	294	539	361	195	138	132	62	50	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	823	39.0	63.50	-	-	40	105	197	190	100	70	40	55	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,202	39.5	60.00	2	27	151	189	342	171	95	68	92	7	50	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	599	39.5	64.50	-	-	2	70	160	116	83	44	66	4	46	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	527	40.0	54.00	2	27	145	97	180	45	6	2	18	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, payroll	2,496	39.0	68.50	-	9	26	125	282	471	590	342	244	219	102	67	11	6	2	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,454	39.5	68.50	-	7	13	44	188	260	405	174	140	143	45	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,042	39.0	69.00	-	2	13	81	94	211	185	168	104	76	57	34	9	6	2	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	250	39.0	70.00	-	-	-	28	16	35	41	44	31	34	4	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	268	40.0	67.00	-	2	7	26	36	46	40	38	30	6	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	189	37.5	70.50	-	-	1	16	11	24	53	40	9	7	13	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Services	148	38.5	68.00	-	-	5	9	23	31	27	18	2	21	3	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	

See footnote at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	45.00 50.00	50.00 55.00	55.00 60.00	60.00 65.00	65.00 70.00	70.00 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	\$120.00 and over
Women - Continued																					
Comptometer operators	3,819	39.5	65.50	-	19	65	271	523	920	953	636	246	78	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,475	39.5	67.00	-	-	12	66	181	319	356	283	176	58	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,344	39.5	64.00	-	19	53	205	342	601	597	353	70	20	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	129	39.5	67.50	-	-	2	9	14	19	31	28	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	649	39.5	65.50	-	-	2	32	56	189	220	114	22	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	915	39.5	63.50	-	7	46	106	160	225	184	88	19	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	206	38.0	61.00	-	12	3	26	34	75	45	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	445	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	32	78	93	117	116	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto)	458	39.0	56.50	-	26	74	134	68	73	45	20	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	280	39.0	56.50	-	15	43	80	45	52	32	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	178	39.0	57.00	-	11	31	54	23	21	13	12	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	3,674	39.0	63.50	-	10	91	355	635	1069	767	473	190	72	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,731	39.0	64.00	-	4	17	115	333	426	434	257	104	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,943	39.0	62.50	-	6	74	240	302	643	333	216	86	31	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	198	39.5	67.00	-	-	7	2	12	56	58	34	21	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	276	39.5	59.00	-	-	6	84	36	100	39	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	926	38.5	61.00	-	6	55	119	208	338	112	52	32	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	1,233	39.0	51.50	16	130	368	374	184	115	34	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	414	39.0	52.50	16	20	108	128	87	38	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	819	39.5	51.50	-	110	260	246	97	77	19	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	214	39.5	54.00	-	5	44	64	46	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	391	39.5	49.50	-	82	148	122	17	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	10,253	39.0	78.50	-	-	7	83	162	756	1319	1468	2201	1482	963	836	372	314	132	29	64	65
Manufacturing	4,472	39.0	80.50	-	-	2	33	23	183	498	630	915	680	466	449	269	194	60	21	34	15
Nonmanufacturing	5,781	38.5	77.00	-	-	5	50	139	573	821	838	1286	802	497	387	103	120	72	8	30	50
Public utilities*	439	40.0	84.00	-	-	1	1	25	35	25	26	95	48	50	28	28	20	37	3	-	17
Wholesale trade	990	39.0	79.00	-	-	-	10	1	72	76	160	259	171	99	81	6	39	8	-	4	4
Retail trade	1,444	40.0	74.50	-	-	4	19	60	134	221	253	343	206	120	62	9	2	-	-	2	9
Finance**	1,814	38.5	76.00	-	-	-	5	20	237	303	291	354	231	165	111	38	35	19	1	4	-
Services	1,094	37.0	78.00	-	-	-	15	33	95	196	108	235	146	63	105	22	24	8	4	20	20
Stenographers, general	10,118	39.0	66.50	-	26	113	645	1445	2417	2107	1529	1007	525	253	26	20	4	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5,083	39.0	67.00	-	-	20	229	714	1121	1142	813	629	268	115	19	12	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,035	38.5	65.50	-	26	93	416	731	1296	965	716	378	257	138	7	8	3	1	-	-	-
Public utilities*	472	39.5	72.50	-	-	2	18	32	58	69	107	84	45	47	3	3	3	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,209	39.5	67.00	-	23	-	99	46	278	311	230	144	60	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	418	40.0	59.50	-	3	15	76	143	100	40	19	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance**	2,145	37.5	63.50	-	-	74	198	385	648	420	211	111	66	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	791	37.0	67.00	-	-	2	25	125	212	125	149	28	86	34	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	588	39.0	73.00	-	-	-	4	37	80	69	200	82	59	22	13	12	6	4	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$45.00 - 50.00	\$50.00 - 55.00	\$55.00 - 60.00	\$60.00 - 65.00	\$65.00 - 70.00	\$70.00 - 75.00	\$75.00 - 80.00	\$80.00 - 85.00	\$85.00 - 90.00	\$90.00 - 95.00	\$95.00 - 100.00	\$100.00 - 105.00	\$105.00 - 110.00	\$110.00 - 115.00	\$115.00 - 120.00	\$120.00 and over
Women - Continued																					
Switchboard operators	1,978	39.5	62.50	-	12	304	195	327	358	291	180	179	83	26	17	-	4	1	-	1	-
Manufacturing	503	39.5	67.00	-	-	1	19	85	109	101	77	90	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,475	39.5	61.00	-	12	303	176	242	249	190	103	89	71	18	16	-	4	1	-	1	-
Public utilities *	173	40.0	68.50	-	-	-	26	14	17	41	19	21	33	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	242	39.5	67.00	-	-	-	1	40	57	82	14	8	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	209	40.0	57.50	-	11	22	52	49	38	16	10	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	314	38.0	64.50	-	1	21	38	47	87	25	38	38	2	-	13	-	4	-	-	-	-
