

# Occupational Wage Survey

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**  
**APRIL 1959**

**Bulletin No. 1240-18**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**James P. Mitchell, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**  
**Ewan Clague, Commissioner**



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## Preface

### The Community Wage Survey Program

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

This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Woodrow C. Linn, under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

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\* NOTE: Similar tabulations for most of these items are available in the Chicago area reports for April 1951; March 1952, 1953, 1954; and April of each year since 1955. The 1954 report (BLS Bull. 1157-3) presents, in addition, data on rate of pay for holiday work; and both the 1954 and 1958 reports, data on 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 auto dealer repair shops (July 1958), and men's and boys' suits and coats (March 1958). A report on occupational earnings is also available for the machinery industries (March 1959). Data for supplementary wage practices were included in the machinery industries report of April 1958. Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers and helpers.



# Occupational Wage Survey—Chicago, Ill.

## Introduction

This area is one of several important industrial centers in which the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field agents<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Wherever possible, separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions.

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

## Occupations and Earnings

The occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. (See appendix for listing of these descriptions.) Earnings data are presented (in the A-series tables) for the following types of occupations: (a) Office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and powerplant; and (d) custodial and material movement.

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

<sup>2</sup> See table on page 2 for minimum-size establishment covered.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i. e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

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

## Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

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

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,<sup>3</sup> presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented on the basis of workers

<sup>3</sup> An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used. In establishments in which some late-shift hours are paid at normal rates, a differential was recorded only if it applied to a majority of the shift hours.

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

<sup>4</sup> Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) in surveys made prior to late 1957 and early 1958 were presented in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

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

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

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.

TABLE 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Chicago, Ill.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division,<sup>2</sup> April 1959

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study <sup>3</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total <sup>4</sup>	Office	Plant	Total <sup>4</sup>
All divisions .....	-	3,167	438	1,032,200	223,900	624,100	481,170
Manufacturing .....	101	1,336	173	576,100	89,000	402,600	241,600
Nonmanufacturing .....	-	1,831	265	456,100	134,900	221,500	239,570
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	101	134	35	83,400	19,900	44,200	62,940
Wholesale trade .....	51	603	62	79,800	25,900	32,500	20,470
Retail trade .....	101	211	46	137,300	25,500	97,400	95,530
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	51	363	49	79,600	49,300	8,200	36,630
Services <sup>7</sup> .....	51	520	73	76,000	14,300	39,200	24,000

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. Major changes from the earlier edition used in previous surveys are the transfer of milk pasteurization plants and ready mixed concrete establishments from trade (wholesale or retail) to manufacturing and the transfer of radio and television broadcasting from services to the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion-picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

<sup>4</sup> Includes executive, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate office and plant categories.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

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



Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,<sup>5</sup> plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans<sup>6</sup> which provide

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

<sup>6</sup> An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave that could be expected by each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick-leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.

full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

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

## Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

The table below presents indexes of salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the indexes relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on week-ends, holidays, and late shifts. The indexes are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. The office clerical data are based on women in the following 18 jobs: Billers, machine (billing machine); bookkeeping-machine operators, class A and B; Comptometer operators; clerks, file, class A and B; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; key-punch operators; office girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; switchboard operators; switchboard operator-receptionists; tabulating-machine operators; transcribing-machine operators, general; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on women industrial nurses. Men in the following 10 skilled maintenance jobs and 3 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; millwrights; painters; pipefitters; sheet-metal workers; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; laborers, material handling; and watchmen.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average salaries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average of 1953 and 1954 employment in the job. These weighted earnings for individual

occupations were then totaled to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for a given year to the aggregate for the base period (survey month, winter 1952-53) was computed and the result multiplied by the base year index (100) to get the index for the given year.

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

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

Indexes for the period 1953 to 1958 for workers in 17 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1224-20, Wages and Related Benefits, 19 Labor Markets, Winter 1957-58.

TABLE 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Chicago, Ill., April 1959 and April 1958, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (March 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—					
	April 1959	April 1958	April 1958 to April 1959	April 1957 to April 1958	April 1956 to April 1957	April 1955 to April 1956	March 1954 to April 1955	March 1953 to March 1954
All industries:								
Office clerical (women) .....	129.9	126.1	3.0	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.6	5.8
Industrial nurses (women) .....	135.3	130.9	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.9
Skilled maintenance (men) .....	133.6	127.6	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.3	6.3
Unskilled plant (men) .....	130.6	124.8	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.6	3.5	5.7
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical (women) .....	131.0	127.3	3.0	5.5	5.4	4.2	3.4	6.2
Industrial nurses (women) .....	135.3	130.9	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.9
Skilled maintenance (men) .....	134.0	128.2	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	3.1	5.8
Unskilled plant (men) .....	129.3	124.6	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	2.7	4.8

