

Occupational Wage Survey

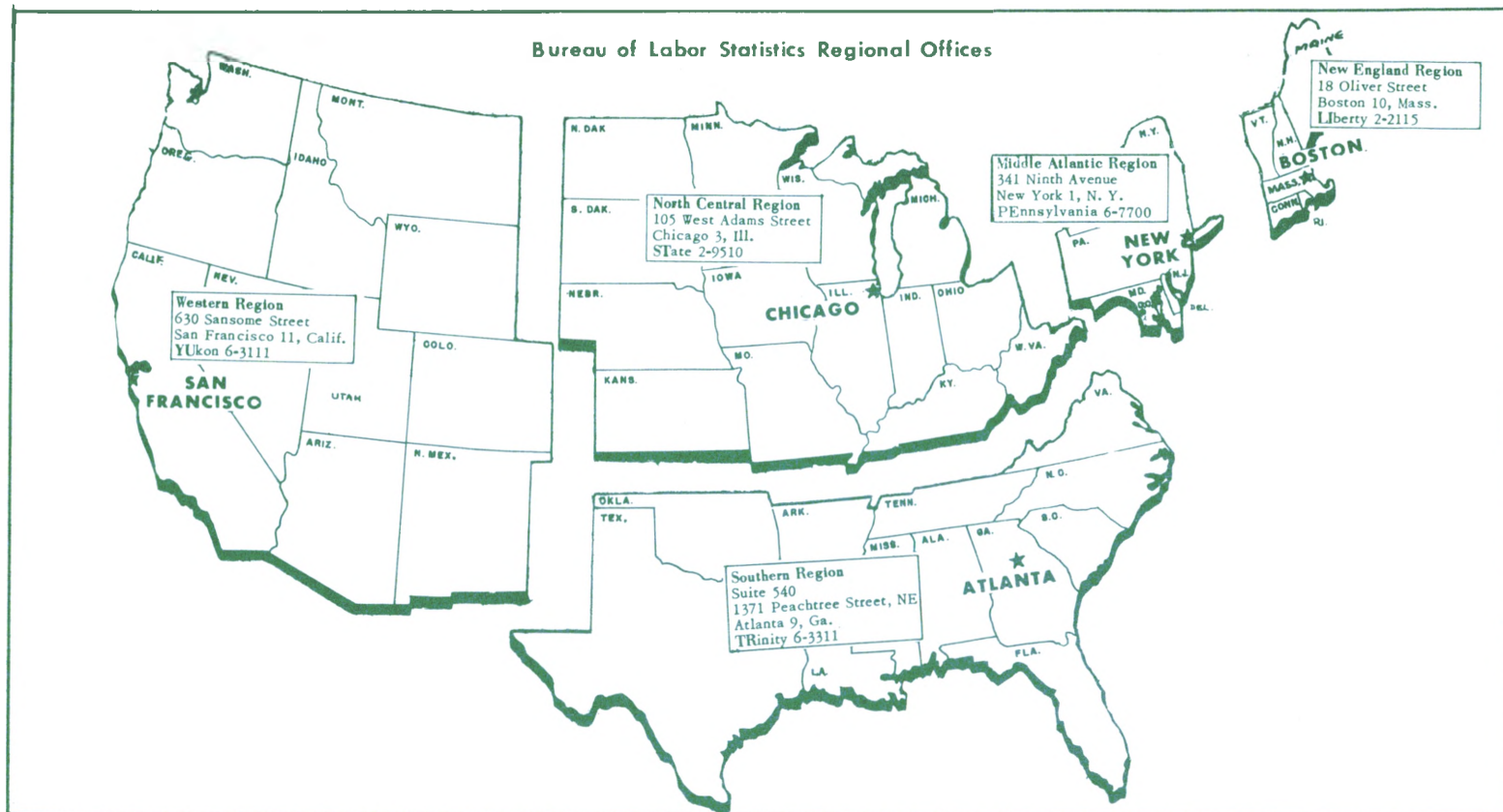
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI—ILLINOIS

OCTOBER 1961

Bulletin No. 1303-18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner



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Preface

The Labor Market Occupational Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics annually conducts occupational wage surveys in 82 labor markets. The studies provide data on occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report furnishing trend data and average earnings is released within a month of the completion of each study. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the preliminary report.

Two bulletins, bringing together the results of all of the area surveys, are issued after completion of the final area bulletin in the current round of surveys. The first of these bulletins will be available late in 1962 and the other early in 1963. During the survey year, summary releases presenting areawide occupational earnings data for 25 to 30 labor markets, are issued as data become available.

This bulletin was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Mary Stokes, under the direction of Elliott A. Browar. The study was under the general direction of Woodrow C. Linn, Assistant Regional Director for Wages and Industrial Relations.

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* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the St. Louis area reports for each year since January 1952. The February 1957 report was limited to occupational earnings of plant workers in manufacturing and public utilities industries. (Data were collected only for plant workers in manufacturing and public utilities industries in February 1957.) Most of the reports present data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions.

Similar reports are available for other major areas. A directory indicating the areas, dates of study, and prices of these reports is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the St. Louis area are also available for contract cleaning services (July 1961), machinery industries (April 1961), paints and varnishes (May 1961), and women's and misses' dresses (August 1961). 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—St. Louis, Mo.—III.

Introduction

This area is 1 of 82 labor markets in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an area basis.

The bulletin presents current occupational employment and earnings information obtained largely by mail from the establishments visited by Bureau field economists in the last previous survey for occupations reported in that earlier study. Personal visits were made to nonrespondents and to those respondents reporting unusual changes since the previous survey.

In each area, data are obtained from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, 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 tend to furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain optimum 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.

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.

