

Occupational Wage Survey

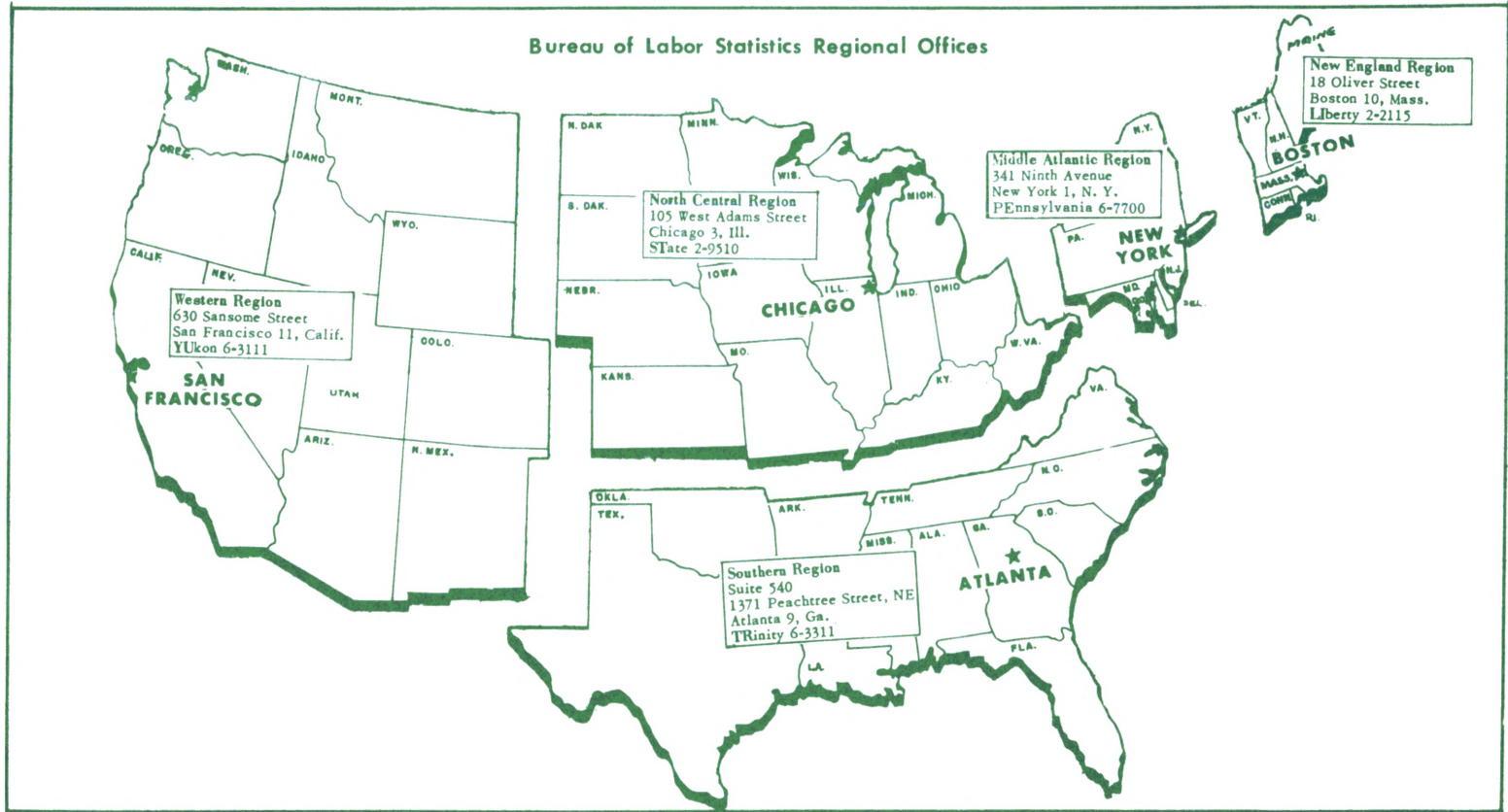
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

JANUARY 1962

Bulletin No. 1303-38

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 Marvin Glick, 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 for these items and also tabulations on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are available in previous area reports for Detroit and 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 Detroit area are also available for the machinery industries (May 1961), contract cleaning services (August 1961), and paints and varnishes (May 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—Detroit, Mich.

