

Occupational Wage Survey

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

APRIL 1961

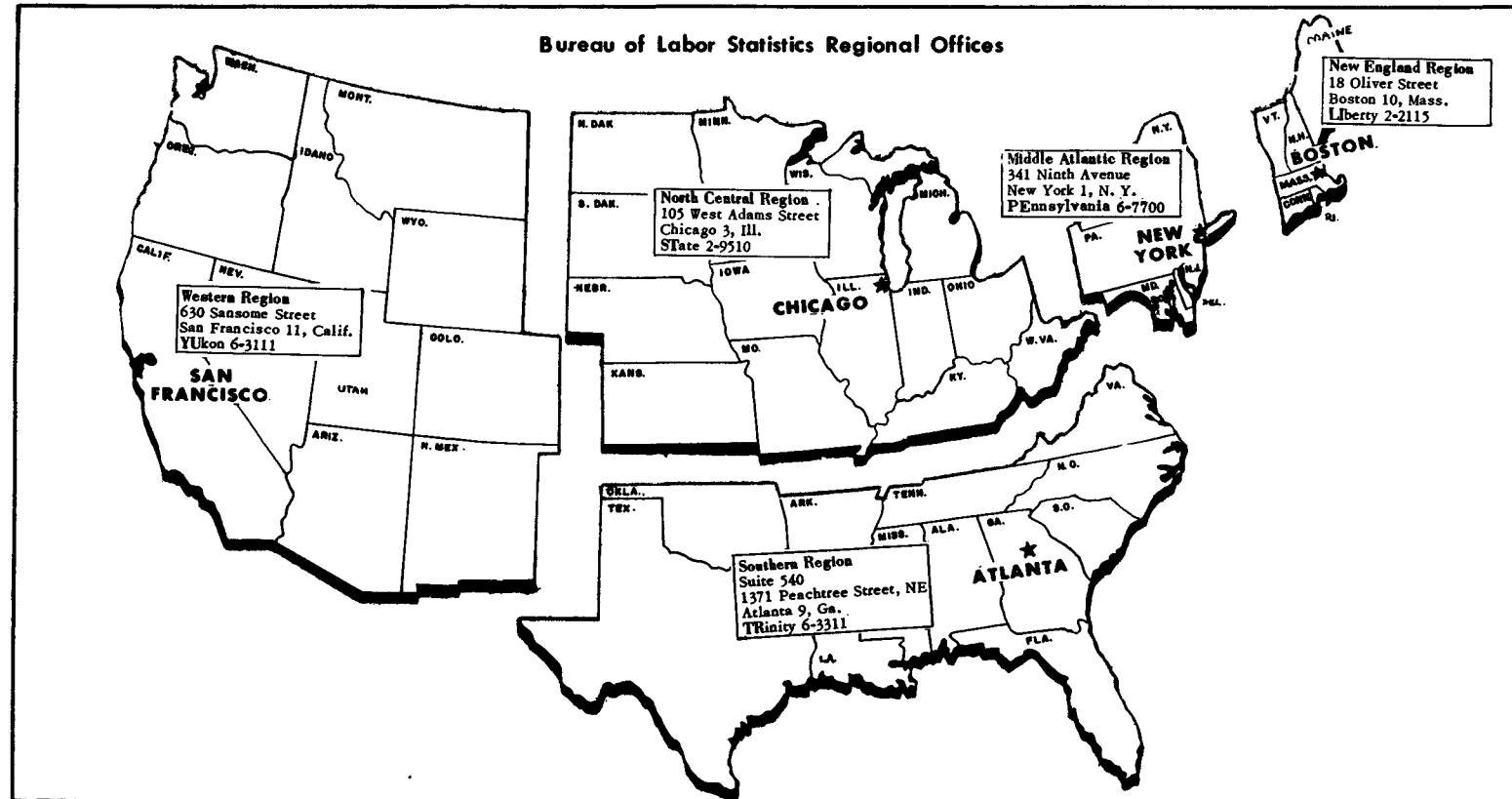
Bulletin No. 1285-66

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, 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, Assistant Regional Director for Wages and Industrial Relations.