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.,¹
by major industry division,² October 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
All divisions -----	-	953	247	313,800	191,470
Manufacturing -----	100	394	104	197,600	126,720
Nonmanufacturing -----	-	559	143	116,200	64,750
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁴ -----	100	93	39	48,000	37,290
Wholesale trade -----	50	171	37	19,100	6,840
Retail trade ^{5,6} -----	100	65	15	16,400	7,240
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	50	117	26	18,300	8,060
Services ^{6,7} -----	50	113	26	14,400	5,320

¹ The St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of St. Louis City, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties, Mo.; and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill. 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 Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded.

⁵ Excludes department and limited-price variety stores.

⁶ This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the Series A tables. Separate presentation of data for this division is not made for one or more of the following reasons: (1) Employment in the division is too small to provide enough data to merit separate study, (2) the sample was not designed initially to permit separate presentation, (3) response was insufficient or inadequate to permit separate presentation, and (4) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

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

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are percents of change in salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and in average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the percents of change 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 weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The percentages 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 men and women in the following 19 jobs: Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B; clerks, accounting, class A and B; clerks, file, class A, B, and C; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; Comptometer operators; keypunch operators, class A and B; office boys and girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; stenographers, senior; switchboard operators; tabulating-machine operators, class B; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on men and women industrial nurses. Men in the following 8 skilled maintenance jobs and 2 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; painters; pipefitters; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; and laborers, material handling.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average sal-

aries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average employment in the job during the period surveyed in 1961. 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 the one year to the aggregate for the other year was computed and the difference between the result and 100 is the percent of change from the one period to the other.

The percent of change measures, 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 proportions 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 percents of change influenced by changes in standard work schedules or in premium pay for overtime, since they are based on pay for straight-time hours.

The above text represents the method used in computing a new trend series (table 2). This series initiated with the expansion of the labor market wage survey programs to 82 areas will replace the old series (1953 base) shown in table 3. Changes in the jobs surveyed and job descriptions since the start of the old series called for a reexamination of the jobs and job groupings for which trends were to be computed.

The new series covers the same job groupings as the earlier series with the following exceptions: The women clerical group is replaced by an office clerical group (men and women) and the industrial nurse category includes both men and women. Changes were also made in the jobs included within job groupings in order that an identical list could be employed in all areas.

Table 2. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., October 1960 to October 1961 and October 1959 to October 1960

Industry and occupational group	October 1960 to October 1961	October 1959 to October 1960
All industries:		
Office clerical (men and women)	3.0	2.9
Industrial nurses (men and women)	4.3	5.6
Skilled maintenance (men)	3.7	2.8
Unskilled plant (men)	3.6	4.7
Manufacturing:		
Office clerical (men and women)	3.5	3.4
Industrial nurses (men and women)	4.3	5.6
Skilled maintenance (men)	3.6	2.4
Unskilled plant (men)	3.7	3.7

Table 3. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., October 1961 and October 1960, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (December 1952 = 100)		Percent increases from—							
	October 1961	October 1960	October 1960	October 1959	October 1958	November 1957	February 1956	February 1955	January 1954	December 1952
			to October 1961	to October 1960	to October 1959	to October 1958	to November 1957	to February 1956	to February 1955	to January 1955
All industries:										
Office clerical (women)	142.7	138.4	3.1	2.8	4.4	4.0	8.1	4.2	4.2	5.7
Industrial nurses (women)	155.2	149.6	3.7	5.1	4.7	5.6	10.3	6.6	3.0	6.4
Skilled maintenance (men)	149.4	144.1	3.7	2.8	4.3	4.2	10.0	6.1	3.2	7.1
Unskilled plant (men)	148.7	143.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.2	9.4	4.4	3.0	8.5
Manufacturing:										
Office clerical (women)	144.2	139.5	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.3	9.1	4.8	3.1	5.5
Industrial nurses (women)	156.0	149.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	5.6	10.3	6.6	3.8	5.6
Skilled maintenance (men)	148.5	143.4	3.5	2.6	4.5	4.1	10.0	6.2	2.9	7.0
Unskilled plant (men)	148.2	143.3	3.4	3.6	4.8	4.2	10.0	4.6	2.6	7.4