Services	537	40.5	55.00	-	-	260	59	92	50	26	22	21	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,008	39.0	62.00	-	-	81	162	450	606	374	241	53	19	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,016	39.0	63.50	-	-	11	32	181	391	204	162	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	992	39.0	61.00	-	-	70	130	269	215	170	79	23	19	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	474	39.5	61.50	-	-	43	45	78	147	109	38	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	204	37.5	57.00	-	-	17	66	60	41	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	110	38.5	65.00	-	-	-	8	43	8	9	21	7	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	821	38.5	71.00	-	-	6	17	85	164	116	164	101	79	51	34	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	407	39.5	70.50	-	-	6	17	39	86	54	69	40	55	8	29	4	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	1,880	39.0	63.50	-	-	52	109	441	535	331	230	126	38	8	3	6	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	899	39.5	63.50	-	-	-	39	235	296	132	122	44	20	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	981	38.5	63.50	-	-	52	70	206	239	199	108	82	18	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	264	39.0	62.00	-	-	20	11	78	57	58	32	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	404	38.0	62.50	-	-	27	29	93	122	67	34	26	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	4,364	39.0	65.00	-	-	33	160	625	1640	832	645	240	135	51	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,189	39.5	65.50	-	-	1	71	269	773	459	360	169	71	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,175	38.5	64.50	-	-	32	89	356	867	373	285	71	64	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	175	40.0	69.50	-	-	-	-	27	31	34	20	31	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	307	39.5	68.50	-	-	-	-	22	56	102	100	13	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	1,190	37.5	62.00	-	-	31	66	193	623	154	111	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	272	39.0	65.00	-	-	-	10	54	101	28	39	17	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	10,813	39.0	55.50	1	200	1466	3485	3279	1719	484	123	33	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,258	39.5	56.50	-	24	271	1337	1532	795	220	48	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	6,555	38.5	54.50	1	176	1195	2148	1747	924	264	75	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,337	39.0	55.50	-	18	217	466	287	220	105	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	912	40.0	52.50	1	71	240	253	185	151	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	3,087	38.0	54.00	-	68	523	1115	1030	296	40	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	915	38.5	57.00	-	19	91	247	192	234	76	41	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: Professional and Technical Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings¹ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																					
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$ 60.00	\$ 60.00 and under 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	\$ 170.00 and over	
Men																									
Draftsmen, leader -----	648	39.5	130.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	9	-	21	10	21	110	56	105	45	70	65	45	61	13	11
Draftsmen, senior -----	2,865	39.5	106.00	-	-	8	31	39	246	201	278	302	351	343	170	222	247	106	131	67	82	39	1	-	1
Manufacturing -----	1,938	40.0	103.50	-	-	2	13	26	220	174	194	237	259	215	83	123	175	41	88	37	38	13	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	927	39.5	111.00	-	-	6	18	13	26	27	84	65	92	128	87	99	72	65	43	30	44	26	1	-	1
Draftsmen, junior -----	1,705	39.5	78.00	42	145	161	269	428	271	153	71	91	56	9	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,400	39.5	76.50	36	135	148	254	373	213	80	39	65	43	6	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	305	39.5	83.50	6	10	13	15	55	58	73	32	26	13	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers -----	294	40.0	63.00	² 87	76	113	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																									
Nurses, industrial(registered) -----	699	39.5	79.50	1	9	91	111	160	162	75	47	16	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	568	39.5	79.50	-	5	76	92	119	144	58	37	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	131	39.5	78.50	1	4	15	19	41	18	17	10	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Workers were distributed as follows: 11 at \$45 to \$50; 29 at \$50 to \$55; and 47 at \$55 to \$60.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., April 1956
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under \$ 1.70	\$ 1.70 and under 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 and over
Carpenters, maintenance manufacturing	1,248	2.58	-	1	19	59	34	161	147	74	176	126	67	29	13	9	17	4	305	-	4	3	-	-
	803	2.36	-	-	15	52	20	140	115	65	160	122	49	27	10	1	14	1	12	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance	3,276	2.65	-	2	4	12	67	152	225	270	436	394	677	225	222	104	14	49	70	21	310	19	3	
Manufacturing	2,514	2.55	-	2	4	7	56	130	212	269	344	384	598	201	137	10	14	20	70	7	45	1	3	
Nonmanufacturing	762	2.98	-	-	-	5	11	22	13	1	92	10	79	24	85	94	-	29	-	14	265	18	-	
Engineers, stationary	2,057	2.61	10	31	34	36	96	20	150	215	136	170	120	62	760	95	42	30	18	15	2	-	15	
Manufacturing	1,031	2.52	-	6	1	35	88	17	104	164	93	108	88	16	218	17	41	30	3	2	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,026	2.71	10	25	33	1	8	3	46	51	43	62	32	46	542	78	1	-	15	-	-	-	15	
Retail trade	268	2.75	-	-	-	-	2	-	30	6	6	2	4	39	102	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance **	311	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	306	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler	1,057	2.13	88	100	87	91	80	184	65	43	126	129	60	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	760	2.05	84	97	77	84	49	174	36	2	44	52	57	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	297	2.34	4	3	10	7	31	10	29	41	82	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance	2,277	1.99	58	82	428	743	573	164	105	21	22	31	-	4	44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,846	1.97	54	76	403	683	445	34	60	10	22	9	-	4	44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	431	2.09	4	6	25	60	128	130	45	11	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2,490	2.48	-	-	18	12	57	226	155	309	573	295	442	145	184	53	9	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,490	2.48	-	-	18	12	57	226	155	309	573	295	442	145	184	53	9	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance	2,967	2.61	-	-	-	10	78	62	222	306	258	677	394	283	272	84	76	24	27	165	17	4	6	