# A: Occupational Earnings

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Table A-1. Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																			
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$45.00	\$45.00 and under 50.00	\$50.00 - 55.00	\$55.00 - 60.00	\$60.00 - 65.00	\$65.00 - 70.00	\$70.00 - 75.00	\$75.00 - 80.00	\$80.00 - 85.00	\$85.00 - 90.00	\$90.00 - 95.00	\$95.00 - 100.00	\$100.00 - 105.00	\$105.00 - 110.00	\$110.00 - 115.00	\$115.00 - 120.00	\$120.00 - 125.00	\$125.00 and over		
Men																							
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,008	39.0	\$101.00	-	-	-	-	5	10	32	72	121	197	298	251	292	207	158	117	125	121		
Manufacturing	924	39.5	103.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	19	29	77	120	109	144	124	89	65	62	64		
Nonmanufacturing	1,084	39.0	99.00	-	-	-	-	5	8	12	53	92	120	178	142	150	83	69	52	63	57		
Public utilities*	153	39.5	105.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	19	18	11	28	15	19	10	4	19		
Wholesale trade	371	39.5	101.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	38	15	49	59	68	40	16	29	27	16		
Retail trade	135	38.5	102.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	9	8	12	6	31	15	2	9	4	27	6		
Finance †	359	38.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	17	40	67	100	24	34	25	19	5	4	16		
Clerks, accounting, class B	1,159	39.0	79.00	-	1	13	19	69	135	262	162	114	142	119	48	34	18	11	-	12	-		
Manufacturing	357	38.5	86.50	-	1	1	2	14	9	52	33	39	63	53	32	19	16	11	-	12	-		
Nonmanufacturing	802	39.5	76.00	-	-	12	17	55	126	210	129	75	79	66	16	15	2	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	372	39.5	76.00	-	-	-	1	28	48	125	62	37	29	33	2	5	2	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, order	1,989	39.5	99.50	-	-	1	7	13	80	29	124	168	136	286	204	184	185	155	182	45	190		
Manufacturing	582	39.5	98.00	-	-	-	-	1	18	20	24	50	22	114	102	34	63	51	34	1	248		
Nonmanufacturing	1,407	39.5	100.00	-	-	1	7	12	62	9	100	118	114	172	162	150	122	104	148	44	142		
Wholesale trade	1,273	39.5	101.00	-	-	-	5	6	59	4	96	104	100	123	87	141	122	101	148	36	141		
Clerks, payroll	436	39.0	96.50	-	-	-	1	1	12	4	51	58	35	41	41	45	53	42	18	22	12		
Manufacturing	312	39.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	40	45	16	36	36	41	31	22	18	11	7		
Nonmanufacturing	124	39.0	97.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	11	13	19	5	5	4	22	20	-	11	5		
Office boys	1,680	38.0	59.00	46	145	359	359	378	187	130	34	18	14	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	481	39.0	61.50	5	28	114	80	93	82	36	11	8	14	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,199	38.0	58.00	41	117	245	279	285	105	94	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities*	102	39.0	63.00	-	-	28	11	13	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	136	39.0	58.50	-	-	44	44	21	18	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	120	40.0	58.00	1	7	29	25	41	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance †	581	37.0	57.50	30	78	119	103	157	34	48	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	260	38.5	57.50	10	32	25	96	53	20	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators	2,265	39.0	88.50	-	-	-	6	75	124	168	309	318	296	230	210	166	141	120	47	22	33		
Manufacturing	921	39.0	92.00	-	-	-	-	1	25	59	108	115	135	118	96	85	65	60	22	15	17		
Nonmanufacturing	1,344	38.5	86.50	-	-	-	6	74	99	109	201	203	161	112	114	81	76	60	25	7	16		
Public utilities*	183	39.0	94.00	-	-	-	1	3	3	9	18	25	14	20	26	15	13	33	1	1	1		
Wholesale trade	248	39.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	2	13	25	13	50	42	19	11	13	22	6	18	3	11		
Retail trade	151	39.0	84.00	-	-	-	4	2	15	11	21	25	30	13	10	13	4	1	2	-	-		
Finance †	610	38.0	81.50	-	-	-	1	65	61	55	139	80	57	40	45	24	27	9	-	3	4		
Women																							
Billers, machine (billing machine)	1,303	39.5	70.50	-	6	73	68	309	214	136	218	157	35	49	20	2	16	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	709	39.5	70.50	-	-	25	39	198	135	82	62	94	23	25	8	2	16	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	594	39.0	70.50	-	6	48	29	111	79	54	156	63	12	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities*	136	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	8	16	8	40	53	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	319	39.0	71.50	-	-	29	4	62	34	39	105	9	2	23	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	430	38.5	68.50	-	15	33	39	85	85	46	27	65	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	340	38.5	65.50	-	15	33	39	82	85	33	-	27	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	985	38.5	82.00	-	-	-	3	22	136	56	166	198	123	183	25	58	11	2	2	-	-		
Manufacturing	449	39.0	81.00	-	-	-	-	19	50	38	55	146	46	76	13	2	2	-	2	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	536	38.0	83.00	-	-	-	3	3	86	18	111	52	77	107	12	56	9	2	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	207	39.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	36	1	11	23	53	81	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																		
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$45.00	\$45.00 and under 50.00	\$50.00 55.00	\$55.00 60.00	\$60.00 65.00	\$65.00 70.00	\$70.00 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 90.00	\$90.00 95.00	\$95.00 100.00	\$100.00 105.00	\$105.00 110.00	\$110.00 115.00	\$115.00 120.00	\$120.00 125.00	\$125.00 and over	
Women—Continued																						
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	4,013	38.5	70.00	17	42	52	193	685	1284	689	486	236	220	97	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	951	39.5	74.00	-	-	7	58	52	231	180	129	98	132	56	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,062	38.0	69.00	17	42	45	135	633	1053	509	357	138	88	41	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	487	39.5	68.50	-	-	12	5	151	120	93	77	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	265	40.0	66.50	-	7	16	41	54	45	44	23	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	2,126	37.5	69.00	17	34	16	89	410	847	347	208	72	41	41	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	133	38.0	74.50	-	1	1	-	14	34	7	30	24	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,622	39.0	87.00	-	-	20	-	17	158	191	406	430	352	445	151	144	173	68	17	6	44	
Manufacturing	1,006	39.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	1	45	50	133	217	117	150	47	94	93	35	10	5	9	
Nonmanufacturing	1,616	39.0	86.00	-	-	20	-	16	113	141	273	213	235	295	104	50	80	33	7	1	35	
Public utilities*	243	39.5	91.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	47	33	43	34	20	6	8	27	3	1	10	
Wholesale trade	359	39.5	90.00	-	-	-	-	2	24	6	28	77	70	58	16	4	47	1	4	-	22	
Retail trade	232	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	2	16	30	37	52	21	44	11	2	11	3	-	-	3	
Finance †	577	38.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	10	62	80	130	42	83	114	14	30	12	-	-	-	-	
Services	205	38.0	84.00	-	-	20	-	2	10	15	31	9	18	45	43	8	2	2	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class B	5,256	39.0	70.00	6	59	214	428	997	1065	885	669	386	264	142	57	70	7	4	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,661	39.0	73.00	-	-	13	92	267	310	366	201	139	121	87	31	22	7	2	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,595	39.0	68.50	6	59	201	336	730	755	519	468	247	143	55	26	48	-	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	305	39.5	72.00	-	-	6	13	60	67	66	21	41	1	8	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	838	39.5	72.50	-	-	-	14	198	145	161	126	77	76	13	10	17	-	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	1,130	40.0	66.50	6	23	107	110	213	246	167	141	68	24	11	1	12	-	1	-	-	-	-
Finance †	951	38.0	66.50	-	36	64	142	195	215	93	107	55	22	18	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	371	38.5	68.50	-	-	24	57	64	82	32	73	6	20	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	1,530	38.5	70.50	-	2	44	160	328	231	288	196	156	69	11	16	25	3	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	565	39.0	71.50	-	-	10	66	59	48	183	84	77	21	5	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	965	38.0	69.50	-	2	34	94	269	183	105	112	79	48	6	7	22	3	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	182	38.5	74.00	-	-	12	11	22	27	3	26	57	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	550	38.0	68.00	-	-	15	69	186	130	51	47	7	15	5	2	22	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	5,424	38.5	57.50	234	428	1344	1375	1135	542	203	85	52	17	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,269	39.0	61.00	25	26	201	382	280	179	88	42	29	12	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,155	38.5	57.00	209	402	1143	993	855	363	115	43	23	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	389	40.0	63.50	-	-	15	51	169	97	42	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	706	39.5	60.50	-	22	204	108	191	81	55	17	21	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	568	39.5	55.50	78	36	138	115	111	84	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	2,097	37.5	55.00	131	315	583	657	326	70	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	395	39.0	56.00	-	29	203	62	58	31	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	1,612	39.0	70.50	5	53	78	175	283	406	116	96	163	22	86	71	28	-	11	19	-	-	-
Manufacturing	583	39.0	75.00	-	-	34	107	154	46	40	76	7	69	-	28	-	-	7	15	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,029	39.5	68.00	5	53	78	141	176	252	70	56	87	15	17	71	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	621	39.0	73.50	-	-	9	48	97	184	60	48	75	8	15	69	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Retail trade	346	39.5	58.50	5	46	64	83	74	58	7	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	2,176	39.0	79.00	-	8	15	104	158	182	254	448	302	298	214	79	29	25	33	12	2	13	
Manufacturing	1,178	39.0	79.00	-	2	3	60	108	92	147	218	173	112	143	51	20	10	33	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	998	39.0	79.00	-	6	12	44	50	90	107	230	129	186	71	28	9	15	-	6	2	13	
Public utilities*	165	39.0	84.00	-	-	-	-	4	10	28	65	17	10	9	4	-	3	-	2	-	13	