A: Occupational Earnings
Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
 by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 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 \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$45.00-50.00	\$50.00-55.00	\$55.00-60.00	\$60.00-65.00	\$65.00-70.00	\$70.00-75.00	\$75.00-80.00	\$80.00-85.00	\$85.00-90.00	\$90.00-95.00	\$95.00-100.00	\$100.00-105.00	\$105.00-110.00	\$110.00-115.00	\$115.00-120.00	\$120.00-125.00	\$125.00-130.00	\$130.00-135.00	\$135.00-140.00	\$140.00 and over	
Men																										
Clerks, accounting, class A	497	40.0	\$110.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	18	21	37	63	65	42	39	59	53	41	13	11	25		
Manufacturing	262	40.0	114.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	7	15	14	13	33	11	26	41	30	24	11	11	21		
Nonmanufacturing	235	39.5	105.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	6	23	50	32	31	13	18	23	17	2	-	4		
Public utilities ²	69	40.0	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	6	5	22	9	9	1	8	1	-	-		
Wholesale trade	80	39.5	106.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	31	14	5	-	6	2	9	1	-	2		
Clerks, accounting, class B	448	39.5	85.00	-	-	8	36	36	35	25	14	20	27	31	19	64	37	49	28	12	4	-	1	2		
Manufacturing	142	39.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	5	11	13	4	4	13	22	14	21	8	2	-	2	-		
Nonmanufacturing	306	39.5	81.00	-	-	8	36	36	24	13	9	9	14	27	15	51	15	35	7	4	2	-	1	-		
Public utilities ²	107	40.0	99.50	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	4	4	42	12	22	7	4	2	-	1	-		
Clerks, file, class A ³	50	40.0	93.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	5	8	4	1	8	-	8	2	2	4	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	50	40.0	93.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	5	8	4	1	8	-	8	2	2	4	-	-	-		
Public utilities ²	29	40.0	105.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	-	8	2	2	4	-	-	-		
Clerks, file, class B ³	58	40.0	79.50	-	-	4	4	1	-	4	3	1	26	2	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	52	40.0	80.50	-	-	4	4	1	-	2	-	-	26	2	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ²	41	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, order	327	40.0	95.00	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	17	10	40	37	40	18	110	13	8	7	3	2	3	2	4	
Manufacturing	153	40.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	19	20	23	5	46	5	8	2	1	1	1	2	2	
Nonmanufacturing	174	40.0	95.00	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	8	-	21	17	17	13	64	8	-	5	2	1	3	-	2	
Wholesale trade	150	40.0	98.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	21	15	17	13	64	2	-	5	2	1	3	-	2	
Clerks, payroll	129	39.5	100.00	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	11	17	14	8	23	18	12	2	4	1	4	2	3		
Manufacturing	70	39.5	100.00	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	8	16	4	6	14	1	5	1	3	1	3	2	3		
Nonmanufacturing	59	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	3	1	10	2	9	17	7	1	1	-	1	-	-		
Public utilities ²	57	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	1	10	2	8	17	7	1	1	-	1	-	-		
Office boys	458	39.5	62.50	-	19	100	51	74	31	36	27	15	90	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	187	39.5	62.00	-	1	26	28	34	22	30	22	10	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	271	39.5	62.50	-	18	74	23	40	9	6	5	5	84	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ²	109	40.0	79.00	-	2	2	2	7	3	-	2	-	84	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ⁴	109	39.0	49.00	-	16	56	14	21	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Secretaries	78	40.0	121.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	11	9	19	11	5	4	6	
Nonmanufacturing	73	40.0	122.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	10	9	17	10	5	4	6	
Public utilities ²	73	40.0	122.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	10	9	17	10	5	4	6	
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	147	39.5	113.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	12	25	26	15	12	12	10	5	8	9		
Manufacturing	75	39.5	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	9	12	13	13	5	1	4	4	1	2		
Nonmanufacturing	72	39.5	118.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	13	13	2	7	11	6	1	7	7		
Public utilities ²	44	40.0	117.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	12	1	5	3	3	1	-	5 ⁷		
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	271	39.5	93.00	-	-	-	2	1	6	22	14	26	39	32	36	56	9	12	6	6	4	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	119	39.5	94.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	17	14	26	11	22	2	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	152	39.5	92.00	-	-	-	2	1	5	19	6	9	25	6	25	34	7	7	1	1	4	-	-	-		
Public utilities ²	54	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	2	4	22	4	6	1	1	4	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	88	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	1	4	3	4	4	5	11	13	17	6	13	3	4	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	52	40.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	11	13	1	4	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 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 \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	140.00 and over					
Women																															
Billers, machine (billing machine) -----	231	39.5	\$ 71.00	-	-	9	37	16	44	26	17	4	27	12	1	24	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing -----	73	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	1	6	19	3	4	3	12	10	1	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing -----	158	39.5	68.50	-	-	9	36	10	25	23	13	1	15	2	-	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Public utilities ² -----	45	40.0	84.50	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	3	-	6	2	-	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade -----	90	40.0	62.50	-	-	9	14	10	22	16	10	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) -----	54	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	5	-	6	13	6	-	2	3	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A -----	240	39.5	73.50	-	-	4	2	36	32	33	31	29	19	22	19	3	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing -----	68	39.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	2	5	17	17	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing -----	172	39.5	69.50	-	-	4	2	36	32	32	11	27	14	5	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance ⁴ -----	101	39.5	66.00	-	-	4	2	36	20	14	-	16	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B -----	1,005	39.5	63.50	-	24	133	159	164	167	47	78	56	84	55	7	25	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing -----	305	40.0	73.50	-	-	5	17	40	30	20	57	41	8	53	5	25	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing -----	700	39.5	59.00	-	24	128	142	124	137	27	21	15	76	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Public utilities ² -----	26	39.5	81.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	14	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade -----	123	40.0	71.00	-	-	-	5	20	25	5	11	2	53	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance ⁴ -----	493	39.5	53.50	-	24	125	132	100	88	21	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	554	39.5	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	43	41	74	66	107	81	35	35	26	10	23	1	1	5	-	2	-					
Manufacturing -----	244	39.5	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	2	19	30	61	44	24	14	12	6	5	1	1	1	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing -----	310	39.0	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	39	55	36	46	37	11	21	14	4	18	-	-	4	-	2	-					
Public utilities ² -----	67	40.0	95.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	5	2	4	6	2	13	7	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Wholesale trade -----	70	39.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	10	10	15	1	6	2	1	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-					
Finance ⁴ -----	97	38.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	36	7	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	1,376	39.5	66.50	-	31	90	206	146	265	124	116	135	100	67	40	26	17	4	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-					
Manufacturing -----	587	39.5	68.50	-	-	19	130	57	81	46	57	69	42	29	18	16	10	4	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing -----	789	39.0	65.00	-	31	71	76	89	184	78	59	66	58	38	22	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities ² -----	144	39.0	79.50	-	-	3	-	12	13	10	9	7	29	30	15	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Wholesale trade -----	156	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	10	18	56	16	20	19	6	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Finance ⁴ -----	253	38.0	56.00	-	28	49	46	34	58	18	9	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, file, class A³ -----	257	39.5	75.50	-	-	-	13	15	33	22	15	54	49	20	18	13	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing -----	158	40.0	74.00	-	-	-	8	13	22	5	13	37	45	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing -----	99	39.0	78.50	-	-	-	5	2	11	17	2	17	4	8	16	12	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, file, class B³ -----	597	39.5	60.50	6	10	93	135	75	84	73	50	13	20	15	19	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing -----	208	40.0	64.00	-	-	18	48	20	31	29	32	2	11	1	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing -----	389	39.5	58.50	6	10	75	87	55	53	44	18	11	9	14	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Wholesale trade -----	85	40.0	59.00	-	-	20	23	8	5	12	12	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Finance ⁴ -----	210	39.0	56.00	-	10	45	50	36	37	17	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, file, class C³ -----	353	39.5	53.00	-	5	172	66	44	28	21	4	1	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing -----	116	40.0	51.00	-	5	60	26	13	7	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing -----	237	39.5	54.00	-	-	112	40	31	21	18	4	1	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities ² -----	63	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	17	17	17	2	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Finance ⁴ -----	110	39.0	49.00	-	-	79	27	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under \$45.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00 and over	