Manufacturing	2,787	2.60	-	-	-	10	78	59	219	304	254	665	386	273	208	83	6	24	24	165	17	4	6	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	1,864	2.48	21	17	29	27	22	77	112	145	158	570	429	255	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	382	2.38	-	-	-	3	4	35	60	93	99	80	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,482	2.51	21	17	29	24	18	42	52	52	59	490	421	255	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	1,045	2.50	21	17	29	21	10	36	30	19	11	367	229	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	245	2.50	-	-	-	3	8	6	3	29	31	36	127	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance	3,481	2.37	-	9	4	235	206	540	458	384	525	454	250	213	163	22	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	3,024	2.36	-	7	4	220	160	462	418	336	473	448	235	183	43	22	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	457	2.44	-	2	4	15	46	78	40	48	52	6	15	30	120	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights	2,078	2.44	-	-	16	84	60	63	147	390	626	427	93	120	12	5	-	32	3	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,012	2.44	-	-	16	84	60	63	146	390	566	425	92	120	12	5	-	32	1	-	-	-	-	
Oilers	1,199	1.99	63	81	154	345	273	136	60	25	60	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,102	1.96	61	79	154	340	273	136	20	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	97	2.28	2	2	-	5	-	-	40	12	34	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance	1,002	2.59	-	-	45	7	84	108	116	82	43	97	61	12	21	5	-	193	124	1	3	-	-	
Manufacturing	508	2.35	-	-	16	7	82	68	86	72	35	62	33	12	15	1	-	15	-	1	3	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance	1,334	2.54	-	-	-	38	23	78	109	173	249	160	181	76	98	23	21	65	16	24	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,205	2.49	-	-	-	38	23	76	107	173	240	155	180	71	55	23	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	129	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	9	5	1	5	43	-	21	1	16	24	-	-	-	
Plumbers, maintenance	120	2.79	-	1	-	-	1	11	7	6	14	3	4	-	13	9	12	18	19	2	-	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	449	2.55	-	-	-	-	8	19	39	24	65	98	79	56	55	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	
Manufacturing	424	2.55	-	-	-	-	8	17	39	23	62	95	67	54	55	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Tool and die makers	4,247	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	22	64	159	259	242	644	785	547	509	457	407	142	8	1	1	-	
Manufacturing	4,247	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	22	64	159	259	242	644	785	547	509	457	407	142	8	1	1	-	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations² studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	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 and over
Elevator operators, passenger (men) -----	2,127	1.89	-	26	112	104	11	3	28	10	14	120	32	1643	22	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,030	1.88	-	26	112	104	11	2	28	-	5	112	22	1584	22	2	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	1,637	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	102	12	1499	18	2	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	421	1.18	50	73	58	185	11	26	2	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	406	1.16	50	73	58	185	10	25	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	148	1.17	5	51	31	33	8	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards -----	2,894	1.81	-	-	30	29	121	280	284	300	282	345	307	278	420	216	1	1	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,929	1.85	-	-	-	6	14	131	194	255	230	273	207	192	225	200	1	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	965	1.74	-	-	30	23	107	149	90	45	52	72	100	86	195	16	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	573	1.71	-	-	18	23	97	86	44	11	28	51	45	65	104	1	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	13,799	1.63	126	391	871	788	875	1162	1761	1862	1457	1705	2058	302	150	112	24	150	4	1
Manufacturing -----	8,131	1.66	8	107	96	306	410	777	1348	1653	1228	1484	275	65	144	108	2	120	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	5,668	1.59	118	284	775	482	465	385	413	209	229	221	1783	237	6	4	22	30	4	1
Public utilities* -----	595	1.70	-	20	14	26	40	51	54	26	46	86	220	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	594	1.53	-	10	57	41	57	64	104	85	123	33	10	1	-	4	5	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	1,529	1.33	25	127	338	304	199	219	91	89	48	55	18	1	1	-	14	-	-	-
Finance** -----	1,720	1.94	-	-	6	12	70	22	7	7	9	17	1334	224	4	-	3	-	4	1
Services -----	1,230	1.39	93	127	360	99	99	29	157	2	3	30	201	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	4,749	1.47	25	152	210	185	228	231	3382	161	100	42	3	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	745	1.49	-	35	63	65	97	64	133	147	96	42	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	4,004	1.47	25	117	147	120	131	167	3249	14	4	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	109	1.47	-	-	1	2	14	23	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	336	1.24	25	34	97	51	51	49	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance** -----	2,923	1.50	-	1	4	27	12	86	2782	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	544	1.47	-	40	35	35	24	8	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	22,737	1.78	9	72	214	570	922	1060	2424	3233	2979	3745	1716	4504	647	436	147	31	13	15
Manufacturing -----	12,491	1.73	-	-	79	270	608	666	1603	2124	2419	2433	872	696	344	280	58	31	3	5
Nonmanufacturing -----	10,246	1.83	9	72	135	300	314	394	821	1109	560	1312	844	3808	303	156	89	-	10	10
Public utilities* -----	2,780	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	2	9	13	2500	159	31	25	-	10	10
Wholesale trade -----	4,614	1.79	-	18	10	137	148	267	202	811	388	1056	325	1096	33	59	64	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	2,780	1.67	9	54	125	163	133	112	611	284	168	245	487	212	111	66	-	-	-	-
Order fillers -----	7,576	1.78	30	157	82	211	252	290	464	976	997	1072	1368	853	495	244	15	51	19	-