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 Detroit, Mich.,¹ by major industry division,² January 1962

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 -----	-	1,130	282	594,900	449,170
Manufacturing -----	100	446	99	398,200	317,680
Nonmanufacturing -----	-	684	183	196,700	131,490
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁴ -----	100	66	29	45,700	38,240
Wholesale trade -----	50	171	31	22,700	8,890
Retail trade -----	100	109	34	71,000	56,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	50	149	40	30,900	18,720
Services ⁵ -----	50	189	49	26,400	9,640

¹ The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties. 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. Detroit's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁵ 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 shown in table 3. Changes in the jobs resurveyed 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 (new series) in Detroit, Mich., January 1961 to January 1962, and January 1960 to January 1961

Industry and occupational group	Percent increases from—	
	January 1961 to January 1962	January 1960 to January 1961
All industries:		
Office clerical (men and women)	2.5	3.1
Industrial nurses (men and women)	3.3	4.4
Skilled maintenance (men)	1.9	4.4
Unskilled plant (men)	1.8	4.8
Manufacturing:		
Office clerical (men and women)	2.0	3.8
Industrial nurses (men and women)	2.3	5.3
Skilled maintenance (men)	1.9	4.5
Unskilled plant (men)	1.8	4.7

Table 3. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups (old series) in Detroit, Mich., for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Percent increases from—					
	January 1961 to January 1962	January 1960 to January 1961	January 1959 to January 1960	October 1955 to January 1959	October 1953 to October 1955	December 1951 to October 1953
All industries:						
Office clerical (women)	1.9	2.9	3.1	19.8	7.5	11.8
Industrial nurses (women)	2.8	4.4	4.1	20.2	7.9	10.2
Skilled maintenance (men)	1.9	4.3	3.0	17.0	8.3	11.0
Unskilled plant (men)	1.7	4.4	3.4	15.8	6.2	10.0
Manufacturing:						
Office clerical (women)	1.5	3.8	3.9	23.3	7.1	12.0
Industrial nurses (women)	2.3	4.9	4.0	20.7	7.9	10.1
Skilled maintenance (men)	2.0	4.3	3.1	17.2	8.1	11.1
Unskilled plant (men)	1.8	4.7	3.2	17.6	6.4	8.0