Women—Continued																										
Clerks, order	439	40.0	\$67.50	3	8	31	65	58	70	31	39	55	13	6	29	7	11	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	167	39.5	72.50	-	5	9	20	12	22	14	18	18	3	3	24	1	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	272	40.0	64.50	3	3	22	45	46	48	17	21	37	10	3	5	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	196	40.0	66.00	-	-	5	30	39	44	11	15	30	10	-	5	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	675	39.5	76.00	-	-	26	39	38	60	103	72	60	94	28	78	12	29	13	11	4	-	5	-	2	1	-
Manufacturing	444	39.5	74.50	-	-	26	32	25	42	61	42	32	76	17	59	4	12	6	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	231	39.5	79.50	-	-	-	7	13	18	42	30	28	18	11	19	8	17	7	7	1	-	3	-	2	-	-
Public utilities ²	86	39.0	85.00	-	-	-	7	7	5	7	4	4	4	10	5	3	15	5	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	942	39.5	75.50	-	-	15	52	88	106	108	114	91	91	42	144	56	24	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	549	40.0	76.00	-	-	15	40	40	69	53	50	65	51	20	92	26	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	393	39.5	75.50	-	-	-	12	48	37	55	64	26	40	22	52	30	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	113	40.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	23	1	50	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	146	39.5	70.50	-	-	-	2	27	20	33	25	18	3	8	-	6	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	90	40.0	73.00	-	-	2	2	5	12	27	9	4	9	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	50	40.0	75.50	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	-	-	1	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators, class A ³	478	39.5	80.00	-	-	12	2	20	36	62	49	38	59	67	35	89	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	243	40.0	76.00	-	-	12	-	14	28	28	40	17	28	39	17	14	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	235	39.0	84.00	-	-	-	2	6	8	34	9	21	31	28	18	75	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	115	39.5	91.50	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	1	6	2	5	16	74	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	56	38.5	73.00	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	8	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators, class B ³	674	39.5	70.00	-	-	31	77	80	84	66	85	74	91	9	38	28	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	321	40.0	70.50	-	-	11	20	45	44	29	60	42	41	5	8	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	353	39.0	70.00	-	-	20	57	35	40	37	25	32	50	4	30	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	141	40.0	80.50	-	-	-	13	-	8	7	12	18	28	4	28	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	139	37.5	58.00	-	-	20	44	26	21	13	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	291	39.0	58.00	7	10	59	63	49	43	15	2	6	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	137	40.0	56.00	1	1	30	38	32	17	11	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	154	38.0	59.50	6	9	29	25	17	26	4	1	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	28	39.0	68.50	-	-	6	4	4	4	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	78	37.5	53.00	6	7	22	11	12	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	2,997	39.5	91.00	-	-	10	33	26	84	166	143	318	447	278	314	250	319	170	145	118	68	53	27	11	17	
Manufacturing	1,640	39.5	92.50	-	-	-	7	28	78	60	152	323	138	188	144	151	113	78	78	34	31	17	10	10	10	
Nonmanufacturing	1,357	39.0	89.00	-	-	10	33	19	56	88	83	166	124	140	126	106	168	57	67	40	34	22	10	1	7	
Public utilities ²	440	39.5	101.50	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	19	32	8	28	61	44	71	23	55	31	23	21	10	1	5	
Wholesale trade	225	39.5	88.50	-	-	-	5	5	5	12	41	46	26	12	9	33	16	5	5	2	1	-	-	-	2	
Finance ⁴	363	39.0	78.00	-	-	-	28	9	36	61	26	38	44	58	14	15	16	9	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, general ³	2,530	39.5	71.00	-	-	73	205	216	375	425	344	316	193	114	98	94	50	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,301	39.5	74.00	-	-	7	43	71	197	230	198	218	105	78	45	56	27	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,229	39.0	68.00	-	-	66	162	145	178	195	146	98	88	36	53	38	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	315	40.0	80.00	-	-	-	6	24	22	28	34	46	31	25	41	34	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	313	39.5	68.00	-	-	21	24	37	41	62	35	39	37	4	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	416	38.5	60.00	-	-	40	108	66	81	52	63	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 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 \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00 and over	
Women—Continued																										
Stenographers, senior ³	942	40.0	\$83.50	-	-	-	7	12	29	100	117	147	138	107	116	55	61	17	18	7	5	5	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	599	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	-	1	7	47	80	107	84	82	102	40	22	13	3	2	4	5	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	343	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	7	11	22	53	37	40	54	25	14	15	39	4	15	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	154	40.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	10	5	33	7	12	8	35	3	15	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	56	39.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	13	6	14	-	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	95	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	7	6	13	23	19	11	10	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	474	39.5	69.00	-	-	38	108	27	46	25	49	47	13	50	42	12	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	137	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	1	14	9	15	22	6	30	24	10	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	337	39.5	64.00	-	-	38	108	26	32	16	34	25	7	20	18	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	71	40.0	86.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	18	15	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	74	39.0	64.50	-	-	-	11	7	19	8	25	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	572	39.5	69.50	-	-	-	35	56	148	85	99	33	42	40	22	6	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	259	39.5	70.00	-	-	-	9	31	63	48	49	14	8	18	15	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	313	39.0	69.50	-	-	-	26	25	85	37	50	19	34	22	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	60	39.5	74.00	-	-	-	6	15	2	2	9	-	-	15	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	125	39.5	69.50	-	-	-	12	-	36	13	28	12	20	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	58	38.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	10	19	16	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	280	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	4	6	21	12	10	20	83	44	31	9	15	2	1	1	2	19	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	91	40.0	86.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	16	25	5	23	7	4	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	189	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	4	6	19	10	7	4	58	39	8	2	11	-	-	1	1	19	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	78	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	6	5	28	1	2	2	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	646	39.0	70.50	-	-	13	37	45	176	85	79	47	65	59	19	13	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	384	39.0	70.50	-	-	1	25	17	131	33	54	29	30	51	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	262	39.0	70.50	-	-	12	12	28	45	52	25	18	35	8	11	9	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	27	40.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	56	39.5	69.50	-	-	1	4	10	14	6	4	10	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	150	39.0	66.50	-	-	8	8	17	29	40	19	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	680	39.5	73.50	-	-	14	20	41	92	91	95	101	109	65	21	25	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	424	40.0	76.00	-	-	-	1	18	49	50	66	74	79	59	17	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	256	39.0	70.00	-	-	14	19	23	43	41	29	27	30	6	4	17	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	70	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	-	3	8	13	7	11	8	-	4	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	141	38.5	64.00	-	-	14	19	15	25	24	20	15	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	2,105	39.5	61.00	-	-	20	261	404	389	372	249	184	74	63	30	40	17	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	833	40.0	65.00	-	-	10	111	140	169	163	119	45	33	24	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,272	39.0	58.50	-	-	20	251	293	249	203	86	65	29	30	6	25	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	126	40.0	74.00	-	-	1	4	26	31	3	5	8	4	4	25	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	328	40.0	61.00	-	-	17	48	74	109	29	27	1	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ⁴	560	38.5	52.50	-	-	20	176	209	96	29	21	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$140 to \$145; 6 at \$145 to \$150.

Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 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 ² (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	153	39.5	\$166.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	5	1	5	5	-	26	50	53		
Manufacturing	140	40.0	165.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	5	1	-	4	-	26	50	246		
Draftsmen, senior	847	40.0	125.00	-	-	3	10	19	38	57	41	93	60	73	53	59	43	44	34	95	58	26	5	-	36		
Manufacturing	748	40.0	123.50	-	-	-	6	18	34	48	41	93	51	70	44	53	35	42	29	94	57	20	5	-	8		
Nonmanufacturing	99	39.5	134.50	-	-	3	4	1	4	9	-	-	9	3	9	6	8	2	5	1	1	6	-	-	28		
Public utilities ⁴	64	40.0	150.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	7	1	5	1	-	6	-	-	28		
Draftsmen, junior	415	39.5	98.00	29	17	28	24	57	28	38	36	58	14	23	33	6	2	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	320	39.5	95.00	22	10	28	18	50	26	29	30	49	12	18	22	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	95	39.5	108.00	7	7	-	6	7	2	9	6	9	2	5	11	2	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Women																											
Nurses, industrial (registered)	184	40.0	97.00	3	2	18	19	17	23	21	35	7	24	4	7	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	163	40.0	97.50	3	2	15	14	17	21	17	32	6	24	4	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		