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* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the Chicago area reports for April 1951, March 1952, 1953, and 1954, and April of each year since 1955. Most of the reports also include data on these or related establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. 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 fluid milk (June 1960), hotels (April 1960), power laundries and dry cleaners (June 1960), banking (June 1960), nonferrous foundries (May 1960), hospitals (July 1960), women's and misses' dresses (August 1960), and candy and other confectionery products (December 1960). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers and helpers.

Occupational Wage Survey—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 economists¹ to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation,² communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. 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.

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

² Railroads, formerly excluded from the scope of these studies, were included in all of the areas studied since July 1959, except Baltimore (September 1959 and December 1960), Buffalo (October 1959), Cleveland (September 1959), and Seattle (August 1959).

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

Average earnings of men and women are presented separately for selected occupations in which both sexes are commonly employed. Differences in pay levels of men and women in these occupations are largely due to (1) differences in the distribution of the sexes among industries and establishments; (2) differences in specific duties performed, although the occupations are appropriately classified within the same survey job description; and (3) differences in length of service or merit review when individual salaries are adjusted on this basis. Longer average service of men would result in higher average pay when both sexes are employed within the same rate range. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments to allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

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

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented 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 plantworkers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,³ presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented on the basis of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used. 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.⁴ Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations may not equal totals.

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.

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

⁴ Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) in surveys made prior to July 1957 were presented in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

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, social security, and railroad retirement. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those provided through a union fund or paid directly by the employer out of current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose. Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance.

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,⁵ plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans⁶ which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of 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.

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

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

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Chicago, Ill.,¹ by major industry division,² April 1961

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ⁴	Office	Plant	Total ⁴
All divisions -----	-	3,115	466	1,075,600	252,700	619,900	528,220
Manufacturing -----	100	1,307	180	556,100	91,000	379,200	236,470
Nonmanufacturing -----	-	1,808	286	519,500	161,700	240,700	291,750
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵ -----	100	170	49	138,900	34,900	66,100	106,340
Wholesale trade -----	50	572	62	83,200	29,600	36,300	20,480
Retail trade -----	100	193	48	132,300	26,700	91,000	99,140
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	50	372	50	86,700	55,800	67,100	38,720
Services ⁷ -----	50	501	77	78,400	14,700	40,200	27,070

¹ The Chicago Area (Cook County). The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other area employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. Major changes from the earlier edition (used in the Bureau's labor market wage surveys conducted prior to July 1958) are the transfer of milk pasteurization plants and ready-mixed concrete establishments from trade (wholesale or retail) to manufacturing, and the transfer of radio and television broadcasting from services to the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division.

³ 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.

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

⁵ Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. Chicago's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

⁶ Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

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

Table 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Chicago, Ill., April 1961 and April 1960, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (March 1953=100)		Percent increases from—							
	April 1961	April 1960	April 1960 to April 1961	April 1959 to April 1960	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) -----	137.1	133.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.6	5.8
Industrial nurses (women) -----	144.1	139.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.9
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	142.3	137.4	3.6	2.8	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.3	6.3
Unskilled plant (men) -----	139.0	133.8	3.9	2.5	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.6	3.5	5.7
Manufacturing:										
Office clerical (women) -----	138.5	134.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	5.5	5.4	4.2	3.4	6.2
Industrial nurses (women) -----	144.8	140.4	3.1	3.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.9
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	141.9	137.6	3.1	2.7	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	3.1	5.8
Unskilled plant (men) -----	137.1	133.2	2.9	3.0	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	2.7	4.8

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are indexes of salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups. In areas which were not surveyed during the fiscal 1953 base year (July 1952 to June 1953) this table is limited to percents of change between selected periods.

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; keypunch 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.

Similar procedures were followed in compiling "percents of change" in areas not surveyed during 1953.

Adjustments have been made where necessary to maintain comparability so that the year-to-year comparisons are based on the same industry and occupational coverage. For example, railroads have been included in the coverage of the surveys only since July 1959. In computing the indexes for the first year in which railroads were included, data relating to railroads were excluded. Indexes for subsequent years include data for railroads.

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 1960 for workers in 20 major labor markets will appear in BLS Bull. 1265-62, *Wages and Related Benefits*, 60 Labor Markets, Winter 1959-60.