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, Detroit, Mich, January 1962)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$35.00 and under 40.00	\$40.00-45.00	\$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	\$130.00-140.00	\$140.00-150.00	\$150.00 and over		
Men																											
Clerks, accounting, class A	1,214	39.5	\$128.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	14	22	30	47	42	76	128	115	101	270	288	69			
Manufacturing	902	40.0	131.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	6	8	18	19	45	99	90	90	233	232	51			
Nonmanufacturing	312	39.0	119.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	6	16	22	29	23	31	29	25	11	37	56	18			
Public utilities ²	77	40.0	118.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	7	7	8	5	8	9	15	6	-			
Wholesale trade	137	39.5	127.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	7	10	3	15	2	16	2	17	50	9			
Clerks, accounting, class B	304	39.5	93.50	-	-	8	6	12	6	3	24	33	54	27	32	19	12	19	6	25	11	7	-	-			
Manufacturing	141	40.0	105.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	34	10	13	15	8	15	5	22	9	7	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	163	38.5	83.50	-	-	8	6	12	4	3	23	33	20	17	19	4	4	4	1	3	2	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	54	39.5	87.00	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	15	12	5	10	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-			
Finance ³	54	37.5	77.50	-	-	6	3	2	2	-	1	18	12	2	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerks, order	647	40.0	120.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	9	2	2	43	92	106	44	39	25	43	98	72	57			
Manufacturing	238	40.0	125.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	52	-	4	8	23	67	33	18			
Nonmanufacturing	409	40.0	117.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	9	2	2	19	83	54	44	35	17	20	31	39	39			
Wholesale trade	381	40.0	117.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	9	2	-	18	78	51	42	21	17	20	31	39	39			
Clerks, payroll	206	39.5	119.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	4	10	10	20	9	10	23	21	27	21	33	7			
Manufacturing	165	40.0	123.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	10	10	5	8	10	15	20	26	19	30	7			
Office boys	465	39.0	69.00	-	14	18	37	58	97	47	31	56	31	27	28	14	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	239	39.5	75.00	-	8	4	3	11	44	16	20	44	26	24	21	11	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	226	38.5	62.00	-	6	14	34	47	53	31	11	12	5	3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	46	39.5	67.50	-	-	4	-	7	18	4	2	-	-	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance ³	93	38.5	59.50	-	-	8	29	15	17	13	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services	60	37.0	63.00	-	-	-	4	24	13	5	7	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	364	40.0	123.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	6	5	33	27	89	58	35	68	20	14			
Manufacturing	278	40.0	126.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	20	13	70	53	24	61	18	14			
Nonmanufacturing	86	39.5	114.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	4	13	14	19	5	11	7	2			
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	467	40.0	102.50	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	17	35	27	39	42	58	96	65	30	27	18	2	-	-			
Manufacturing	291	40.0	108.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	8	15	22	39	75	62	27	20	14	2	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	176	39.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	13	33	19	24	20	19	21	3	3	7	4	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	28	40.0	110.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	2	3	4	-	-	-			
Finance ³	74	39.0	86.50	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	8	21	9	12	7	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	201	39.5	89.50	-	-	-	5	9	11	12	15	12	27	24	34	28	9	14	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	111	40.0	94.50	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	3	20	15	24	21	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	90	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	9	11	12	8	9	7	9	10	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Women																											
Billers, machine (billing machine)	214	39.5	77.50	-	-	4	8	12	16	27	34	18	27	14	28	16	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	96	40.0	78.50	-	-	4	1	6	5	12	13	10	17	5	9	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	118	38.5	76.50	-	-	-	7	6	11	15	21	8	10	9	19	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	52	39.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	7	9	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	161	39.5	65.50	-	6	13	19	13	30	17	16	17	17	1	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	121	39.5	61.50	-	6	13	19	13	25	5	16	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	72	40.0	56.50	-	6	10	13	13	17	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	498	39.5	88.00	-	-	-	3	15	29	64	61	47	74	41	53	29	27	13	24	14	-	4	-	-			
Manufacturing	197	40.0	97.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	33	29	45	24	24	10	13	1	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	301	39.5	82.50	-	-	-	3	15	28	63	59	33	41	12	8	5	3	11	13	-	4	-	-	-			
Finance ³	174	39.5	76.00	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	41	45	30	15	1	1	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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 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	\$ 140.00	\$ 150.00 and over		
Women—Continued																											
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,563	39.5	\$ 70.00	-	-	39	101	228	358	210	144	120	84	67	75	51	52	23	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	372	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	8	21	30	26	37	49	31	58	25	34	36	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,191	39.5	66.50	-	-	39	93	207	328	184	107	71	53	9	50	17	16	11	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	32	39.5	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	20	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	134	40.0	77.50	-	-	-	7	-	20	12	12	26	21	-	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	103	40.5	59.00	-	-	28	14	9	23	20	2	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	836	39.5	63.00	-	-	11	72	190	285	143	66	40	17	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	86	38.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	20	3	12	3	12	-	2	11	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	932	39.5	101.00	-	-	-	1	6	2	29	27	93	54	56	76	117	96	75	69	54	61	60	42	8	6	-	-
Manufacturing	354	40.0	113.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	25	42	51	31	25	36	50	38	36	7	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	578	39.5	93.00	-	-	-	1	6	2	29	27	93	46	54	51	75	45	44	18	11	22	6	1	3	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	139	39.5	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	14	9	44	24	19	9	7	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	64	40.0	108.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	14	-	1	-	7	8	6	7	13	3	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	125	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	1	6	2	9	5	41	18	8	6	-	8	3	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	112	38.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	30	12	5	12	15	4	8	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	138	38.5	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	17	16	13	24	15	9	7	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clerks, accounting, class B	1,906	39.5	74.00	-	-	7	79	96	148	218	244	322	192	141	170	87	44	76	46	27	5	3	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	390	39.5	87.00	-	-	9	-	5	18	23	46	41	47	55	21	21	35	35	27	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,516	39.0	70.50	-	-	7	70	96	143	200	221	276	151	94	115	66	23	41	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	286	39.5	82.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	30	38	50	23	73	21	8	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	171	40.0	78.50	-	-	-	-	9	1	3	71	30	21	-	17	5	1	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	524	40.0	62.00	-	-	7	70	75	96	68	70	65	29	36	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	283	38.0	70.00	-	-	-	21	29	66	46	43	12	8	32	17	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	252	38.5	69.50	-	-	-	-	9	58	72	59	30	6	3	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A ⁵	274	39.5	88.00	-	-	-	6	15	6	12	17	22	36	18	10	11	118	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	154	39.0	78.00	-	-	-	6	15	6	12	17	22	36	16	10	1	10	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	80	39.0	70.00	-	-	-	6	15	6	11	10	19	9	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B ⁵	852	39.5	63.50	-	-	18	168	67	93	174	116	86	47	17	6	11	28	12	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	174	40.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	8	9	37	42	16	8	4	7	25	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	678	39.5	59.00	-	-	18	168	67	85	165	79	44	31	9	2	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	66	38.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	7	7	2	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	73	40.0	66.50	-	-	9	-	9	17	6	11	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	162	40.5	58.00	-	-	18	20	2	23	81	10	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	268	39.0	58.00	-	-	-	51	63	51	46	28	20	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class C ⁵	635	39.5	59.50	11	-	42	25	111	111	219	66	31	4	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	151	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	109	7	16	2	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	484	39.5	57.00	11	-	42	25	109	105	110	59	15	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	50	39.5	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	11	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	91	40.0	57.50	-	-	13	-	17	17	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	205	39.0	58.00	-	-	1	7	55	64	56	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	431	40.0	72.00	1	-	21	14	33	61	46	25	28	55	57	15	11	18	19	12	5	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	141	39.5	83.00	-	-	-	-	13	8	8	2	16	44	14	5	9	9	6	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	290	40.0	67.00	1	-	21	14	33	48	38	17	26	39	13	1	6	9	10	6	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	158	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	37	23	6	20	37	11	-	6	5	-	5	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	90	40.0	53.50	1	-	21	8	27	8	8	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	863	39.5	91.00	-	-	7	11	27	30	41	66	76	115	66	46	103	74	42	50	35	22	23	29	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	533	40.0	98.50	-	-	-	1	1	12	4	22	22	87	34	37	92	47	28	44	33	21	21	27	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	330	39.0	79.00	-	-	7	10	26	18	37	44	54	28	32	9	11	27	14	6	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	72	39.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	5	17	7	11	1	9	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	93	40.0	68.00	-	-	7	4	17	9	6	17	22	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	73	38.5	83.00	-	-	-	-	3	7	12	4	10	5	3	4	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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)	\$ 35.00 and under	\$ 40.00	\$ 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	\$ 140.00	\$ 150.00	and over					
				40.00	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	140.00	150.00							
Women—Continued																															
Comptometer operators	1,255	40.0	\$86.50	-	4	10	27	50	52	71	147	102	79	141	71	135	146	149	50	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	798	40.0	93.50	-	-	-	9	9	7	23	68	49	49	102	44	109	126	133	49	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	457	39.5	75.00	-	4	10	18	41	45	48	79	53	30	39	27	26	20	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities ²	59	38.5	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	3	3	7	9	16	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade	128	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	1	1	8	9	32	15	25	15	3	4	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	136	39.5	66.00	-	4	7	14	24	17	21	16	13	5	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance ³	68	39.5	70.00	-	-	-	1	16	16	13	4	5	3	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	76	39.5	75.50	-	-	12	-	5	10	1	11	3	9	5	1	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	50	40.0	82.50	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	7	3	8	5	-	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Keypunch operators, class A ⁵	713	39.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	7	8	32	129	54	58	48	49	115	108	61	36	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	284	40.0	100.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	15	26	56	62	55	36	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	429	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	-	7	8	32	129	51	35	33	23	59	46	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ²	153	39.5	92.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	12	12	13	10	49	38	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ³	123	39.5	77.00	-	-	-	-	4	1	13	35	32	10	13	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	98	39.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	84	2	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Keypunch operators, class B ⁵	1,261	39.5	85.50	-	-	1	11	59	76	100	115	143	108	140	93	129	122	86	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	734	40.0	92.50	-	-	-	4	-	9	24	26	89	42	121	85	96	98	82	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	527	39.5	75.50	-	-	1	7	59	67	76	89	54	66	19	8	33	24	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	154	39.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	32	22	15	23	4	2	32	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	116	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	22	26	16	7	2	1	6	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	67	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	15	19	9	12	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ³	164	39.5	67.00	-	-	1	7	35	32	30	23	9	22	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office girls	265	39.5	64.50	-	5	20	62	40	46	28	3	3	17	2	2	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	64	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	3	16	1	2	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	201	39.0	57.00	-	5	20	62	40	42	27	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	56	40.0	52.50	-	5	11	26	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ³	69	39.5	53.00	-	-	9	30	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secretaries	5,789	39.5	107.50	-	-	-	-	-	44	123	83	135	262	366	412	443	497	651	697	559	282	319	175	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	3,478	40.0	116.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	16	21	68	65	182	250	505	581	577	507	218	276	169	37	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,311	38.5	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	44	119	81	119	241	298	347	261	247	146	116	120	52	64	43	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	386	39.0	103.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	9	12	21	14	39	66	52	34	29	44	2	36	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	271	40.0	102.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	33	48	19	21	26	30	22	20	6	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	276	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	13	42	41	48	31	21	33	4	1	8	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ³	694	38.5	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	24	55	24	53	101	103	106	70	80	25	27	12	3	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	684	37.0	96.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	37	20	12	63	100	123	85	61	57	29	34	23	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, general ⁵	3,044	39.5	85.00	-	-	2	29	120	234	206	299	265	306	447	248	202	363	177	136	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,791	40.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	14	74	94	104	145	124	349	190	127	298	152	112	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,253	39.5	77.00	-	-	2	29	106	160	112	195	120	182	98	58	75	65	25	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	287	39.5	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	26	12	15	29	39	62	56	15	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	283	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	32	7	10	31	102	40	15	8	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	97	40.0	68.50	-	-	2	3	6	26	17	21	8	7	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	371	39.0	66.00	-	-	-	24	95	81	59	33	31	35	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	215	39.0	73.00	-	-	-	2	5	16	8	105	38	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, senior ⁵	2,562	39.5	97.50	-	-	-	2	3	12	24	53	92	94	411	294	419	439	336	223	111	25	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,037	40.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	32	28	328	254	341	399	277	215	109	25	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	525	38.5	88.00	-	-	-	2	3	12	22	49	60	66	83	40	78	40	59	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	178	40.0	79.50	-	-	-	2	3	9	13	24	40	28	38	11	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	193	36.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	24	11	36	34	18	51	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