Wholesale trade	218	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	9	5	26	21	73	15	51	8	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	245	40.0	72.00	-	6	12	26	32	20	21	58	17	36	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	163	37.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	8	6	16	13	41	35	17	13	6	4	-	4	-	-	-
Services	207	38.5	80.00	-	-	-	9	1	28	21	21	39	54	28	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																			
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$ 45.00	\$45.00 and under 50.00	\$50.00 55.00	\$55.00 60.00	\$60.00 65.00	\$65.00 70.00	\$70.00 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 90.00	\$90.00 95.00	\$95.00 100.00	\$100.00 105.00	\$105.00 110.00	\$110.00 115.00	\$115.00 120.00	\$120.00 125.00	\$125.00 and over		
Women—Continued																							
Comptometer operators .....	3,403	39.5	\$ 74.00	1	18	58	132	395	642	586	679	321	237	95	163	46	27	3	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,234	39.5	80.00	-	-	7	16	45	179	209	236	140	160	63	114	36	27	2	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,169	39.5	71.00	1	18	51	116	350	463	377	443	181	77	32	49	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	135	39.5	77.00	-	-	4	5	5	25	9	39	7	20	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	515	39.0	74.50	-	-	1	13	66	99	79	129	60	19	12	26	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	873	39.5	68.50	1	16	42	70	144	222	145	124	68	30	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance † .....	240	37.5	67.50	-	2	1	25	65	60	52	22	1	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	406	40.0	71.50	-	-	3	3	70	57	92	129	45	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto) .....	396	39.0	65.50	-	22	69	35	71	49	59	46	37	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	244	39.5	64.00	-	15	58	18	44	31	38	19	14	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	152	38.5	68.00	-	7	11	17	27	18	21	27	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Key-punch operators .....	4,172	38.5	72.00	-	22	92	294	495	714	847	817	464	243	102	60	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,638	39.0	74.00	-	-	4	64	164	305	378	287	187	141	80	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,534	38.5	71.00	-	22	88	230	331	409	469	530	277	102	22	43	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	264	39.5	77.50	-	-	2	3	13	27	49	64	57	36	2	3	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	558	39.5	71.00	-	-	12	113	64	89	70	77	45	43	10	32	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	378	39.5	69.00	-	2	16	36	57	84	80	62	32	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance † .....	986	38.0	68.50	-	14	49	72	182	187	214	181	70	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office girls .....	1,124	39.0	59.00	8	75	220	421	178	104	53	42	16	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	393	39.0	61.50	-	19	55	127	65	56	30	19	15	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	731	39.5	57.50	8	56	165	294	113	48	23	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	113	39.0	59.00	-	12	15	29	28	23	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	157	40.0	56.00	8	6	43	65	25	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance † .....	371	39.0	57.50	-	23	90	179	41	15	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secretaries .....	11,723	38.5	89.50	-	1	5	40	125	466	675	1440	1812	1704	1871	1201	851	590	264	260	171	247		
Manufacturing .....	4,724	39.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	37	160	224	607	791	534	679	489	386	318	153	129	92	125		
Nonmanufacturing .....	6,999	38.5	88.50	-	1	5	40	88	306	451	833	1021	1170	1192	712	465	272	111	131	79	122		
Public utilities* .....	569	39.5	96.50	-	-	-	-	5	7	38	35	51	53	86	87	39	41	37	42	19	29		
Wholesale trade .....	1,488	39.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	11	41	100	107	195	257	296	147	127	71	33	32	31	40		
Retail trade .....	1,402	39.5	85.50	-	1	5	10	47	80	81	150	190	303	278	128	76	28	9	6	-	10		
Finance † .....	2,146	37.5	87.00	-	-	-	2	14	101	127	379	352	328	314	234	135	73	14	40	29	4		
Services .....	1,394	37.5	87.50	-	-	-	28	11	77	105	162	233	229	218	116	88	59	18	11	-	39		
Stenographers, general .....	9,806	38.5	75.50	-	-	34	276	1004	1570	1762	1950	1466	890	376	251	151	49	25	-	2	-		
Manufacturing .....	4,323	39.0	77.00	-	-	6	72	441	655	728	841	523	559	188	70	44	21	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	5,483	38.0	74.50	-	-	28	204	563	915	1034	1109	943	331	188	81	76	5	4	-	2	-		
Public utilities* .....	514	39.0	80.50	-	-	1	9	30	51	86	70	107	46	30	34	42	2	4	-	2	-		
Wholesale trade .....	1,263	39.0	75.50	-	-	2	22	89	202	198	351	255	81	26	12	24	1	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade .....	492	40.0	72.00	-	-	1	39	45	97	108	92	85	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance † .....	2,052	37.5	71.50	-	-	24	126	284	483	445	355	202	74	56	2	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Services .....	1,162	37.5	78.00	-	-	-	8	115	82	197	241	294	108	73	33	9	2	-	-	-	-		
Stenographers, technical .....	377	38.5	85.00	-	-	-	6	5	25	36	66	61	56	35	34	14	31	2	6	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing .....	281	38.0	83.50	-	-	-	6	5	25	36	51	45	38	20	17	3	30	-	5	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																		
		Weekly 1 hour (Standard)	Weekly 1 earnings (Standard)	Under \$ 45.00	\$ 45.00 and under 50.00	\$ 50.00 - 55.00	\$ 55.00 - 60.00	\$ 60.00 - 65.00	\$ 65.00 - 70.00	\$ 70.00 - 75.00	\$ 75.00 - 80.00	\$ 80.00 - 85.00	\$ 85.00 - 90.00	\$ 90.00 - 95.00	\$ 95.00 - 100.00	\$ 100.00 - 105.00	\$ 105.00 - 110.00	\$ 110.00 - 115.00	\$ 115.00 - 120.00	\$ 120.00 - 125.00	\$ 125.00 and over	
Women—Continued																						
Switchboard operators .....	1,965	39.5	\$ 70.50	-	70	224	187	158	263	337	341	154	82	58	72	10	3	1	4	-	1	
Manufacturing .....	490	39.0	77.00	-	-	-	23	11	70	98	116	63	56	16	30	4	2	1	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,475	39.5	68.00	-	70	224	164	147	193	239	225	91	26	42	42	6	1	-	4	-	1	
Public utilities* .....	161	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	1	10	21	27	23	10	13	21	33	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Wholesale trade .....	214	39.0	75.50	-	-	-	6	5	33	79	46	20	7	4	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	228	40.5	64.00	-	9	27	36	60	29	36	26	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance† .....	324	37.5	73.50	-	-	15	4	22	65	87	73	33	6	15	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
Services .....	548	40.5	59.50	-	61	182	117	50	45	10	57	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switchboard operator-receptionists .....	2,210	38.5	72.00	-	-	35	84	280	457	535	346	303	80	36	38	9	6	-	-	1	-	
Manufacturing .....	1,136	39.0	73.50	-	-	-	20	134	249	265	203	176	34	29	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,074	38.5	71.00	-	-	35	64	146	208	270	143	127	46	7	18	3	6	-	-	1	-	
Public utilities* .....	119	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	16	19	26	20	34	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Wholesale trade .....	537	38.5	69.00	-	-	23	62	69	99	160	45	42	33	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	128	39.5	72.50	-	-	12	-	21	24	5	42	8	2	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Finance† .....	149	36.5	71.50	-	-	-	2	16	40	57	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	141	38.5	74.00	-	-	-	-	24	26	22	23	22	11	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators .....	913	37.5	77.50	-	-	5	14	43	219	137	130	148	49	65	58	28	10	7	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	431	38.5	77.50	-	-	5	14	43	54	49	80	81	29	33	18	15	6	4	-	-	-	
Finance† .....	116	38.5	79.00	-	-	1	4	7	19	4	24	21	14	10	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Transcribing-machine operators, general .....	1,949	39.0	73.00	-	4	35	54	292	306	375	463	282	67	46	15	4	-	6	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	691	39.0	75.00	-	-	-	-	96	109	121	164	109	36	39	9	2	-	6	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,258	38.5	71.50	-	4	35	54	196	197	254	299	173	31	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	493	39.0	74.00	-	-	1	3	80	31	116	137	104	11	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance† .....	481	38.0	69.50	-	4	7	31	83	139	79	106	23	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	169	39.0	73.50	-	-	4	12	17	9	33	47	34	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class A .....	4,839	38.5	72.50	-	-	6	260	744	972	1100	748	501	288	145	31	34	10	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	2,279	39.0	73.00	-	-	-	191	269	366	566	350	233	176	77	18	24	9	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,560	38.0	72.00	-	-	6	69	475	606	534	398	268	112	68	13	10	1	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	165	39.5	77.00	-	-	-	-	13	31	36	38	13	13	10	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	267	39.5	77.50	-	-	-	4	49	8	32	55	49	38	25	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	
Finance† .....	1,509	37.0	70.00	-	-	5	54	377	421	338	163	85	34	26	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	420	39.0	74.00	-	-	-	7	22	114	71	95	88	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B .....	9,858	39.0	63.50	20	180	800	2011	2889	2280	982	448	158	27	41	17	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing .....	3,162	39.0	65.00	-	25	125	649	880	790	370	169	87	16	37	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	6,696	38.5	62.50	20	155	675	1362	2009	1490	612	279	71	11	4	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities* .....	388	39.5	65.50	-	-	6	60	126	86	71	21	11	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	1,080	39.0	65.00	-	-	-	96	170	214	390	92	88	18	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	1,032	40.0	62.00	3	77	125	148	262	272	69	68	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance† .....	3,052	38.0	60.50	17	72	368	831	1086	475	146	48	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	1,144	39.0	64.50	-	6	80	153	321	267	234	54	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 41 at \$125 to \$130; 7 at \$135 to \$140.<sup>3</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 47 at \$125 to \$130; 39 at \$130 to \$135; 16 at \$135 to \$140; 39 at \$140 and over.