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 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																											
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$ 50.00	\$ 50.00 and under 55.00	\$ 55.00 60.00	\$ 60.00 65.00	\$ 65.00 70.00	\$ 70.00 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00	\$ 110.00 115.00	\$ 115.00 120.00	\$ 120.00 125.00	\$ 125.00 130.00	\$ 130.00 135.00	\$ 135.00 140.00	\$ 140.00 145.00	\$ 145.00 150.00	\$ 150.00 and over						
Women—Continued																															
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	728	37.0	\$ 78.50	-	-	25	22	109	152	126	105	81	19	18	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	304	39.5	80.50	-	-	25	22	42	47	41	13	10	16	18	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	207	40.0	84.50	-	-	13	10	20	21	40	8	-	9	18	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Transcribing-machine operators, general	2,124	38.5	78.00	-	8	73	173	306	287	438	291	192	149	113	80	4	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	692	39.0	79.00	-	3	3	32	137	77	138	64	114	30	42	46	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,432	38.0	77.00	-	5	70	141	169	210	300	227	78	119	71	34	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	420	38.5	82.50	-	1	-	14	10	72	61	125	47	54	6	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	102	40.0	69.00	-	3	30	12	16	8	11	15	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance ³	489	38.0	71.50	-	1	39	75	106	98	97	50	4	14	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	327	37.0	76.00	-	-	1	40	37	32	131	36	22	26	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Typists, class A	5,479	38.5	77.00	-	-	64	382	943	1230	979	641	527	376	225	69	34	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	2,437	39.0	76.50	-	-	16	226	400	581	336	321	274	134	105	20	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	3,042	38.0	77.00	-	-	48	156	543	649	643	320	253	242	120	49	12	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	290	39.5	84.00	-	-	11	14	30	25	38	36	22	37	44	23	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	377	39.5	78.00	-	-	4	4	75	65	84	34	53	25	27	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	241	39.5	76.50	-	-	15	9	30	61	36	40	26	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance ³	1,658	37.5	74.50	-	-	16	113	359	443	407	116	81	83	31	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	476	37.5	81.50	-	-	2	16	49	55	78	94	71	76	15	12	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Typists, class B	10,163	38.5	66.50	14	644	1075	2715	2455	1653	872	498	96	83	44	8	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	2,846	39.0	69.00	5	23	177	680	681	667	384	157	35	23	2	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	7,317	38.5	65.50	9	621	898	2035	1774	986	488	341	61	60	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	390	39.5	75.50	-	10	59	32	53	44	26	60	17	46	41	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	1,124	39.0	66.50	-	41	71	378	202	246	120	51	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	969	40.0	65.00	6	172	109	182	172	169	102	43	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance ³	3,717	38.0	64.00	-	381	545	1118	1033	394	177	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	1,117	38.0	67.00	3	17	114	325	314	133	63	119	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 7 at \$ 30 to \$ 35; 2 at \$ 35 to \$ 40; 24 at \$ 40 to \$ 45; 79 at \$ 45 to \$ 50.

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 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																											
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$ 75.00	\$ 75.00 and under 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	120.00 125.00	125.00 130.00	130.00 135.00	135.00 140.00	140.00 145.00	145.00 150.00	150.00 155.00	155.00 160.00	160.00 165.00	165.00 170.00	170.00 175.00	175.00 and over						
Men																															
Draftsmen, leader	634	39.0	\$154.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	12	20	29	26	25	46	61	38	59	43	48	33	43	43	2	139				
Manufacturing	298	39.5	143.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	12	18	27	20	14	17	40	31	30	20	13	2	1	41						
Nonmanufacturing	336	38.5	163.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	11	29	21	7	29	23	35	31	42	98						
Draftsmen, senior	3,107	39.5	128.00	1	1	18	26	69	83	259	196	186	281	239	302	295	246	195	114	194	124	141	58	56	23						
Manufacturing	1,919	39.5	122.50	-	-	13	24	59	74	208	156	152	213	159	211	197	105	69	59	95	37	65	15	5	3						
Nonmanufacturing	1,188	39.5	138.00	1	1	5	2	10	9	51	40	34	68	80	91	98	141	126	55	99	87	76	43	51	20						
Public utilities ³	199	39.5	131.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	6	25	18	25	27	45	11	7	4	9	3	-	1	1						
Services	868	39.5	141.00	1	1	5	1	1	3	37	22	16	32	49	58	59	88	115	41	86	75	72	43	49	14						
Draftsmen, junior	2,056	39.5	94.50	304	100	247	222	313	201	159	72	83	124	76	53	61	20	15	4	2	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	1,485	39.5	89.50	*272	76	227	203	265	154	108	38	34	38	31	5	27	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	571	39.5	107.50	32	24	20	19	48	47	51	34	49	86	45	48	34	18	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities ³	237	39.5	104.50	21	9	6	8	15	15	19	28	25	75	3	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Women																															
Nurses, industrial (registered)	616	39.5	98.50	8	29	48	56	120	78	94	47	62	35	15	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	470	39.5	98.50	2	25	41	41	94	60	83	24	40	28	13	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	146	39.0	99.00	6	4	7	15	26	18	11	23	22	7	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