Manufacturing -----	2,951	1.79	-	2	4	50	27	88	302	471	773	415	319	282	51	90	15	43	19	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	4,625	1.78	30	155	78	161	225	202	162	505	224	657	1049	571	444	154	-	8	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	3,273	1.77	30	110	67	142	43	127	33	429	214	536	972	410	142	18	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	6,621	1.72	-	17	116	346	280	391	807	902	862	1066	1241	328	75	18	9	21	30	112
Manufacturing -----	4,093	1.78	-	11	11	93	168	222	465	494	692	792	668	233	55	17	9	21	30	112
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,528	1.64	-	6	105	253	112	169	342	408	170	274	573	95	20	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,987	1.67	-	-	85	179	43	120	235	364	134	204	528	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	508	1.55	-	6	14	74	56	47	107	39	36	70	38	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	2,479	1.55	18	61	326	139	184	358	184	243	460	249	256	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,995	1.58	-	30	246	98	124	297	163	113	460	247	216	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	484	1.44	18	31	80	41	60	61	21	130	-	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	1,746	1.95	-	3	4	25	39	29	56	86	178	215	245	382	177	162	100	11	17	17
Manufacturing -----	827	2.01	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	19	86	125	146	202	101	73	26	7	15	17
Nonmanufacturing -----	919	1.90	-	3	4	25	31	29	54	67	92	90	99	180	76	89	74	4	2	-
Wholesale trade -----	424	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	38	29	16	30	140	68	-	72	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	470	1.85	-	-	3	16	26	22	25	27	63	74	69	40	8	89	2	4	2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations² studied on an area basis in Chicago, Ill., by industry division, April 1956)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																	
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	\$1.10 and under 1.20	\$1.20 and under 1.30	\$1.30 and under 1.40	\$1.40 and under 1.50	\$1.50 and 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 over
Shipping clerks	1,550	2.00	-	-	3	13	14	50	61	107	141	168	157	243	297	99	48	59	37	53
Manufacturing	845	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	10	37	71	82	108	146	138	93	22	59	36	43	
Nonmanufacturing	705	1.87	-	-	3	13	14	50	51	70	70	86	49	97	6	26	-	1	10	
Wholesale trade	511	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	58	23	68	34	83	125	-	24	-	10	
Retail trade	170	1.75	-	-	3	13	14	7	8	12	43	18	13	12	21	4	1	-	-	
Shipping and receiving clerks	1,280	1.95	-	3	3	-	5	1	67	109	199	76	280	167	182	51	55	13	35	34
Manufacturing	699	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	85	123	44	240	36	11	16	44	1	31	28
Nonmanufacturing	581	1.99	-	3	3	-	5	1	27	24	76	32	40	131	171	35	11	12	4	6
Wholesale trade	384	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	23	-	33	117	155	21	1	6	4	-
Truckdrivers ⁴	12,446	2.27	-	-	-	-	1	1	44	21	24	32	78	388	3972	2504	2881	1396	1099	5
Manufacturing	2,194	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	10	26	12	186	410	266	237	100	931	-
Nonmanufacturing	10,252	2.25	-	-	-	-	1	1	38	11	14	6	66	202	3562	2238	2644	1296	168	5
Public utilities*	5,495	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	18	2013	1646	1654	134	22	-
Wholesale trade	2,624	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	13	174	742	410	362	900	-	-
Retail trade	1,945	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	10	-	13	3	676	182	628	262	146	5
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	1,812	2.28	-	-	-	-	1	1	44	11	14	7	12	231	657	32	4	9	789	-
Manufacturing	979	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	12	112	51	2	-	-	789	-
Nonmanufacturing	833	2.09	-	-	-	-	1	1	38	11	14	-	-	119	606	30	4	9	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	3,889	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	25	66	154	2177	456	598	253	135	5
Manufacturing	704	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	19	-	74	259	52	142	3	135	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,185	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	66	80	1918	404	456	250	-	5
Public utilities*	1,594	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1225	194	175	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,336	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	74	544	210	260	235	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	4,684	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	481	1406	2051	592	151	-
Manufacturing	261	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	78	58	88	5	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,423	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	449	1328	1993	504	146	-
Public utilities*	2,874	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1292	1474	58	-	-
Retail trade	961	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	289	36	451	36	146	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	1,948	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	555	228	542	24	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,772	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	437	191	533	22	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	4,184	1.97	-	-	-	-	31	11	129	186	606	355	822	1259	374	88	80	237	6	-
Manufacturing	3,568	1.95	-	-	-	-	24	9	128	178	586	340	714	1051	198	46	76	218	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	616	2.05	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	8	20	15	108	208	176	42	4	19	6	-
Retail trade	217	2.07	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	8	9	4	3	7	176	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	1,104	1.94	-	-	-	-	42	39	39	234	53	280	198	168	1	-	-	46	-	4
Manufacturing	1,003	1.92	-	-	-	-	42	38	39	231	45	280	198	80	-	-	-	46	-	4
Watchmen	4,842	1.28	73	2693	95	170	348	239	315	181	307	220	66	44	18	7	7	49	10	-
Manufacturing	1,359	1.60	-	36	38	70	266	117	155	121	270	131	48	30	14	7	7	49	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,483	1.15	73	2657	57	100	82	122	160	60	37	89	18	14	4	-	-	-	10	-
Retail trade	308	1.36	-	36	30	42	41	64	63	23	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.³ All workers were at \$0.90 to \$1.⁴ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1: Shift Differential Provisions ¹