. 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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 35.00 and under 40.00	\$ 40.00 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	\$ 130.00 140.00	\$ 140.00 150.00 and over			
Women—Continued																											
Switchboard operators	1,016	39.5	\$80.50	-	-	10	114	61	90	38	91	72	80	92	85	84	134	47	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	387	39.5	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	25	10	30	51	40	64	102	47	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing ²	629	39.5	71.00	-	-	10	114	61	89	36	66	62	50	41	45	20	32	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	67	40.0	93.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	33	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	88	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	18	12	12	21	2	2	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	149	40.0	63.00	-	-	10	17	16	53	14	27	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	148	38.5	72.00	-	-	-	2	12	29	19	17	40	14	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	177	39.0	63.00	-	-	-	95	33	6	-	2	5	14	8	4	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	770	39.5	75.00	5	-	-	22	12	91	110	146	114	131	55	47	13	15	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	380	40.0	78.00	-	-	-	-	-	28	50	80	62	79	19	32	13	8	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing ²	390	39.5	71.50	5	-	-	22	12	63	60	66	52	52	36	15	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	39	39.0	75.50	-	-	-	4	-	1	7	2	10	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	139	39.5	72.00	-	-	-	9	-	35	7	26	19	31	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	102	38.5	70.00	-	-	-	9	-	16	28	17	14	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	76	39.0	70.00	5	-	-	9	3	5	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	71	40.0	118.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	15	17	10	4	14	1	-	-
Manufacturing	55	40.0	118.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	14	13	9	2	9	1	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	148	39.5	98.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	20	10	15	21	19	18	18	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	70	40.0	109.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	14	16	12	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	78	39.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	19	10	12	13	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	68	39.0	84.50	-	-	-	2	1	2	7	7	6	8	15	2	7	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	477	39.5	76.00	-	-	-	11	38	67	70	76	52	42	31	27	8	30	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	196	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	20	50	26	26	5	18	3	27	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	281	39.0	70.50	-	-	-	11	38	67	50	26	26	16	26	9	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	150	38.5	69.00	-	-	-	11	17	41	26	17	8	7	14	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	1,974	39.5	89.50	-	-	-	12	24	90	107	119	113	126	306	215	218	558	64	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,275	40.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	33	43	47	247	154	170	473	58	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing ²	699	39.0	80.00	-	-	-	12	24	74	94	86	70	79	59	61	48	85	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	198	39.5	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	12	13	23	26	17	32	45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	69	40.0	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	3	-	14	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	53	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	1	10	16	11	3	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	254	39.0	70.50	-	-	-	12	23	57	33	32	46	34	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	125	37.0	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	26	6	17	4	42	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	3,343	39.5	72.50	-	29	41	204	462	581	419	234	362	266	244	194	136	90	53	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,494	40.0	83.00	-	-	-	21	15	104	171	116	226	148	217	179	132	85	52	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing ²	1,849	39.0	64.00	-	29	41	183	447	477	248	118	136	118	27	15	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	140	39.0	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	33	30	17	14	24	11	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	248	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	11	33	36	26	63	65	1	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	247	40.5	59.00	-	29	22	18	50	54	44	12	5	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ³	907	38.5	60.50	-	-	19	163	234	313	111	37	25	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	307	39.0	64.50	-	-	-	2	152	44	27	26	29	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 16 at \$150 to \$160; 23 at \$160 and over.⁵ Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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 \$ 75.00	\$ 75.00 and under 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00	\$ 110.00 115.00	\$ 115.00 120.00	\$ 120.00 125.00	\$ 125.00 130.00	\$ 130.00 140.00	\$ 140.00 150.00	\$ 150.00 160.00	\$ 160.00 170.00	\$ 170.00 180.00	\$ 180.00 190.00	\$ 190.00 200.00	\$ 200.00 210.00	\$ 210.00 220.00	\$ 220.00 and over	
Men																										
Draftsmen, leader	612	40.0	\$194.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	8	5	19	64	145	127	82	117	31	
Manufacturing	568	40.0	195.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	8	4	9	40	138	126	82	116	31	
Draftsmen, senior	3,117	40.0	160.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27	73	85	55	209	439	569	591	508	278	169	86	5	2	
Manufacturing	2,756	40.0	162.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	64	52	35	180	393	520	463	496	269	163	81	-	1	
Nonmanufacturing	361	40.0	151.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	33	20	29	46	49	128	12	9	6	5	5	1	
Public utilities ²	108	39.5	139.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	26	10	16	19	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Draftsmen, junior	1,622	40.0	125.50	9	2	58	7	72	68	78	100	72	77	170	159	222	367	138	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,310	40.0	128.00	5	2	35	4	46	48	40	66	43	76	130	146	205	321	120	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	312	40.0	114.50	4	-	23	3	26	20	38	34	29	1	40	13	17	46	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	46	39.0	110.00	1	-	1	2	2	2	6	14	14	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	261	40.0	114.50	3	-	23	2	24	18	32	20	15	-	40	12	12	42	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tracers	124	40.0	88.50	³ 32	-	7	4	19	26	19	11	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	419	40.0	109.50	-	9	2	17	12	36	57	75	83	52	54	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	370	40.0	110.50	-	3	1	9	10	28	51	71	80	47	54	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 9 at \$50 to \$55; 6 at \$55 to \$60; 6 at \$60 to \$65; 4 at \$65 to \$70; 7 at \$70 to \$75.