- 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: 47 at \$175 to \$180; 49 at \$180 to \$185; 5 at \$185 to \$190; 6 at \$190 to \$195; 3 at \$195 to \$200; 29 at \$200 and over.
³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 22 at \$60 to \$65; 98 at \$65 to \$70; 152 at \$70 to \$75.

NOTE: See note on p. 5, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

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 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	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 4.10	\$ 4.10 4.20	\$ 4.20 4.30	\$ 4.30 4.40	\$ 4.40 and over		
Mechanics, maintenance	3,081	\$2.95	-	-	3	47	161	91	143	312	251	261	288	283	432	369	146	279	5	3	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Manufacturing	2,704	2.92	-	-	-	46	158	86	140	238	244	252	244	266	423	358	136	101	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	377	3.13	-	-	3	1	3	5	3	74	7	9	44	17	9	11	10	178	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-			
Millwrights	1,366	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	21	30	75	68	115	59	281	183	372	10	53	16	65	6	10	2	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	1,347	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	21	30	72	66	114	58	276	183	367	9	53	16	65	5	10	2	-	-	-	-			
Oilers	639	2.48	22	65	39	35	70	75	109	91	24	59	35	12	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	592	2.45	22	65	39	35	70	72	106	91	24	49	4	12	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Painters, maintenance	879	3.28	-	7	3	8	23	47	22	35	53	68	18	46	54	53	20	-	3	1	297	117	-	3	-	1	-			
Manufacturing	336	2.93	-	7	2	8	3	24	13	22	38	66	15	20	29	53	8	-	3	-	22	1	-	2	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing	543	3.50	-	-	1	-	20	23	9	13	15	2	3	26	25	-	12	-	-	1	275	116	-	1	-	1				
Public utilities ²	96	2.82	-	-	1	-	3	23	8	9	-	1	2	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Pipefitters, maintenance	1,018	3.17	-	-	-	3	14	3	8	32	42	80	127	140	104	229	34	78	7	47	4	2	20	3	41	-	-			
Manufacturing	851	3.13	-	-	-	3	14	3	8	22	36	44	113	135	104	222	33	40	7	47	4	1	1	-	14	-				
Nonmanufacturing	167	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	36	14	5	-	7	1	38	-	-	-	1	19	3	27	-				
Plumbers, maintenance	151	3.23	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	34	16	4	12	5	11	-	7	-	-	1	4	17	15	19	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing	109	3.26	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	31	-	2	12	2	7	-	7	-	-	1	-	17	15	10	-	-				
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	280	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	5	17	11	23	93	12	88	10	5	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-				
Manufacturing	273	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	14	10	23	92	12	88	10	5	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-				
Tool and die makers	4,104	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	58	76	123	273	355	432	658	894	551	295	149	89	62	21	16	-	-			
Manufacturing	4,104	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	58	76	123	273	355	432	658	894	551	295	149	89	62	21	16	-				

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ All workers were at \$1.80 to \$1.90.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 10 at \$1.50 to \$1.60; 32 at \$1.60 to \$1.70; 1 at \$1.70 to \$1.80; 42 at \$1.80 to \$1.90; 33 at \$1.90 to \$2.