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: 30 at \$170 to \$175; 2 at \$175 to \$180; 4 at \$180 to \$185; 10 at \$185 and over.³ All workers were at \$170 to \$175.⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)
<u>Office occupations</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>		
Billers, machine (billing machine) -----	279	\$ 75.50	Clerks, file, class C ⁴ -----	382	\$ 55.00	Secretaries -----	3,075	\$ 91.50
Manufacturing -----	73	76.50	Manufacturing -----	116	51.00	Manufacturing -----	1,645	92.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	206	75.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	266	56.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,430	90.50
Public utilities ² -----	93	91.50	Public utilities ² -----	90	70.00	Public utilities ² -----	513	104.00
Wholesale trade -----	90	62.50	Finance ³ -----	110	49.00	Wholesale trade -----	225	88.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) -----	55	79.00	Clerks, order -----	766	79.00	Finance ³ -----	363	78.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A -----	251	74.50	Manufacturing -----	320	83.00	Stenographers, general ⁴ -----	2,556	71.50
Manufacturing -----	78	86.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	446	76.50	Manufacturing -----	1,301	74.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	173	69.50	Public utilities ² -----	25	90.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,255	68.50
Finance ³ -----	102	66.00	Wholesale trade -----	346	80.00	Public utilities ² -----	341	81.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B -----	1,029	63.00	Clerks, payroll -----	804	80.00	Wholesale trade -----	313	68.00
Manufacturing -----	306	73.50	Manufacturing -----	514	78.00	Finance ³ -----	416	60.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	723	58.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	290	83.50	Stenographers, senior ⁴ -----	955	84.00
Public utilities ² -----	27	82.50	Public utilities ² -----	143	91.00	Manufacturing -----	600	84.00
Wholesale trade -----	123	71.00	Wholesale trade -----	50	82.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	355	83.00
Finance ³ -----	510	53.50	Comptometer operators -----	946	76.00	Public utilities ² -----	166	92.50
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	1,051	98.50	Manufacturing -----	549	76.00	Wholesale trade -----	56	83.50
Manufacturing -----	506	102.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	397	76.00	Finance ³ -----	95	70.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	545	95.50	Public utilities ² -----	117	90.00	Switchboard operators -----	476	69.00
Public utilities ² -----	136	102.00	Wholesale trade -----	146	70.50	Manufacturing -----	138	82.00
Wholesale trade -----	150	99.00	Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto) -----	126	72.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	338	64.00
Finance ³ -----	153	85.00	Manufacturing -----	65	65.50	Public utilities ² -----	72	86.50
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	1,824	71.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	61	78.50	Finance ³ -----	74	64.50
Manufacturing -----	729	73.50	Keypunch operators, class A ⁴ -----	501	80.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists -----	572	69.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,095	69.50	Manufacturing -----	244	76.00	Manufacturing -----	259	70.00
Public utilities ² -----	251	88.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	257	85.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	313	69.50
Wholesale trade -----	187	70.50	Public utilities ² -----	137	92.00	Public utilities ² -----	60	74.00
Finance ³ -----	377	58.00	Finance ³ -----	56	73.00	Wholesale trade -----	125	69.50
Clerks, file, class A ⁴ -----	307	78.50	Keypunch operators, class B ⁴ -----	699	71.00	Finance ³ -----	58	65.50
Manufacturing -----	173	74.50	Manufacturing -----	322	70.50	Tabulating-machine operators, class A -----	164	112.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	134	84.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	377	71.00	Manufacturing -----	83	107.50
Public utilities ² -----	50	99.50	Public utilities ² -----	165	82.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	81	117.00
Clerks, file, class B ⁴ -----	655	62.50	Finance ³ -----	139	58.00	Public utilities ² -----	48	119.50
Manufacturing -----	214	64.50	Office boys and girls -----	749	60.50	Tabulating-machine operators, class B -----	551	89.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	441	61.50	Manufacturing -----	324	59.50	Manufacturing -----	210	91.00
Public utilities ² -----	65	83.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	425	61.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	341	88.50
Wholesale trade -----	87	59.50	Public utilities ² -----	137	76.50	Public utilities ² -----	157	95.50
Finance ³ -----	218	56.00	Wholesale trade -----	55	59.00	Wholesale trade -----	84	92.50
			Finance ³ -----	187	50.50	Finance ³ -----	76	72.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)
<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Professional and technical occupations</u>		
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	166	\$84.50	Typists, class A	723	\$74.50	Draftsmen, leader	153	\$166.00
Manufacturing	82	83.00	Manufacturing	456	77.00	Manufacturing	140	165.50
Nonmanufacturing	84	85.50	Nonmanufacturing	267	71.00	Draftsmen, senior	847	125.00
Public utilities ²	30	97.50	Public utilities ²	81	80.00	Manufacturing	748	123.50
			Finance ³	141	64.00	Nonmanufacturing	99	134.50
						Public utilities ²	64	150.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general	646	70.50	Typists, class B	2,138	61.50	Draftsmen, junior	418	98.00
Manufacturing	384	70.50	Manufacturing	839	65.00	Manufacturing	321	95.50
Nonmanufacturing	262	70.50	Nonmanufacturing	1,299	59.00	Nonmanufacturing	97	108.00
Public utilities ²	27	96.00	Public utilities ²	144	76.00	Nurses, industrial (registered)	189	98.00
Wholesale trade	56	69.50	Wholesale trade	337	61.50	Manufacturing	168	98.00
Finance ³	150	66.50	Finance ³	560	52.50			