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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)	224	\$77.50	Clerks, file, class C ⁴	639	\$59.50	Office boys and girls	730	\$67.50
Manufacturing	96	78.50	Manufacturing	152	66.00	Manufacturing	303	78.00
Nonmanufacturing	128	77.00	Nonmanufacturing	487	57.00	Nonmanufacturing	427	59.50
Public utilities ²	62	83.00	Public utilities ²	51	70.50	Public utilities ²	106	65.00
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	161	65.50	Wholesale trade	91	57.50	Retail trade	71	53.00
Nonmanufacturing	121	61.50	Finance ³	207	58.00	Finance ³	162	57.00
Retail trade	72	56.50	Clerks, order	1,078	101.00	Services	60	63.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	500	88.50	Manufacturing	379	109.50	Secretaries	5,816	107.50
Manufacturing	198	97.50	Nonmanufacturing	699	96.50	Manufacturing	3,492	116.00
Nonmanufacturing	302	82.50	Wholesale trade	539	104.50	Nonmanufacturing	2,324	95.00
Finance ³	174	76.00	Retail trade	90	53.50	Public utilities ²	395	103.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,581	70.00	Clerks, payroll	1,069	96.50	Wholesale trade	271	102.00
Manufacturing	372	82.00	Manufacturing	698	104.00	Retail trade	276	87.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,209	66.50	Nonmanufacturing	371	82.00	Finance ³	694	89.00
Public utilities ²	33	88.50	Public utilities ²	92	90.00	Services	688	96.00
Wholesale trade	135	77.50	Wholesale trade	60	88.50	Stenographers, general ⁴	3,054	85.00
Retail trade	103	59.00	Retail trade	93	68.00	Manufacturing	1,797	90.50
Finance ³	843	63.00	Finance ³	50	82.00	Nonmanufacturing	1,257	77.00
Services	95	81.50	Services	76	83.50	Public utilities ²	287	90.50
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,146	116.50	Comptometer operators	1,262	87.00	Wholesale trade	287	84.00
Manufacturing	1,256	126.00	Manufacturing	803	93.50	Retail trade	97	68.50
Nonmanufacturing	890	102.50	Nonmanufacturing	459	75.50	Finance ³	371	66.00
Public utilities ²	216	106.50	Public utilities ²	59	89.50	Services	215	73.00
Wholesale trade	201	121.00	Wholesale trade	128	85.00	Stenographers, senior ⁴	2,562	97.50
Retail trade	155	88.50	Retail trade	136	56.00	Manufacturing	2,037	100.00
Finance ³	137	92.00	Finance ³	70	70.50	Nonmanufacturing	525	88.00
Services	181	97.00	Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	110	75.00	Finance ³	178	79.50
Clerks, accounting, class B	2,210	76.50	Manufacturing	63	83.00	Services	193	86.00
Manufacturing	531	91.50	Keypunch operators, class A ⁴	721	89.00	Switchboard operators	1,021	80.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,679	72.00	Manufacturing	292	100.00	Manufacturing	387	95.00
Public utilities ²	306	83.00	Nonmanufacturing	429	82.00	Nonmanufacturing	634	71.50
Wholesale trade	225	80.50	Public utilities ²	153	92.50	Public utilities ²	72	93.50
Retail trade	528	62.00	Finance ³	123	77.00	Wholesale trade	88	83.50
Finance ³	337	71.50	Services	98	73.50	Retail trade	149	63.00
Services	283	71.50	Keypunch operators, class B ⁴	1,265	85.50	Finance ³	148	72.00
Clerks, file, class A ⁴	309	89.00	Manufacturing	738	92.50	Services	177	63.00
Nonmanufacturing	161	78.50	Nonmanufacturing	527	75.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists	771	75.00
Finance ³	84	70.50	Public utilities ²	154	82.00	Manufacturing	380	78.00
Clerks, file, class B ⁴	864	63.50	Wholesale trade	116	85.00	Nonmanufacturing	391	72.00
Manufacturing	180	80.50	Retail trade	67	67.00	Public utilities ²	40	75.50
Nonmanufacturing	684	59.50	Finance ³	164	67.00	Wholesale trade	139	72.00
Public utilities ²	70	73.00	Clerks, file, class C ⁴	639	\$59.50	Finance ³	102	70.00
Wholesale trade	73	66.50	Manufacturing	152	66.00	Services	76	70.00
Retail trade	162	58.00	Nonmanufacturing	487	57.00			
Finance ³	270	58.00	Public utilities ²	51	70.50			
			Wholesale trade	91	57.50			
			Finance ³	207	58.00			
			Clerks, order	1,078	101.00			
			Manufacturing	379	109.50			
			Nonmanufacturing	699	96.50			
			Wholesale trade	539	104.50			
			Retail trade	90	53.50			
			Clerks, payroll	1,069	96.50			
			Manufacturing	698	104.00			
			Nonmanufacturing	371	82.00			
			Public utilities ²	92	90.00			
			Wholesale trade	60	88.50			
			Retail trade	93	68.00			
			Finance ³	50	82.00			
			Services	76	83.50			
			Comptometer operators	1,262	87.00			
			Manufacturing	803	93.50			
			Nonmanufacturing	459	75.50			
			Public utilities ²	59	89.50			
			Wholesale trade	128	85.00			
			Retail trade	136	56.00			
			Finance ³	70	70.50			
			Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	110	75.00			
			Manufacturing	63	83.00			
			Keypunch operators, class A ⁴	721	89.00			
			Manufacturing	292	100.00			
			Nonmanufacturing	429	82.00			
			Public utilities ²	153	92.50			
			Finance ³	123	77.00			
			Services	98	73.50			
			Keypunch operators, class B ⁴	1,265	85.50			
			Manufacturing	738	92.50			
			Nonmanufacturing	527	75.50			
			Public utilities ²	154	82.00			
			Wholesale trade	116	85.00			
			Retail trade	67	67.00			
			Finance ³	164	67.00			