NOTE: See note on p. 5, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

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 1961)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40 and over		
Truckdrivers:⁵—Continued																														
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	1,532	\$ 2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	49	287	486	61	589	37	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,451	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	49	256	482	58	573	10	-	-	-	
Public utilities ³	467	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	130	48	143	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (forklift)	3,783	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	60	99	196	575	285	335	269	647	589	480	223	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,977	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	60	80	187	520	248	229	142	531	384	381	199	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	806	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	9	55	37	106	127	116	205	99	24	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ³	138	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	20	34	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	524	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	50	-	78	90	108	146	12	24	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	138	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	5	10	8	3	4	59	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	848	2.40	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	21	47	36	42	18	79	125	78	98	173	64	14	-	8	16	5	4	1		
Manufacturing	607	2.37	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	21	47	36	42	16	75	34	23	65	139	48	8	-	8	16	5	4	1		
Nonmanufacturing	241	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	91	55	33	34	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Watchmen	3,968	1.58	35	54	37	82	319	1868	237	206	201	158	181	186	119	84	108	29	61	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	952	1.86	-	30	-	8	66	16	40	156	127	61	86	120	45	63	88	24	19	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,016	1.49	35	24	37	74	253	1852	197	50	74	97	95	66	74	21	20	5	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ³	99	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	3	8	-	18	11	4	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	318	1.68	-	5	22	14	17	13	37	40	34	33	61	35	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	2,225	1.39	35	19	15	16	190	1829	96	-	13	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.
⁵ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

NOTE: See note on p. 5, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1. Shift Differentials

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential, Chicago, Ill., April 1961)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions ¹ for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	88.3	78.7	17.7	5.7
With shift pay differential	87.2	77.5	17.4	5.7
Uniform cents (per hour)	42.6	35.0	8.4	2.9
4 cents .....	.4	.4	.1	(²)
5 cents	3.6	.6	.3	-
6 cents	2.1	-	.6	-
7 or 7½ cents	2.4	.7	.7	.2
8 cents	6.2	.3	1.7	(²)
8½ cents .....	.7	-	.2	-
9 cents .....	.8	-	.2	-
10 cents	19.3	7.1	3.3	.2
11 cents .....	.2	.2	(²)	(²)
12 cents	1.7	9.2	.4	1.7
12½ cents .....	.3	2.7	-	.3
13 cents	1.0	1.0	.3	-
14 or 14½ cents .....	.5	.7	.1	.2
15 cents	2.0	10.5	.2	.3
Over 15 cents	1.4	1.8	.2	.1
Uniform percentage	36.0	32.7	6.4	2.0
5 percent	9.3	1.4	2.3	.1
7 percent	-	.5	-	(²)
7½ percent	-	1.4	-	.3
10 percent	25.9	25.9	4.0	1.2
12½ percent .....	.5	.5	(²)	-
13 percent	-	.2	-	(²)
15 percent .....	.3	2.9	.1	.4
Full day's pay for reduced hours, plus cents or percentage differential	1.8	3.9	.6	.2
Other formal pay differential	6.7	5.9	2.0	.6
No shift pay differential	1.2	1.2	.4	(²)

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

² 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 1961)