\* 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 earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

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 \$70.00	\$70.00 and under \$75.00	\$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	\$155.00	\$160.00	\$165.00	\$170.00 and over						
Men																															
Draftsmen, leader	562	38.5	\$145.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	10	7	14	37	24	79	82	49	19	65	53	16	47	53						
Manufacturing	172	39.5	140.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	10	7	11	7	4	20	22	19	19	3	13	1	13	16						
Draftsmen, senior	3,544	39.5	127.00	-	-	16	23	37	172	95	317	279	159	264	411	205	316	201	208	149	212	114	158	84	124						
Manufacturing	1,978	39.5	119.50	-	-	12	18	26	138	77	197	229	130	170	328	106	135	81	106	70	44	42	48	19	2						
Nonmanufacturing	1,566	39.0	136.50	-	-	4	5	11	34	18	120	50	29	94	83	99	181	120	102	79	168	72	110	65	122						
Public utilities*	109	39.0	125.50	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	3	7	5	5	10	9	25	8	10	3	3	-	3	-	-						
Draftsmen, junior	2,419	39.5	93.50	89	149	192	342	344	391	181	204	118	107	96	139	26	14	-	11	2	4	9	1	-	-						
Manufacturing	1,609	39.5	89.00	77	143	171	292	238	251	116	129	61	38	56	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	810	39.0	102.00	12	6	21	50	106	140	65	75	57	69	40	110	26	14	-	11	2	4	1	1	-	-						
Tracers	109	39.0	72.50	241	11	44	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	61	40.0	74.00	20	8	22	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Women																															
Nurses, industrial (registered)	628	39.5	92.00	5	23	65	120	73	82	90	53	57	27	27	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	507	39.5	92.00	-	18	5	94	62	70	78	33	45	27	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	121	39.0	92.00	5	5	9	26	11	12	12	20	12	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

1 Standard 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: 5 at \$55 to \$60; 25 at \$60 to \$65; and 11 at \$65 to \$70.