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	(a) In establishments having formal provisions for—		(b) Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	92.3	81.6	19.2	6.5
With shift pay differential	91.2	80.5	18.8	6.4
Uniform cents (per hour)	48.7	36.6	10.4	3.6
Under 5 cents .....	.6	.6	.1	.1
5 cents	4.9	.7	1.1	-
6 cents	7.3	-	1.8	-
7 or 7½ cents	2.8	.8	.7	.2
8 or 8½ cents	1.8	.6	.5	†
9 cents	4.4	10.5	.6	1.7
10 cents	18.9	11.3	3.4	.8
11 cents	-	.6	-	†
12 or 12½ cents .....	.8	2.0	.3	.2
13 cents .....	.9	.9	.2	-
14 or 14½ cents .....	.5	.7	.2	.1
15 cents	1.9	6.2	.4	.3
Over 15 cents	3.9	1.7	1.1	.1
Uniform percentage	39.9	36.8	7.8	2.0
5 percent	8.1	.7	1.9	-
7 percent .....	.5	.8	.1	.1
7½ percent	-	2.1	-	.1
8 percent .....	.7	-	†	-
10 percent	28.8	27.2	5.5	1.4
12½ percent	1.3	1.3	.2	†
15 percent .....	.5	4.7	.1	.4
Other ²	2.5	7.1	.6	.9
No shift pay differential	1.1	1.1	.4	†