Minimum weekly salary ¹	Inexperienced typists							Other inexperienced clerical workers ²						
	All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
		Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—							Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—					
		All schedules	37 ¹ / ₂	40	All schedules	37 ¹ / ₂	40		All schedules	37 ¹ / ₂	40	All schedules	37 ¹ / ₂	40
Establishments studied	466	180	xxx	xxx	286	xxx	xxx	466	180	xxx	xxx	286	xxx	xxx
Establishments having a specified minimum	246	113	19	79	133	25	79	261	110	16	79	151	27	93
Under \$40.00	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
\$40.00 and under \$42.50	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
\$42.50 and under \$45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
\$45.00 and under \$47.50	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	-	1	5	-	4
\$47.50 and under \$50.00	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	6	-	4
\$50.00 and under \$52.50	19	5	2	1	14	2	10	31	8	2	4	23	3	15
\$52.50 and under \$55.00	14	7	-	7	7	1	3	22	6	-	6	16	6	8
\$55.00 and under \$57.50	46	15	3	11	31	7	19	48	17	5	12	31	8	17
\$57.50 and under \$60.00	28	11	4	5	17	4	4	31	16	3	6	15	3	3
\$60.00 and under \$62.50	44	20	3	15	24	5	16	32	14	1	11	18	3	13
\$62.50 and under \$65.00	22	12	3	6	10	3	4	14	9	2	7	5	1	2
\$65.00 and under \$67.50	15	8	1	7	7	3	3	17	9	1	7	8	3	5
\$67.50 and under \$70.00	7	4	2	2	3	-	2	5	2	1	1	3	-	3
\$70.00 and under \$72.50	13	11	-	8	2	-	2	7	7	-	6	-	-	-
\$72.50 and under \$75.00	4	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	1	-	1	3	-	3
\$75.00 and under \$77.50	7	6	1	4	1	-	1	12	6	1	4	6	-	6
\$77.50 and under \$80.00	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	2
\$80.00 and under \$82.50	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
\$82.50 and under \$85.00	5	1	-	1	4	-	4	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
\$85.00 and under \$87.50	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	9	8	-	8	1	-	1
\$87.50 and under \$90.00	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
\$90.00 and under \$92.50	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over \$92.50	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Establishments having no specified minimum	101	43	xxx	xxx	58	xxx	xxx	112	46	xxx	xxx	66	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	119	24	xxx	xxx	95	xxx	xxx	93	24	xxx	xxx	69	xxx	xxx

¹ Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.² Rates applicable to messengers, office girls, or similar subclerical jobs are not considered.³ 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.

NOTE: See note on p. 18, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

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 1961)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-
35 hours -----	6	6	2	3	1	10	15	2	3	-	-	2	2
36 hours -----	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	-	1	2	-	(⁴)	-	2
36 ³ / ₄ hours -----	5	2	-	1	(⁴)	17	3	3	5	-	-	-	-
Over 36 ³ / ₄ and under 37 ¹ / ₂ hours -----	1	1	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 ¹ / ₂ -----	17	21	3	17	8	23	29	2	3	-	1	(⁴)	1
Over 37 ¹ / ₂ and under 38 ³ / ₄ hours -----	3	-	1	-	-	10	5	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	(⁴)
38 ³ / ₄ hours -----	9	15	1	7	-	9	8	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-
Over 38 ³ / ₄ and under 40 hours -----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours -----	58	55	94	68	90	28	32	84	84	97	85	77	70
Over 40 and under 45 hours -----	(⁴)	-	-	2	1	-	(⁴)	3	(⁴)	-	3	12	8
45 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	1
46 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	-
48 hours -----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	8	12
Over 48 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	4

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

NOTE: Estimates for all industries and public utilities include data for railroads (SIC 40), omitted from the scope of all labor market wage surveys made before July 1959. Where significant, the effect of the inclusion of railroads is greatest on the data shown separately for the public utilities division.