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

Table A-3. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under 2.10	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$3.80	\$3.90	\$4.00 and over	
			2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00		
Carpenters, maintenance .....	1,132	3.01	3	2	19	58	77	27	105	64	85	86	94	105	26	17	10	9	2	305	23	9	6	-	
Manufacturing .....	663	2.77	-	-	18	48	53	21	58	58	80	86	68	105	21	14	6	9	-	18	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	469	3.34	3	2	1	10	24	6	47	6	5	-	26	-	5	3	4	-	2	287	23	9	6	-	
Retail trade .....	158	3.01	3	1	1	3	24	6	43	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	62	1	-	6	-	
Finance † .....	216	3.64	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	176	22	9	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance .....	3,122	3.05	-	3	11	6	92	56	149	155	341	233	288	615	269	188	315	59	12	33	9	190	93	5	
Manufacturing .....	2,233	2.99	-	-	10	6	52	53	126	139	288	195	270	472	202	95	101	49	12	32	9	56	61	5	
Nonmanufacturing .....	889	3.21	-	3	1	-	40	3	23	16	53	38	18	143	67	93	214	10	-	1	-	134	32	-	
Retail trade .....	90	3.15	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	-	1	-	4	2	30	1	23	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	
Finance † .....	230	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	2	95	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	110	9	-	
Services .....	164	3.03	-	2	-	-	7	2	2	10	50	31	-	-	-	-	23	-	5	-	1	-	19	12	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																						
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under 2.10	\$2.10 - 2.20	\$2.20 - 2.30	\$2.30 - 2.40	\$2.40 - 2.50	\$2.50 - 2.60	\$2.60 - 2.70	\$2.70 - 2.80	\$2.80 - 2.90	\$2.90 - 3.00	\$3.00 - 3.10	\$3.10 - 3.20	\$3.20 - 3.30	\$3.30 - 3.40	\$3.40 - 3.50	\$3.50 - 3.60	\$3.60 - 3.70	\$3.70 - 3.80	\$3.80 - 3.90	\$3.90 - 4.00	\$4.00 and over	
Engineers, stationary	2,182	2.96	1	2	22	44	69	92	156	70	128	99	122	720	371	137	47	27	10	22	17	-	13	13	
Manufacturing	1,141	2.93	-	-	22	7	18	88	84	55	93	72	104	95	290	134	43	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,041	2.99	1	2	-	37	51	4	72	15	35	27	18	625	81	3	4	1	-	22	17	-	13	13	
Retail trade	232	2.98	-	1	-	17	-	1	13	4	7	3	-	130	49	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance †	411	3.06	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	404	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	336	2.92	1	1	-	20	47	-	57	-	28	12	-	85	23	1	-	-	-	22	13	-	13	13	
Firemen, stationary boiler	982	2.39	<sup>2</sup> 150	89	86	69	99	73	42	186	50	78	17	18	8	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	714	2.35	116	85	86	64	61	70	41	30	33	71	14	18	8	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	268	2.51	34	4	-	5	38	3	1	156	17	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	81	2.55	7	4	-	4	4	3	-	47	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,701	2.41	124	81	56	155	384	443	236	87	70	-	1	8	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,323	2.41	99	77	50	112	325	268	213	49	66	-	-	8	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	378	2.40	25	4	6	43	59	175	23	38	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2,315	2.82	-	6	6	76	63	92	221	188	211	610	331	168	168	108	36	24	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,315	2.82	-	6	6	76	63	92	221	188	211	610	331	168	168	108	36	24	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance	3,168	3.03	-	6	-	7	57	141	49	218	198	487	306	596	426	85	256	69	45	7	17	11	105	82	
Manufacturing	3,048	3.02	-	6	-	6	55	140	49	210	185	486	301	587	417	74	199	68	45	6	17	10	105	82	
Nonmanufacturing	120	3.12	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	8	13	1	5	9	9	11	57	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	1,980	2.83	-	24	17	14	59	66	34	170	225	529	597	107	108	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	504	2.80	-	-	17	4	-	6	18	93	124	136	46	12	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,476	2.85	-	24	-	10	59	60	16	77	101	393	551	95	78	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities*	1,048	2.89	-	12	-	8	19	27	12	28	6	327	432	93	72	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	238	2.74	-	12	-	-	23	17	-	13	69	20	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance	3,823	2.74	19	6	107	316	150	240	331	424	694	280	316	406	232	100	190	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Manufacturing	3,125	2.73	2	2	85	276	143	190	202	316	625	267	311	399	200	21	77	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing	698	2.77	17	4	22	40	7	50	129	108	69	13	5	7	32	79	113	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Millwrights	1,577	2.90	-	2	-	11	26	53	108	135	93	134	326	590	10	21	7	53	7	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,518	2.91	-	2	-	11	26	53	107	133	90	93	316	589	10	21	7	53	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers	883	2.36	<sup>3</sup> 107	54	69	50	236	116	96	108	17	5	14	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	793	2.33	107	54	69	50	236	113	56	62	17	5	13	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	90	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	3	40	46	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance	764	3.01	4	3	6	30	71	21	41	46	56	24	103	35	16	6	13	1	238	47	-	-	3	-	
Manufacturing	392	2.77	4	2	6	22	48	18	23	43	55	19	61	35	4	6	13	-	21	9	-	-	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing	372	3.26	-	1	-	8	23	3	18	3	1	5	42	-	12	-	-	1	217	38	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	53	2.89	-	1	-	3	9	-	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance	1,115	3.02	-	-	-	10	14	7	39	55	131	148	151	150	148	9	131	67	17	2	36	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,008	2.99	-	-	-	10	12	7	34	53	127	146	141	149	145	7	88	67	1	-	21	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	107	3.28	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	4	2	10	1	3	2	43	-	16	2	15	-	-	-	
Plumbers, maintenance	103	3.17	1	-	-	-	-	4	12	7	7	2	6	10	4	-	1	-	15	20	14	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	63	3.31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	2	10	-	-	1	-	15	20	4	-	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	383	3.01	-	-	2	-	5	13	7	13	22	70	37	104	13	5	89	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	377	3.02	-	-	2	-	5	10	7	11	22	70	36	104	13	5	89	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers	4,107	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	188	155	258	417	569	489	814	444	376	159	157	58	4	-	1	
Manufacturing	4,107	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	188	155	258	417	569	489	814	444	376	159	157	58	4	-	1	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 16 at \$1.40 to \$1.50; 10 at \$1.50 to \$1.60; 1 at \$1.60 to \$1.70; 12 at \$1.70 to \$1.80; 59 at \$1.80 to \$1.90; 52 at \$1.90 to \$2.<sup>3</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 13 at \$1.70 to \$1.80; 24 at \$1.80 to \$1.90; 70 at \$1.90 to \$2.

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

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.



Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																				
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	\$1.10 - 1.20	\$1.20 - 1.30	\$1.30 - 1.40	\$1.40 - 1.50	\$1.50 - 1.60	\$1.60 - 1.70	\$1.70 - 1.80	\$1.80 - 1.90	\$1.90 - 2.00	\$2.00 - 2.10	\$2.10 - 2.20	\$2.20 - 2.30	\$2.30 - 2.40	\$2.40 - 2.50	\$2.50 - 2.60	\$2.60 - 2.70	\$2.70 - 2.80	\$2.80 - 2.90	\$2.90 - 3.00 and over
Elevator operators, passenger (men) -----	1,901	2.06	-	4	49	2	2	50	3	51	4	6	1	32	1606	85	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,802	2.08	-	4	49	2	2	50	3	46	4	-	-	32	1528	77	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance† -----	1,540	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1507	13	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	494	1.31	-	48	138	41	60	129	17	41	8	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	483	1.30	-	48	138	41	60	129	17	41	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	219	1.24	-	48	51	29	48	16	16	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards -----	2,400	2.07	-	-	-	-	3	19	132	259	265	200	114	173	278	190	239	357	90	35	36	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,423	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	122	95	147	46	87	235	144	94	275	88	35	35	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	977	1.94	-	-	-	-	3	15	117	137	170	53	68	86	43	46	145	92	2	-	-	-	-
Finance† -----	680	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	14	101	64	112	44	52	70	32	31	118	40	2	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	13,473	1.83	122	110	329	741	414	670	1063	1712	1002	920	961	991	2850	819	286	147	258	42	10	4	2
Manufacturing -----	7,244	1.89	-	20	50	137	142	271	601	947	768	767	799	775	793	494	252	145	234	35	10	-	2
Nonmanufacturing -----	6,229	1.76	122	90	279	604	272	399	462	765	234	153	162	216	2057	325	34	2	24	7	-	4	18
Public utilities* -----	638	1.96	-	-	-	-	6	46	43	46	69	36	67	18	66	221	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	510	1.74	-	-	26	12	30	23	194	54	14	45	45	51	3	6	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	1,690	1.50	17	67	116	318	133	135	273	297	87	89	36	23	52	41	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance† -----	1,946	2.12	-	4	-	4	-	6	14	24	12	8	2	13	1771	56	2	1	24	1	4	-	-
Services -----	1,445	1.19	105	19	163	256	121	182	109	204	12	6	12	117	117	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	5,075	1.61	3	41	85	147	265	155	212	3696	181	97	20	75	23	27	-	3	-	45	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	701	1.69	-	-	17	52	53	47	107	76	116	92	17	72	22	27	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	4,374	1.60	3	41	68	95	212	108	105	3620	65	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	85	1.67	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	49	29	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	80	1.41	-	-	22	-	11	7	24	11	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	397	1.38	3	29	13	23	157	73	36	60	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance† -----	3,191	1.63	-	-	-	-	9	16	44	3087	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	621	1.61	-	12	33	72	31	12	1	413	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	19,818	2.06	3	24	9	217	203	482	954	1028	1515	2511	1663	1299	3090	1065	1408	3048	512	545	184	29	3
Manufacturing -----	10,396	1.99	-	-	5	178	61	327	623	802	796	1686	1058	739	1790	658	392	250	436	387	154	27	3
Nonmanufacturing -----	9,422	2.13	3	24	4	39	142	155	331	226	719	825	605	560	1300	407	1016	2798	76	158	30	2	2
Public utilities* -----	2,901	2.42	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	8	13	19	19	5	15	78	385	2337	11	7	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	3,859	2.01	-	-	-	-	47	66	263	109	499	254	313	322	1206	188	156	353	39	44	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	2,546	2.00	3	24	4	39	93	82	55	102	167	531	258	233	79	141	475	108	26	107	15	2	2
Order fillers -----	6,651	2.09	-	-	1	139	28	139	255	218	493	584	766	435	566	786	1180	498	458	54	15	2	34
Manufacturing -----	2,293	2.06	-	-	-	-	7	38	25	80	161	249	578	252	189	244	202	159	32	29	13	1	34
Nonmanufacturing -----	4,358	2.10	-	-	1	139	21	101	230	138	332	335	188	183	377	542	978	339	426	25	2	1	-
Wholesale trade -----	3,084	2.09	-	-	-	131	4	79	91	31	262	285	45	170	273	531	864	251	65	-	2	-	-
Retail trade -----	1,262	2.13	-	-	1	8	17	22	137	107	70	49	139	9	104	11	114	87	361	25	-	1	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	5,707	1.96	-	-	34	43	215	385	302	433	603	443	467	466	669	687	687	86	38	17	30	42	33
Manufacturing -----	3,559	2.00	-	-	27	7	104	198	105	295	402	265	419	250	548	298	392	62	38	17	30	42	33
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,148	1.90	-	-	7	36	111	187	197	138	201	178	48	216	121	389	295	24	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	1,795	1.92	-	-	-	-	98	169	176	104	146	150	21	179	101	383	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	338	1.82	-	-	7	36	9	10	21	33	54	28	26	37	20	6	27	24	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	1,663	1.70	-	24	41	8	144	331	284	112	217	45	82	23	171	164	-	-	-	7	5	-	5
Manufacturing -----	1,244	1.78	-	14	38	-	80	202	137	73	213	34	80	23	169	164	-	-	-	7	5	-	5
Nonmanufacturing -----	419	1.48	-	10	3	8	64	129	147	39	4	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	1,795	2.21	-	-	-	1	19	24	33	71	71	56	92	250	230	176	194	271	133	116	20	1	18
Manufacturing -----	779	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	16	22	64	99	51	127	96	106	86	29	15	-	17
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,016	2.16	-	-	-	1	19	24	18	53	55	34	28	151	179	49	98	165	47	87	5	1	1
Wholesale trade -----	552	2.21	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	41	33	1	11	81	56	36	88	163	38	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	431	2.12	-	-	-	-	15	15	11	9	22	33	17	70	121	10	5	1	9	86	5	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																	
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	\$1.10 and 1.20	\$1.20 and 1.30	\$1.30 and 1.40	\$1.40 and 1.50	\$1.50 and 1.60	\$1.60 and 1.70	\$1.70 and 1.80	\$1.80 and 1.90	\$1.90 and 2.00	\$2.00 and 2.10	\$2.10 and 2.20	\$2.20 and 2.30	\$2.30 and 2.40	\$2.40 and 2.50	\$2.50 and 2.60	\$2.60 and 2.70
			\$1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70
Shipping clerks	1,633	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	1	53	48	92	37	46	161	153	154	255	184	163	45
Manufacturing	904	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	13	36	43	117	137	175	53	60	41
Nonmanufacturing	729	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	1	53	48	67	24	10	118	36	17	80	131	103	4
Wholesale trade	532	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	38	56	3	-	67	4	2	55	125	99	-
Retail trade	165	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	11	9	10	50	28	15	12	6	4	2
Shipping and receiving clerks	991	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	9	50	148	143	105	47	141	81	86	22	31
Manufacturing	575	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	101	106	85	28	34	75	11	15	21
Nonmanufacturing	416	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	7	15	47	37	20	19	107	6	75	7	10
Wholesale trade	211	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	26	2	2	72	2	60	6	4
Retail trade	118	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	2	2	30	9	18	13	8	-	10	-	2
Truckdrivers <sup>3</sup>	12,596	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	1	1	8	4	16	44	314	69	2071	1365	3099
Manufacturing	2,275	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	38	4	43	522	307	199	935
Nonmanufacturing	10,321	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	1	1	-	4	16	6	310	26	1549	1058	2900
Public utilities*	5,826	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	451	792	2468	1572
Wholesale trade	2,617	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	15	356	148	388	243
Retail trade	1,707	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	2	1	11	580	116	44
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	2,206	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	1	1	8	-	16	25	156	8	303	39	728
Manufacturing	877	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	19	3	8	74	15	-	750
Nonmanufacturing	1,329	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	1	1	-	-	16	6	153	-	229	24	728
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	3,872	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	19	-	42	1121	963	962
Manufacturing	743	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	27	398	91	60
Nonmanufacturing	3,129	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	15	723	872	902
Public utilities*	1,729	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	762	650
Wholesale trade	1,166	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	267	84	252
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	4,740	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	374	111	1138
Manufacturing	435	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	29	69	113
Nonmanufacturing	4,305	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	345	42	1025
Public utilities*	2,770	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	1018
Wholesale trade	720	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	63
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	1,480	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	239	196	220
Nonmanufacturing	1,336	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	239	114	198
Truckers, power (forklift)	4,278	2.30	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	37	112	185	388	438	228	465	749	577	479	215
Manufacturing	3,744	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	101	181	370	402	217	428	526	477	436	215
Nonmanufacturing	534	2.32	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	12	11	4	18	36	11	37	223	100	43	-
Wholesale trade	401	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	-	6	28	10	32	213	55	-	22
Retail trade	123	2.34	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	3	12	8	-	4	10	45	36	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	675	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	31	43	27	40	27	133	90	128	39	40
Manufacturing	594	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	43	24	37	26	133	89	91	15	40
Watchmen	5,164	1.42	42	234	108	3023	127	237	259	217	168	177	209	55	110	81	51	3	1	-
Manufacturing	1,088	1.80	-	34	2	65	17	95	137	137	85	84	173	29	83	39	42	3	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,076	1.32	42	200	106	2958	110	142	122	80	83	93	36	26	27	42	9	-	-	-
Public utilities*	84	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	5	6	-	-	10	39	9	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	390	1.26	-	156	76	44	10	2	61	2	-	3	15	13	7	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	299	1.52	-	15	30	18	16	31	50	35	76	20	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3,090	1.26	42	29	-	2864	84	57	1	3	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.<sup>2</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>3</sup> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-1. Shift Differentials