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 either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

² Includes such provisions as full pay for reduced hours plus cents or percentage differential.

† Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table B-2: Minimum Entrance Rates for Women Office Workers¹

Minimum rate (weekly salary)	Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—						Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
		Based on standard weekly hours ² of—							Based on standard weekly hours ² of—					
		All schedules	40	All schedules	37½	40	All schedules		40	All schedules	37½	40		
Establishments studied	427	165	xxx	262	xxx	xxx	427	165	xxx	262	xxx	xxx		
	<u>FOR INEXPERIENCED TYPISTS</u>						<u>FOR OTHER INEXPERIENCED CLERICAL WORKERS</u>							
Establishments having a specified minimum	235	103	82	132	20	83	252	101	79	151	23	95		
Under \$35.00	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-		
\$35.00 and under \$37.50	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2		
\$37.50 and under \$40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-		
\$40.00 and under \$42.50	15	5	4	10	-	8	27	9	6	18	1	14		
\$42.50 and under \$45.00	13	2	2	11	1	6	20	5	4	15	1	10		
\$45.00 and under \$47.50	38	16	13	22	6	9	59	22	15	37	7	19		
\$47.50 and under \$50.00	54	21	14	33	6	19	43	17	12	26	4	14		
\$50.00 and under \$52.50	49	25	20	24	1	19	44	19	16	25	5	17		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00	23	13	9	10	3	5	20	13	10	7	1	6		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50	18	8	7	10	1	9	16	6	6	10	-	8		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00	6	5	5	1	1	-	4	3	3	1	1	-		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50	10	4	4	6	1	4	8	3	3	5	1	4		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-		
\$67.50 and under \$70.00	3	2	2	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-		
\$70.00 and over	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1		
Establishments having no specified minimum	91	42	xxx	49	xxx	xxx	106	38	xxx	68	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	101	20	xxx	81	xxx	xxx	69	26	xxx	43	xxx	xxx		

¹ Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.² 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

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE ¹ 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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours	†	†	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours	4	3	†	6	†	5	10	†	†	-	-	-	4
Over 35 and under 36 1/4 hours	†	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 1/4 hours	3	†	-	3	†	8	†	†	3	-	-	-	†
Over 36 1/4 and under 37 1/2 hours	3	5	-	-	-	†	5	†	-	-	-	-	3
37 1/2 hours	14	14	3	10	5	29	13	3	4	-	†	-	-
Over 37 1/2 and under 38 3/4 hours	3	-	-	†	-	11	3	†	-	-	-	-	†
38 3/4 hours	8	13	†	†	-	10	9	†	†	-	†	-	-
Over 38 3/4 and under 40 hours	†	†	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	63	64	95	76	93	31	42	78	77	100	84	78	62
Over 40 and under 44 hours	†	†	†	†	†	-	†	†	-	-	†	3	-
44 hours	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	3	†	-	-	3	12
Over 44 and under 48 hours	†	-	-	†	†	-	-	4	5	-	10	5	-
48 hours	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	5	3	-	-	11	12
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	3	-	5

¹ Data relate to women workers only.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-4: Paid Holidays¹