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly ¹ earnings (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly ¹ earnings (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly ¹ earnings (Standard)
<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Professional and technical occupations</u>		
Typing-machine operators, class A -----	435	\$ 122.50	Typists, class A -----	1,994	\$ 89.50	Draftsmen, leader -----	612	\$ 194.00
Manufacturing -----	333	125.00	Manufacturing -----	1,293	94.50	Manufacturing -----	568	195.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	102	115.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	701	80.00 ²			
Typing-machine operators, class B -----	615	101.50	Public utilities ² -----	199	88.50	Draftsmen, senior -----	3,189	161.00
Manufacturing -----	361	108.00	Wholesale trade -----	69	95.00	Manufacturing -----	2,828	162.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	254	92.00	Retail trade -----	53	72.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	361	151.50
Public utilities ² -----	51	104.50	Finance ³ -----	254	70.50	Public utilities ² -----	108	139.50
Finance ³ -----	104	86.00	Services -----	126	81.50			
Typing-machine operators, class C -----	269	88.50	Typists, class B -----	3,372	72.50	Draftsmen, junior -----	1,632	125.50
Manufacturing -----	147	94.50	Manufacturing -----	1,505	83.00	Manufacturing -----	1,312	128.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	122	81.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	1,867	64.00	Nonmanufacturing ² -----	320	114.00
Public utilities ² -----	50	93.00	Public utilities ² -----	141	74.00	Public utilities ² -----	46	110.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general -----	478	76.00	Wholesale trade -----	260	74.50	Services -----	269	114.00
Manufacturing -----	197	84.00	Retail trade -----	247	59.00	Nurses, industrial (registered) -----	441	110.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	281	70.50	Finance ³ -----	912	60.50	Manufacturing -----	392	111.00
Finance ³ -----	150	69.00	Services -----	307	64.50	Tracers -----	124	88.50