(Percent of manufacturing plant workers in establishments having formal provisions for shift work, and in establishments actually operating late shifts by type and amount of differential, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Shift differential	In establishments having formal provisions <sup>1</sup> for—		In establishments actually operating—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total .....	90.4	79.0	17.0	5.6
With shift pay differential .....	89.3	78.8	16.6	5.5
Uniform cents (per hour) .....	47.6	37.2	9.2	3.3
Under 5 cents .....	.5	.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
5 cents .....	4.2	.8	.7	-
6 cents .....	.8	.2	.2	-
7 or 7½ cents .....	2.6	1.2	.7	.2
8 cents .....	7.2	-	1.9	-
8½ cents .....	.7	-	.3	-
10 cents .....	24.0	12.4	3.6	.5
11 cents .....	-	.1	-	-
12 cents .....	1.0	6.3	.2	1.3
12½ cents .....	.1	2.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4
13 cents .....	.7	.7	.2	-
14 or 14½ cents .....	.4	1.3	.1	.3
15 cents .....	1.7	9.2	.3	.4
Over 15 cents .....	3.5	1.7	.9	.1
Uniform percentage .....	35.9	32.1	5.9	1.4
5 percent .....	6.8	.8	1.5	-
7 percent .....	.5	.5	.1	.1
7½ percent .....	-	.3	-	.1
10 percent .....	27.0	25.1	4.1	.9
12½ percent .....	1.0	1.6	.1	.1
15 percent .....	.6	3.8	.1	.4
Full day's pay for reduced hours, plus cents or percentage differential .....	.7	5.1	.1	.2
Other formal pay differential .....	5.1	4.4	1.4	.6
No shift pay differential .....	1.1	.2	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )

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

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

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

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Minimum weekly salary <sup>1</sup>	Inexperienced typists							Other inexperienced clerical workers <sup>2</sup>						
	All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
		Based on standard weekly hours <sup>3</sup> of—							Based on standard weekly hours <sup>3</sup> of—					
		All sched-ules	37 1/2	40	All sched-ules	37 1/2	40		All sched-ules	37 1/2	40	All sched-ules	37 1/2	40
Establishments studied -----	438	173	xxx	xxx	265	xxx	xxx	438	173	xxx	xxx	265	xxx	xxx
Establishments having a specified minimum -----	230	103	15	76	127	20	81	251	105	15	78	146	23	94
Under \$40.00 -----	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
\$40.00 and under \$42.50 -----	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
\$42.50 and under \$45.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
\$45.00 and under \$47.50 -----	6	3	-	3	3	-	2	18	7	1	6	11	1	4
\$47.50 and under \$50.00 -----	13	2	2	-	11	1	5	15	1	1	-	14	2	8
\$50.00 and under \$52.50 -----	40	15	3	10	25	5	16	56	21	5	13	35	6	23
\$52.50 and under \$55.00 -----	27	11	1	10	16	3	9	35	16	3	10	19	6	10
\$55.00 and under \$57.50 -----	38	15	4	8	23	6	14	30	11	2	6	19	5	10
\$57.50 and under \$60.00 -----	21	8	2	4	13	3	7	14	6	2	4	8	-	6
\$60.00 and under \$62.50 -----	24	13	2	10	11	1	8	26	13	-	12	13	1	12
\$62.50 and under \$65.00 -----	12	9	1	8	3	-	3	6	4	1	3	2	-	2
\$65.00 and under \$67.50 -----	15	6	-	5	9	1	6	13	6	-	6	7	2	3
\$67.50 and under \$70.00 -----	10	7	-	5	3	-	3	8	5	-	4	3	-	3
\$70.00 and under \$72.50 -----	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
\$72.50 and under \$75.00 -----	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
\$75.00 and under \$77.50 -----	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-
\$77.50 and under \$80.00 -----	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-
\$80.00 and under \$82.50 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$82.50 and under \$85.00 -----	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$85.00 and over -----	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Establishments having no specified minimum -----	106	46	xxx	xxx	60	xxx	xxx	114	44	xxx	xxx	70	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category -----	102	24	xxx	xxx	78	xxx	xxx	73	24	xxx	xxx	49	xxx	xxx

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

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS <sup>1</sup>							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance†	Services	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
35 hours -----	5	5	3	3	-	7	10	2	2	-	-	2	4
36 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	-	-	-	1
36 1/4 hours -----	5	2	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	3	2	3	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Over 36 1/4 and under 37 1/2 hours -----	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	6	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-
37 1/2 hours -----	17	16	5	20	6	26	17	3	4	-	1	-	1
Over 37 1/2 and under 38 3/4 hours -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
38 3/4 hours -----	8	12	1	2	5	10	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-
Over 38 3/4 and under 40 hours -----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	2
40 hours -----	61	62	91	69	87	33	51	84	86	100	84	76	67
Over 40 and under 44 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	2	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	6	3	-
44 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8
44 1/2 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	2	-
45 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	7	-
48 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	3	8	10
Over 48 hours -----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	4	-	5