Item	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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	99	99	100	100	99	98	100	97	99	97	100	96	83
Less than 6 holidays	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	7	4	-	†	7	59
6 holidays	56	68	13	69	97	26	65	61	61	30	75	82	23
Full days only	49	57	12	62	97	18	59	53	50	30	72	82	23
Plus 1 half day	†	†	-	5	-	†	4	†	-	-	†	-	-
Plus 2 half days	4	10	†	†	-	-	†	7	11	-	†	-	†
Plus 3 half days	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plus 6 half days	†	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 holidays	22	25	63	25	†	8	22	21	25	42	18	6	†
Full days only	21	24	63	25	†	5	17	21	24	42	18	6	†
Plus 1 half day	†	†	-	-	-	3	-	†	†	-	-	-	†
Plus 6 half days	†	-	-	-	-	-	4	†	-	-	-	-	†
8 holidays	7	6	†	4	†	17	3	6	8	-	5	†	†
Full days only	5	6	†	4	†	6	3	6	8	-	3	†	†
Plus 1 half day	†	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plus 2 half days	†	-	-	†	-	3	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
Plus 3 half days	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 holidays	3	-	23	-	†	4	6	†	-	26	-	-	†
Full days only	3	†	23	-	†	3	6	†	-	26	-	-	†
Plus 1 or 2 half days	†	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	†
10 holidays	†	-	-	†	-	3	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
Full days only	†	-	-	†	-	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	-
Plus 1 half day	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	†
11 holidays	9	-	-	-	-	40	3	†	†	-	-	-	†
Full days only	8	-	-	-	-	37	-	†	†	-	-	-	†
Plus 1 half day	†	-	-	-	-	-	3	†	†	-	-	-	†
Plus 2 half days	†	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	†	†	-	-	†	†	-	3	†	3	-	4	17

¹ Estimates relate to full-day holidays provided annually, as in earlier studies. These are further divided between workers who receive merely the indicated number of full-day holidays, and those who receive 1 or more half holidays in addition.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., April 1956
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table B-5: Paid Vacations

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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
METHOD OF PAYMENT													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	^a 98	100	96
Length-of-time payment	99	99	100	100	96	99	100	92	90	100	98	95	93
Percentage payment	†	†	-	-	4	-	-	6	7	-	-	5	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	3	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	4
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY													
After 1 year of service													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	3
1 week	20	15	9	25	69	3	28	77	83	63	61	62	84
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	78	81	91	74	31	97	64	16	9	37	34	38	8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	†	-	†	-	-
3 weeks	†	†	-	-	-	-	7	3	5	-	-	-	†
After 2 years of service													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	3
1 week	†	4	†	3	†	-	†	41	52	25	29	9	35
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	†	†	-	†	-	-	-	7	9	-	5	-	6
2 weeks	94	90	98	94	99	99	86	47	33	75	62	91	51
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	-	-	†	-	-	3	†	†	-	†	-	-
3 weeks	3	5	-	-	-	-	9	4	6	-	-	-	†
After 3 years of service													
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	3
1 week	†	†	-	†	†	-	†	21	28	-	13	7	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	-	3	-	6
2 weeks	95	92	100	99	99	99	74	65	51	100	81	93	83
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	†	†	-	†	-	-	3	†	†	-	†	-	-
3 weeks	4	5	-	-	-	-	22	4	6	-	-	-	†

See footnotes at end of table.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., April 1956
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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-5: Paid Vacations - 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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY - Continued</u>													
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
2 weeks -----	90	89	100	94	95	87	72	89	88	100	95	84	92
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	5	5	-	3	†	10	3	4	4	-	3	6	-
3 weeks -----	5	6	-	3	†	3	24	6	7	-	†	8	†
4 weeks and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	†
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	†	†	-	-	†	3
2 weeks -----	62	62	81	77	62	49	53	61	58	75	76	59	90
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	8	5	16	3	3	16	†	12	13	20	4	8	-
3 weeks -----	28	30	†	17	35	35	41	25	28	5	17	30	3
4 weeks and over -----	†	3	-	3	-	-	5	†	-	-	†	-	†
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	-	-	†	3
2 weeks -----	14	10	9	24	12	10	48	16	10	†	24	20	82
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	†	†	-	†	†	†	†	†	†	-	†	-	-
3 weeks -----	80	85	75	72	88	85	44	79	86	79	72	78	11
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	†	-	16	-	-	-	-	†	†	20	-	-	-
4 weeks and over -----	3	3	-	3	-	3	7	†	-	†	†	-	†
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	-	-	†	3
2 weeks -----	14	9	9	24	11	10	46	15	9	†	22	18	78
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	†	-	-	†	-	†	†	†	†	-	†	-	-
3 weeks -----	75	82	74	66	74	75	46	73	82	59	68	63	15
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
4 weeks and over -----	10	7	17	8	15	11	7	8	4	41	7	16	†
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
Under 2 weeks -----	†	-	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	-	-	†	3
2 weeks -----	13	9	9	23	11	7	43	15	9	†	20	18	78
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	†	-	-	†	-	-	†	†	†	-	†	-	-
3 weeks -----	56	69	63	50	12	58	46	60	69	52	58	37	15
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	†	†	-	-	-	-
4 weeks and over -----	31	22	28	25	76	34	11	22	18	48	19	42	†