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																									
			Under \$1.70	\$1.70 and under 1.80	\$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	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$3.80	\$3.90	\$4.00	\$4.10
Carpenters, maintenance	875	\$ 3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	31	10	9	37	6	8	31	252	435	3	22	9	-	15	-	5	-	-
Manufacturing	691	3.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	4	1	198	431	2	22	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	184	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	29	10	8	31	2	7	12	54	4	1	-	9	-	10	-	5	-	
Public utilities ²	65	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	5	10	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance	3,319	3.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	9	17	14	4	106	42	259	396	1149	1054	159	13	14	6	-	61	
Manufacturing	3,112	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	98	37	249	392	1135	1052	60	12	14	-	-	58	
Nonmanufacturing	207	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	8	13	14	4	8	5	10	4	14	2	99	1	-	6	-	3	
Engineers, stationary	725	3.25	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	7	24	27	1	28	66	9	17	72	121	53	49	161	17	2	10	5	7	37
Manufacturing	561	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	56	4	3	58	118	51	40	145	12	-	10	5	7	37
Nonmanufacturing	164	2.85	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	7	24	27	1	13	10	5	14	14	3	2	9	16	5	2	-	-	-	
Services	62	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	24	-	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler	799	3.05	4	3	1	-	17	11	8	37	2	57	21	27	29	39	43	38	162	262	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	721	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	37	-	55	21	21	25	22	43	38	154	262	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	78	2.52	4	3	1	-	17	3	8	-	2	2	-	6	4	17	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, maintenance trades	868	2.62	8	1	-	-	-	6	7	21	209	180	199	148	14	23	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	799	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	209	165	188	144	8	23	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	69	2.41	3	1	-	-	-	1	6	17	-	15	11	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	28	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	3,066	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	89	96	706	376	1242	482	40	13	-	4	-	
Manufacturing	3,065	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	89	96	706	376	1242	482	40	13	-	4	-	
Machinists, maintenance	1,136	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	37	59	340	82	513	1	-	30	-	54	1	
Manufacturing	1,103	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	35	58	340	56	513	1	-	30	-	54	1	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	1,513	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	53	56	38	22	44	176	525	224	315	32	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	764	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	8	-	9	30	279	105	275	15	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	749	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	45	40	30	22	35	146	246	119	40	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	513	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	13	13	29	136	202	76	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	147	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	28	6	-	-	2	44	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	61	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	5	1	3	6	5	-	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance	2,948	3.31	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	2	76	15	37	58	78	172	182	219	92	1651	309	-	26	5	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,766	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	76	12	30	49	46	148	182	219	92	1648	216	-	26	5	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	182	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	-	3	7	9	32	24	-	-	-	3	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights	3,856	3.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	6	16	144	520	1136	1946	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	3,848	3.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	6	16	144	519	1129	1946	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers	934	2.69	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	20	16	68	321	383	81	18	4	12	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	929	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	16	68	321	383	81	18	4	12	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance	709	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	23	3	7	19	5	104	58	60	348	4	1	52	6	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	539	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	54	54	60	347	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	170	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	17	3	7	10	5	50	4	-	-	1	-	52	1	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	77	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	17	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pipefitters, maintenance	2,106	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	4	71	324	938	629	52	69	-	-	-	8	-	
Manufacturing	2,018	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	65	322	936	628	48	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	
Plumbers, maintenance	59	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	-	6	1	5	8	4	8	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	396	3.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	14	229	141	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	382	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	229	141	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers	5,033	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	42	-	107	180	312	1013	2933	408	-	21	-	-	
Manufacturing	5,032	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	42	-	107	180	312	1013	2932	408	-	21	-	-	