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-4. Paid Holidays

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS <sup>1</sup>							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance†	Services	All industries <sup>1</sup>	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	100	99	97	99	98	98	95	87
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	1	2	2	5	13
<b>Number of days</b>													
Less than 6 holidays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	4	30
6 holidays	32	30	10	48	64	10	67	37	23	34	58	76	55
6 holidays plus 1 half day	3	3	-	1	2	5	1	2	3	-	1	-	-
6 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	7	14	7	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	11	17	-	7	-	-
6 holidays plus 6, or 7 half days	1	-	-	-	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 holidays	22	34	20	17	32	4	14	31	42	10	18	13	( <sup>2</sup> )
7 holidays plus 1 half day	4	5	-	-	-	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
7 holidays plus 2 or 3 half days	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-	-
7 holidays plus 4 half days	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 holidays plus 6 half days	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
8 holidays	11	11	36	21	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	-	9	9	32	9	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
8 holidays plus 1 half day	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days	1	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	5	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-
9 holidays	4	2	22	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	6	2	1	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
9 holidays plus 1 half day	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	2	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	23	-	-	-
9 holidays plus 2 half days	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 holidays	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 holidays plus 1 half day	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
11 holidays	7	-	-	2	-	32	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
11 holidays plus 1 half day	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays plus 2 half days	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total holiday time<sup>3</sup></b>													
12 days	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 1/2 or more days	2	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
11 or more days	9	-	-	2	-	40	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
10 1/2 or more days	9	-	-	2	-	41	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
10 or more days	12	-	2	2	-	50	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
9 1/2 or more days	12	-	2	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	52	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
9 or more days	18	2	24	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	65	15	3	1	23	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
8 1/2 or more days	20	3	27	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	68	15	3	1	23	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
8 or more days	31	14	63	24	1	74	15	12	11	55	14	1	1
7 1/2 or more days	35	19	63	24	1	81	17	12	12	55	14	1	2
7 or more days	65	66	90	51	33	85	31	55	71	64	39	15	2
6 1/2 or more days	68	69	90	52	35	90	33	57	74	64	40	15	2
6 or more days	99	99	100	100	99	100	99	94	97	98	98	91	57
5 or more days	99	99	100	100	99	100	99	95	98	98	98	91	57
4 or more days	99	99	100	100	99	100	99	95	99	98	98	91	57
3 or more days	99	99	100	100	99	100	99	97	99	98	98	92	87
1 or more days	99	99	100	100	99	100	99	97	99	98	98	95	87

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>3</sup> All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions were then cumulated.

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

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions  
by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS <sup>1</sup>							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance†	Services	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Method of payment</b>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	99	99	100	100	96	99	100	92	90	100	92	95	99
Percentage payment	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	6	8	-	8	5	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>3</sup></b>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Less than 1 week	5	9	-	1	-	2	8	18	27	-	3	-	4
1 week	52	55	49	54	24	63	45	12	8	6	26	29	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	8	5	-	5	2	21	14	3	4	-	4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 weeks	5	7	-	-	-	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Less than 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
1 week	20	16	12	21	69	3	24	77	82	64	63	67	87
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1
2 weeks	78	81	88	75	31	97	66	16	9	35	36	33	11
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-
3 weeks	2	2	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	4	6	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
Less than 1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
1 week	2	3	4	3	1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	40	52	27	23	10	37
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	6	1	6	-	7
2 weeks	93	90	96	89	99	99	88	50	34	72	69	90	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	-	-
3 weeks	3	7	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	4	7	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
Less than 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	1	-	-	8	10	-	6	7	2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	-	2	-	-	-	15	22	-	5	-	7
2 weeks	94	91	100	94	99	99	77	71	58	99	87	93	90
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	-	4	-	-	3	2	3	1	2	-	-
3 weeks	4	7	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	21	4	7	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions  
by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance†	Services	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>3</sup>—Continued</b>													
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	88	87	99	88	94	88	70	87	85	98	94	85	99
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	4	-	5	3	9	3	4	4	1	3	3	-
3 weeks	7	9	1	6	3	3	27	8	9	1	3	10	( <sup>2</sup> )
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
2 weeks	48	46	61	60	34	46	48	47	42	70	61	40	89
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	10	9	23	8	3	16	1	16	21	24	8	3	-
3 weeks	40	42	16	29	62	38	49	36	36	7	30	54	10
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	2	4	-	4	-	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	1	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
2 weeks	11	10	3	22	7	7	34	15	9	-	26	18	86
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	2	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	82	84	74	72	92	89	57	80	87	75	73	80	13
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	3	2	24	-	-	-
4 weeks	3	4	1	4	-	3	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	1	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
2 weeks	10	10	3	21	5	6	33	14	8	-	22	15	82
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	73	74	72	58	81	79	57	70	80	44	62	63	17
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	13	15	3	18	13	10	9	11	7	33	15	20	-
Over 4 weeks	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
2 weeks	10	10	3	21	5	6	31	13	8	-	22	15	77
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	46	47	65	38	17	54	55	50	56	43	43	39	21
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	4	1	2	-	2	-	6	10	-	2	-	-
4 weeks	38	39	9	36	78	37	14	26	23	34	33	44	1
Over 4 weeks	3	1	22	-	-	2	-	2	1	23	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>3</sup> Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years.

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

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.



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

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits, Chicago, Ill., April 1959)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS:							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance†	Services	All industries <sup>1</sup>	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	95	99	96	85	92	99	69	92	98	98	89	91	79
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	44	54	30	50	38	38	23	49	57	37	49	32	33
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both <sup>2</sup>	80	88	92	78	91	65	49	90	97	97	70	79	74
Sickness and accident insurance	48	68	36	43	35	32	23	78	89	54	53	57	70
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	42	44	41	53	8	54	29	5	1	30	22	4	13
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	15	9	43	2	57	2	5	14	10	36	3	29	1
Hospitalization insurance	83	87	55	84	95	83	69	89	93	61	78	90	87
Surgical insurance	83	87	54	82	90	86	69	88	93	61	77	85	85
Medical insurance	56	63	37	59	24	70	43	58	61	38	48	46	78
Catastrophe insurance	37	28	35	34	58	50	23	15	13	23	14	22	8
Retirement pension	76	75	86	72	77	84	41	60	65	94	59	45	17
No health, insurance, or pension plan	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	11	2	1	-	4	3	12

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

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

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.



## Appendix : Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment 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 shipments of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: A knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation and rates; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work involves: Verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or

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.



## Occupational Wage Surveys

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 21 major labor markets during late 1958 and early 1959. These bulletins, numbered 1240-1 through 1240-21, when available, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown below.

A summary bulletin (1240-22) containing data for all labor markets, except Lawrence, Mass., combined with additional analysis will be issued early in 1960.

Bulletins for the areas listed below are now available.

Seattle, Wash., August 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-1, price 25 cents  
 Baltimore, Md., August 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-2, price 25 cents  
 Buffalo (Erie and Niagara Counties), N. Y., September 1958 —  
 BLS Bull. 1240-3, price 25 cents  
 St. Louis, Mo., October 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-4, price 15 cents  
 Dallas, Tex., October 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-5, price 25 cents  
 Boston, Mass., October 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-6, price 25 cents  
 Denver, Colo., December 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-7, price 20 cents  
 Philadelphia, Pa., November 1958 — BLS Bull. 1240-8, price 30 cents

Newark-Jersey City, N. J., December 1958 —  
 BLS Bull. 1240-9, price 20 cents  
 Memphis, Tenn., January 1959 — BLS Bull. 1240-10, price 20 cents  
 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., January 1959 —  
 BLS Bull. 1240-11, price 20 cents  
 Detroit, Mich., January 1959 — BLS Bull. 1240-12, price 25 cents  
 San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January 1959 —  
 BLS Bull. 1240-13, price 25 cents  
 New Orleans, La., February 1959 — BLS Bull. 1240-14, price 20 cents