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 1961)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	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	100	100	99	98	99	100	100	98	92
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays -----	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	2	1	-	-	2	8
Number of days													
Less than 6 holidays -----	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	4	23
6 holidays -----	25	26	5	39	49	10	55	35	23	24	41	70	63
6 holidays plus 1 half day -----	4	6	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	-	2	-	(4)
6 holidays plus 2 half days -----	8	15	4	13	1	-	2	12	17	-	27	(4)	3
6 holidays plus 3 half days -----	(4)	-	-	1	1	-	-	(4)	-	-	3	-	-
6 holidays plus 4 half days -----	(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 holidays -----	29	30	53	20	45	13	16	31	37	43	8	23	1
7 holidays plus 1 half day -----	3	5	-	4	-	5	(4)	1	2	-	1	-	1
7 holidays plus 2 half days -----	2	(4)	-	1	-	7	10	(4)	(4)	-	3	-	(4)
7 holidays plus 3 half days -----	(4)	-	2	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 holidays plus 4 half days -----	(4)	-	-	-	-	1	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays -----	9	9	21	16	-	5	5	9	10	20	13	(4)	-
8 holidays plus 1 half day -----	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days -----	1	1	-	3	-	2	4	(4)	-	-	1	-	-
9 holidays -----	5	7	12	-	-	4	-	3	3	14	-	-	-
10 holidays -----	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-
10 holidays plus 1 half day -----	(4)	-	-	-	1	(4)	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	-
11 holidays -----	8	-	-	3	-	34	-	(4)	1	-	(4)	-	(4)
11 holidays plus 1 half day -----	2	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays plus 2 half days -----	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total holiday time⁵													
12 days -----	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 1/2 or more days -----	2	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more days -----	10	-	-	3	-	44	4	(4)	1	-	(4)	-	(4)
10 1/2 or more days -----	10	-	-	3	1	44	4	(4)	1	-	(4)	(4)	(4)
10 or more days -----	10	-	-	3	1	44	4	1	-	-	(4)	(4)	(4)
9 or more days -----	17	7	12	6	1	51	8	4	3	14	1	(4)	(4)
8 1/2 or more days -----	19	8	14	6	1	57	9	4	3	14	1	(4)	(4)
8 or more days -----	31	17	36	22	1	69	24	13	13	34	18	1	1
7 1/2 or more days -----	34	23	36	27	2	74	24	15	16	34	22	1	2
7 or more days -----	71	67	94	60	48	87	42	58	70	76	56	24	6
6 1/2 or more days -----	74	73	95	61	51	90	44	61	74	76	58	24	6
6 or more days -----	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	96	98	100	99	94	69
5 or more days -----	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	96	98	100	99	94	69
4 or more days -----	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	98	99	100	99	94	92
3 or more days -----	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	98	99	100	100	95	92
1 or more days -----	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	98	99	100	100	98	92

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

NOTE: See note on p. 18, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

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 1961)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	99	99	100	100	95	99	100	90	86	100	93	95	94
Percentage payment	1	(⁴)	-	-	5	-	-	7	9	-	7	4	4
Flat-sum payment	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	-
Other	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	2
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of vacation pay⁵													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week	5	10	-	1	1	2	11	17	26	-	6	2	4
1 week	47	52	27	44	22	63	56	12	10	4	21	25	9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	9	5	-	14	3	23	6	4	5	-	6	(⁴)	-
2 weeks	4	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
1 week	25	17	50	21	75	2	27	79	81	77	62	73	85
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	72	77	50	75	25	98	73	15	9	23	36	27	15
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	4	(⁴)	-	-	1	1	-	2	(⁴)	-
3 weeks	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week	2	3	7	3	1	-	1	41	52	33	26	11	28
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	6	(⁴)	39	2	-	-	-	6	5	21	4	-	6
2 weeks	88	88	55	91	99	99	97	48	34	46	68	88	66
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	4	(⁴)	-	2	1	1	-	2	(⁴)	-
3 weeks	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	1	-	-	8	10	-	5	6	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	12	19	-	6	-	-
2 weeks	94	88	100	93	99	99	83	74	60	100	87	94	99
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	-	4	(⁴)	-	2	2	3	-	2	(⁴)	-
3 weeks	5	10	-	1	-	-	15	4	7	-	-	-	1
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	88	84	99	89	97	89	68	87	82	99	96	89	97
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	4	-	4	-	8	2	3	4	-	2	-	-
3 weeks	8	13	1	7	3	3	29	8	11	1	2	11	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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 1961)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
Amount of vacation pay⁵ — Continued													
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	44	41	71	48	31	32	53	43	36	74	51	30	87
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	8	14	4	-	12	-	15	21	14	8	-	-
3 weeks	46	47	15	44	68	55	44	40	40	12	41	69	13
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-
4 weeks	2	4	-	3	-	-	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	1	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	9	9	(⁴)	18	9	3	35	13	7	-	15	15	82
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	85	85	88	76	91	93	55	81	87	85	82	84	11
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	(⁴)	11	-	(⁴)	2	-	3	3	14	-	(⁴)	-
4 weeks	3	4	1	3	-	2	9	1	(⁴)	1	4	-	7
Over 4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	8	8	(⁴)	17	6	3	34	11	5	-	15	13	79
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	72	73	77	50	65	84	56	68	77	65	51	63	14
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	1	2	-	(⁴)	2	(⁴)	2	3	-	1	(⁴)	1
4 weeks	17	17	9	30	29	10	9	15	11	21	34	24	7
Over 4 weeks	2	-	11	-	-	-	(⁴)	2	(⁴)	14	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	8	8	(⁴)	17	6	3	32	11	5	-	15	13	74
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	42	38	52	31	17	59	50	46	48	61	35	40	17
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	3	1	3	-	2	-	5	9	-	1	-	-
4 weeks	45	51	36	49	77	33	17	34	34	25	49	48	9
Over 4 weeks	2	(⁴)	11	-	(⁴)	3	(⁴)	2	1	14	-	(⁴)	-