¹ Earnings are for a regular workweek for which employees receive their straight-time weekly salaries, exclusive of any premium pay.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—III., October 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under \$1.80	\$1.80 and under 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 2.40	\$2.40 2.50	\$2.50 2.60	\$2.60 2.70	\$2.70 2.80	\$2.80 2.90	\$2.90 3.00	\$3.00 3.10	\$3.10 3.20	\$3.20 3.30	\$3.30 3.40	\$3.40 3.50	\$3.50 3.60	\$3.60 3.70	\$3.70 3.80	\$3.80 3.90	\$3.90 4.00	\$4.00 4.10	\$4.10 4.20	\$4.20 and over	
Carpenters, maintenance	474	\$ 3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	3	28	43	45	82	20	119	55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manufacturing	430	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	3	25	43	41	80	20	116	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	27	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	3	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance	1,502	3.23	-	-	-	-	2	6	17	-	27	38	64	87	90	150	285	154	230	79	68	83	-	37	48	9	-	28	
Manufacturing	1,318	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	17	21	64	85	88	150	283	152	230	7	4	83	-	37	48	9	-	26	
Engineers, stationary	373	3.03	12	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	12	17	13	59	14	6	47	46	11	36	32	3	21	2	-	4	1	-	
Manufacturing	285	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	12	56	11	6	40	46	11	35	32	3	21	2	-	4	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing	88	2.40	³ 12	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	10	14	1	3	3	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler	377	2.86	20	2	-	-	-	18	2	43	15	5	33	26	78	33	19	-	23	45	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	273	2.84	-	2	-	-	-	10	2	38	15	5	33	22	78	22	19	-	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	104	2.90	⁴ 20	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	41	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, maintenance trades	927	2.72	13	-	14	5	11	31	51	36	118	16	170	166	211	29	32	10	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	883	2.74	5	-	14	5	11	29	47	34	118	14	150	160	211	29	32	10	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	635	3.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	89	53	35	41	47	68	259	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	634	3.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	89	52	35	41	47	68	259	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance	1,137	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	6	33	52	74	26	151	183	128	103	134	12	178	21	-	-	-	-	26	
Manufacturing	1,023	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	6	33	42	71	25	151	181	128	103	36	12	178	21	-	-	-	-	26	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	928	2.92	5	-	-	17	12	-	48	-	62	10	53	32	25	471	111	38	30	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	188	2.96	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	3	3	14	22	15	34	40	19	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	740	2.91	5	-	-	17	-	-	36	-	59	7	39	10	10	437	71	19	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	685	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	59	7	39	10	4	410	71	19	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance	1,453	2.88	-	-	-	5	20	53	23	167	6	215	180	210	196	274	42	47	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,372	2.87	-	-	-	4	17	48	23	167	2	209	172	206	193	251	42	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	81	3.01	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	4	6	8	4	3	23	-	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	57	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	1	20	-	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights	611	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	16	20	61	100	170	91	-	3	21	64	11	29	4	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	606	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	20	61	100	170	91	-	3	21	64	11	29	4	-	-	-	-	
Oilers	409	2.67	12	49	8	7	16	3	44	14	13	50	12	37	7	-	29	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	397	2.70	-	49	8	7	16	3	44	14	13	50	12	37	7	-	29	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance	358	2.92	-	1	-	1	19	34	5	28	-	7	52	7	30	20	80	23	-	-	-	-	36	-	8	7	-	-	
Manufacturing	270	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	6	52	2	24	20	80	21	-	-	-	-	36	-	7	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	88	2.49	-	1	-	1	19	34	4	7	-	1	5	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance	1,183	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	18	33	128	129	493	165	25	61	12	69	3	-	-	10	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,129	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	18	32	128	129	493	165	25	11	12	69	3	-	-	10	-	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	167	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	16	33	50	16	4	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Manufacturing	163	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	16	33	50	16	4	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Tool and die makers	1,248	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	95	9	22	212	690	194	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,247	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	95	9	22	212	690	194	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ All workers were at \$1.70 to \$1.80.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 15 at \$1.50 to \$1.60; 5 at \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., October 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	\$ 3.40 and over	
Elevator operators, passenger (men)	206	\$ 1.23	-	25	51	123	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	196	1.21	-	25	46	123	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	127	1.28	-	-	2	123	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	233	1.35	3	6	81	33	61	9	1	3	9	-	7	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	223	1.33	3	6	81	33	61	8	1	1	9	-	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁴	39	1.84	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	9	-	-	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	97	1.32	-	-	3	33	57	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	863	2.34	-	-	15	12	10	24	18	8	17	7	26	104	8	73	20	42	219	152	30	69	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	667	2.45	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	17	96	4	68	15	19	189	139	26	69	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	196	1.95	-	-	10	12	10	24	18	8	9	4	9	8	4	5	5	23	30	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁴	71	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	30	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	118	1.63	-	-	10	8	8	24	18	8	9	4	9	8	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	4,431	1.82	60	53	397	593	218	83	76	153	233	351	248	509	341	361	139	358	159	44	43	-	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,556	2.07	-	9	84	18	22	25	-	94	194	249	218	454	257	317	79	294	153	44	33	-	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,875	1.48	60	44	313	575	196	58	76	59	39	102	30	55	84	44	60	64	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁴	377	2.09	-	-	6	8	11	6	3	6	8	64	8	17	78	40	58	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	147	1.76	-	9	-	10	10	5	24	10	10	21	4	24	3	2	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	376	1.29	-	-	73	182	58	24	34	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	1,055	1.37	23	8	42	655	30	29	38	97	23	35	25	3	18	12	12	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	195	1.74	-	2	7	-	11	19	37	19	22	35	-	3	17	12	6	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	860	1.29	23	6	35	655	19	10	1	78	1	-	25	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁴	120	1.70	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	78	-	-	25	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	456	1.24	-	-	12	434	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	6,815	2.26	-	8	34	45	30	97	75	233	41	473	250	919	728	1056	398	527	542	789	224	124	50	2	169	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	4,222	2.19	-	26	21	5	2	69	194	26	458	211	865	648	241	232	419	416	52	46	106	15	-	169	-	-	-	-	1	
Nonmanufacturing	2,593	2.37	-	8	8	24	25	95	6	39	15	15	39	54	80	815	166	108	126	737	178	18	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁴	1,686	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	24	-	-	4	5	35	749	89	55	126	555	40	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	660	2.25	-	-	8	5	12	77	6	15	15	15	35	47	25	40	36	53	-	136	82	18	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	2,225	2.40	-	-	16	11	15	28	23	35	61	78	30	136	116	273	44	185	232	300	546	80	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,000	2.31	-	-	16	6	10	12	8	1	45	54	18	77	36	196	15	60	164	100	178	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,225	2.48	-	-	5	5	16	15	34	16	24	12	59	80	77	29	125	68	200	368	80	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	928	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	34	10	19	5	52	80	65	25	72	18	118	368	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men)	1,188	2.22	-	-	5	14	19	10	45	54	31	75	25	135	138	85	150	29	180	12	102	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	805	2.27	-	-	5	5	5	-	30	45	26	46	20	22	85	63	139	25	180	12	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	383	2.11	-	-	5	9	14	10	15	9	5	29	5	113	53	22	11	4	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	221	2.23	-	-	9	9	10	5	9	5	9	5	14	5	15	35	18	8	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women)	547	2.00	-	-	25	20	24	12	18	16	6	6	221	8	9	10	4	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	517	1.99	-	-	25	20	24	12	13	16	6	6	221	-	-	6	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	718	2.45	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	6	-	5	10	12	47	85	70	214	15	109	50	30	33	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	405	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	5	10	12	6	22	84	52	129	11	23	45	10	6	6	3	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	313	2.45	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	-	-	5	10	6	25	1	18	85	4	86	5	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ⁴	142	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	4	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	105	2.33	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	5	10	5	5	1	11	3	-	8	-	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., October 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	3.40 and over	
Shipping clerks	399	\$ 2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	24	27	63	49	37	37	20	41	37	-	24	-	-	-	6	2	-	
Manufacturing	271	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	13	7	48	31	19	28	13	31	29	-	15	-	-	3	2	-		
Nonmanufacturing	128	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	15	18	18	9	7	10	8	-	9	-	-	3	-	-		
Wholesale trade	92	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	15	15	18	2	5	10	8	-	9	-	-	3	-	-		
Shipping and receiving clerks	385	2.44	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	-	2	10	4	30	17	25	4	51	61	94	-	33	21	10	1	1	-	-		
Manufacturing	177	2.47	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	-	-	-	4	-	2	4	1	4	40	91	-	15	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	208	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	10	-	30	15	21	3	47	21	3	-	18	21	10	1	1	-	-		
Wholesale trade	94	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	15	5	11	2	3	-	3	-	18	21	3	1	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers ⁵	4,416	2.76	-	-	-	-	1	-	63	1	2	4	24	18	215	56	115	263	400	1795	673	167	214	24	363	-	18			
Manufacturing	1,045	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	13	15	14	48	15	48	90	137	28	214	24	363	-	18			
Nonmanufacturing	3,371	2.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	63	-	1	4	8	5	200	42	67	248	352	1705	536	139	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ⁴	2,287	2.72	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	15	32	1	242	286	1581	120	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	782	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	10	66	-	48	96	239	138	-	-	-	-	-			
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	264	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	11	-	53	-	36	-	5	18	-	17	52	-	-	-	9			
Manufacturing	117	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	34	-	5	-	-	5	52	-	-	-	9			
Nonmanufacturing	147	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	7	-	45	-	2	-	-	18	-	12	-	-	-	-	-			
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	2,092	2.77	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	13	18	162	56	10	251	371	535	249	33	-	24	363	-	-			
Manufacturing	564	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	13	7	14	10	15	19	21	45	20	-	24	363	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	1,528	2.65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	5	155	42	-	236	352	514	204	13	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ⁴	1,089	2.67	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	15	32	-	230	286	486	30	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	1,256	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	12	3	803	249	96	18	-	-	-	9			
Nonmanufacturing	1,207	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	12	-	785	249	96	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ⁴	708	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	689	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	294	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	68	65	96	-	-	-	-	-			
Truckers, power (forklift)	1,930	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	11	27	35	60	84	448	141	111	313	241	80	132	25	1	175	-	1	31			
Manufacturing	1,635	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	11	27	35	60	84	431	135	90	299	175	36	25	5	1	175	-	1	31			
Nonmanufacturing	295	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	21	14	66	44	107	20	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ⁴	88	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	21	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	125	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	298	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	26	69	70	26	36	8	22	-	4	1	15	2	1	15	-			
Manufacturing	246	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	67	42	20	36	8	22	-	4	1	15	2	1	15	-			
Nonmanufacturing	52	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ⁴	52	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Watchmen	1,143	1.66	12	6	134	322	39	13	20	98	76	62	37	15	104	75	16	55	5	4	33	13	4	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	551	2.06	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	96	71	58	18	8	95	74	15	53	-	4	33	13	4	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	51	1.89	-	2	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	16	4	9	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ⁴	51	1.89	-	2	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	16	4	9	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