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

² Approximately 2 percent were in establishments that did not provide paid vacations until after 2 years of service.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-6: Health, 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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance	93	97	96	91	82	97	71	92	97	96	87	77	86
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	42	53	18	58	24	40	21	47	54	29	51	32	26
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ²	75	84	95	67	83	58	46	87	92	96	66	74	76
Sickness and accident insurance	44	67	30	38	23	27	18	73	84	47	53	49	72
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	35	39	35	44	5	40	25	5	†	33	21	3	10
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	16	9	49	4	59	†	10	14	11	38	7	29	†
Hospitalization insurance	79	88	42	82	79	84	60	86	91	56	78	80	87
Surgical insurance	78	87	41	81	68	88	62	83	90	56	76	66	80
Medical insurance	51	59	18	58	21	65	40	55	60	26	51	38	70
Catastrophe insurance	17	9	16	7	39	30	7	7	5	20	5	11	5
Retirement pension	73	77	92	68	64	73	38	64	69	85	55	53	22
No health, insurance, or pension plan	3	†	†	4	13	†	9	3	2	2	8	7	9

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

² Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below.

† Less than 2.5 percent.

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

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Chicago, Ill., April 1956
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped workers, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

Office

BILLER, MACHINE

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, billers, machine, are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billers, 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 memoranda, 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.

Billers, 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.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

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 payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; may direct class B accounting clerks.

Class B - Under supervision, performs one or more routine accounting operations such as posting simple journal vouchers, accounts payable vouchers; entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and bookkeeping principles but is found in offices in which the more routine accounting work is subdivided on a functional basis among several workers.

CLERK, FILE

Class A - Responsible for maintaining an established filing system. Classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or supervise others in filing and locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Class B - Performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

CLERK, ORDER

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

CLERK, PAYROLL

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

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

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

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, reproduces multiple copies of typewritten or handwritten matter, using a mimeograph or ditto machine. Makes necessary 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.

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, records accounting and statistical data on tabulating cards by punching a series of holes in the cards in a specified sequence, using an alphabetical or a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. Keeps files of punch cards. May verify own work or work of others.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work.

SECRETARY

Performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position. Duties include making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; taking dictation (where transcribing machine is not used) either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. May prepare special reports or memoranda for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work (see transcribing-machine operator).

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard. Duties involve handling incoming, outgoing, and intraplant or office calls. May record toll calls and take messages. May give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also act as receptionists see switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

In addition to performing duties of operator, on a single position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and may also type or perform routine clerical work as part of regular duties. This typing or clerical work may take the major part of this worker's time while at switchboard.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates machine that automatically analyzes and translates information punched in groups of tabulating cards and prints translated data on forms or accounting records; sets or adjusts machine; does simple wiring of plugboards according to established practice or diagrams; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May, in addition, operate auxiliary machines.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL - Continued

included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A - Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign-language copy; combining material from several sources, or planning layout of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing; typing tables from rough draft in final form. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B - Performs one or more of the following: Typing from relatively clear or typed drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Assistant draftsman)

Draws to scale units or parts of drawings prepared by draftsman or others for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Uses various types of drafting tools as required. May prepare drawings from simple plans or sketches, or perform other duties under direction of a draftsman.

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

Plans and directs activities of one or more draftsmen in preparation of working plans and detail drawings from rough or preliminary sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Interpreting blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders; determining work procedures; assigning duties to subordinates and inspecting their work; performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER - Continued

emergencies or as a regular assignment, or perform related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

Prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. May ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

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

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) - Continued

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 PowerplantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boiler-room equipment.

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting worker by holding materials or tools; performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines in the construction of machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves most of the following: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of the work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; alining and balancing of equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

OILER

Lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment of an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

Keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order. Work involves: Knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents and traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake. In general, the work of the maintenance plumber requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Diemaker; jig maker; toolmaker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching and other metal-forming work. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings, or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speeds, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

Custodial and Material MovementELEVATOR 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 gatemen who are stationed at gate and check on identity of employees and other persons entering.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

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

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

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

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; transporting materials or merchandise by hand truck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshoremen, who load and unload ships are excluded.

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock, or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

PACKER, SHIPPING

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipment 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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK - Continued

other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; 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.