¹ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.⁵ Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years.

NOTE: See note on p. 18, relative to the inclusion of railroads. In the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payments other than "length of time" such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, were converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay.

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

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits, Chicago, Ill., April 1961)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ²	Services	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ¹	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	96	99	96	90	92	99	83	94	98	99	91	84	82
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	54	60	42	68	46	48	52	57	65	48	62	42	44
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁴	81	85	84	83	94	70	67	88	96	72	78	82	77
Sickness and accident insurance	44	63	21	48	36	32	35	73	87	39	55	49	73
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	48	44	58	67	7	59	48	8	3	29	36	3	13
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	12	6	23	1	58	2	5	14	9	22	3	40	1
Hospitalization insurance	87	88	74	91	92	89	83	90	94	80	91	85	91
Surgical insurance	85	88	73	90	89	89	74	89	94	80	89	78	89
Medical insurance	65	65	71	74	32	74	56	63	62	75	72	47	84
Catastrophe insurance	60	47	88	49	69	69	41	30	23	73	31	36	18
Retirement pension	74	72	59	77	77	88	57	61	65	65	63	62	25
No health, insurance, or pension plan	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	8	1	1	-	3	2	7

¹ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.² Finance, insurance, and real estate.³ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.⁴ 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 days⁴ pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick-leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: See note on p. 18, relative to the inclusion of railroads.

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 economists 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:

Biller, machine (billing machine)—Uses a special billing machine (Moon Hopkins, Elliott Fisher, Burroughs, etc., which are combination typing and adding machines) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memorandums, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Biller, machine (bookkeeping machine)—Uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register, with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A—Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B—Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under biller, machine), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A—Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts

CLERK, ACCOUNTING—Continued

payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; 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 or accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. 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—In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or may 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 which is easily identifiable, or locates or assists in locating material in 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.

KEYPUNCH 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 keypunch machine, following written information on records. May duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. May keep 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 memorandums for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and 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

Class A—Operates a variety of tabulating or electrical accounting machines, typically including such machines as the tabulator, calculator, interpreter, collator and others. Performs complete reporting assignments without close supervision, and performs difficult wiring as required. The complete reporting and tabulating assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are of irregular or nonrecurring type requiring some planning and sequencing of steps to be taken. As a more experienced operator, is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations, or partially trained operators in wiring from diagrams and operating sequences of long and complex reports. *Does not include* working supervisors performing tabulating-machine operations *and* day-to-day supervision of the work and production of a group of tabulating-machine operators.

Class B—Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the sorter, reproducer, and collator. This work is performed under specific instructions and may include the performance of some wiring from diagrams. The work typically involves, for example, tabulations involving a repetitive accounting exercise, a complete but small tabulating study, or parts of a longer and more complex report. Such reports and studies are usually of a recurring nature where the procedures are well established. May also include the training of new employees in the basic operation of the machine.

Class C—Operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, reproducing punch, collator, etc., with specific instructions. May include simple wiring from diagrams and some filing work. The work typically involves portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs, or repetitive operations.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A—Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punc-

TYPIST—Continued

tuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters varying details to suit circumstances.

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

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL**DRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR**

(Assistant draftsman)

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

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

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

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

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

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued

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 environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others, by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawing and tracing with pen or pencil. Uses T-square, compass, and other drafting tools. May prepare simple drawings and do simple lettering.

MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable 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 boilerroom 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

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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

MILLWRIGHT—Continued

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 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.

CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER

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

GUARD

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; 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; heattreating 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.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER—Continued

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

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING—Continued

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Continued

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.