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 Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁵ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

Appendix A: Changes in Occupational Descriptions

Since the Bureau's last survey in this area, occupational descriptions for three office jobs were revised in order to obtain salary information for more specific categories. Therefore, data presented for these jobs in table A-1 are not comparable to data presented in last year's bulletin.

Revisions were made in the descriptions for file clerks, key-punch operators, and stenographers. The revised description for file clerk groups these workers into three levels (class A, B, and C) in-

stead of two (class A and B). The revised description for keypunch operator groups these workers into two defined classes (A and B) instead of a single category. Previously data were presented separately for general stenographers and technical stenographers. The revision combines general stenographers, with more responsible duties, and technical stenographers to form a new senior stenographer category; other general stenographers are maintained in that classification.

The revised occupational descriptions used this year are included in appendix B.

Appendix B: 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, 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; and requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting and closing journal entries; and 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; and posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and book-keeping 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 file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B—Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C—Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. Performs simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

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; and 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; and 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

Class A—Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to transcribe data from various source documents to keypunch tabulating cards. Performs same tasks as lower level keypunch operator but in addition, work requires application of coding skills and the making of some determinations, for example, locates on the source document the items to be punched; extracts information from several documents; and searches for and interprets information on the document to determine information to be punched. May train inexperienced operators.

Class B—Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, transcribes data from source documents to punched cards. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to keypunch tabulating cards. May verify cards. Working from various standardized source documents, follows specified sequences which have been coded or prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting data to be punched. Problems arising from erroneous items or codes, missing information, etc., are referred to supervisor.

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

SECRETARY—Continued

making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; and 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 transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. May operate from a stenographic pool. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See transcribing-machine operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, SENIOR

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 transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographers, general as evidenced by the following: Work requires high degree of stenographer speed and accuracy; and a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as, maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, letters, etc.; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, 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.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

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, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; and 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.; and 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; and 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 involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued

completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; and 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

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter required 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; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electricians 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; and 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

Fire 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; and checks water and safety valve. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES

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; and 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, gages, 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; and 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

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE—Continued

properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; and 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, gages, 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; and 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; and 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; and 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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and 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; and 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

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and 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

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, 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; and 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 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; charwomen; 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; and 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; and 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; and 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; and 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.