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 \$1.60 to \$1.70.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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)	180	\$ 1.85	-	-	12	16	13	9	3	54	2	2	-	-	2	-	7	59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	84	1.49	-	-	12	16	13	9	3	18	2	2	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	597	1.30	12	96	50	71	153	186	5	14	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	597	1.30	12	96	50	71	153	186	5	14	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	204	1.13	12	96	32	20	25	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	122	1.32	-	-	18	-	102	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guards	2,501	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	28	23	28	10	61	68	53	229	627	159	1073	121	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,208	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	29	15	50	174	601	158	1046	121	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	293	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	28	23	22	7	32	53	3	55	26	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ³	73	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	-	3	22	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	178	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	25	19	16	5	11	53	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	9,521	2.20	54	52	203	205	240	456	304	520	161	120	124	336	187	240	683	3661	1639	108	189	7	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	6,769	2.43	-	-	-	-	18	20	22	102	11	44	36	80	101	217	662	3542	1602	102	174	4	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,752	1.62	54	52	203	205	222	436	282	418	150	76	88	256	86	23	21	119	37	6	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ³	338	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	7	18	157	35	4	19	61	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	152	1.96	-	-	9	6	18	7	5	18	4	17	6	-	6	2	52	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	1,094	1.46	36	40	79	150	135	322	81	77	30	25	19	64	21	1	6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	565	1.65	-	-	6	26	74	97	206	87	31	17	6	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	603	1.52	18	12	124	40	55	22	90	127	14	9	17	23	18	9	-	9	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	1,509	1.57	-	34	72	28	367	587	83	17	11	5	32	28	9	54	73	24	53	24	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	346	2.07	-	-	-	-	72	21	9	9	5	30	3	9	51	49	24	53	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,163	1.43	-	34	72	28	367	515	62	8	2	-	2	25	-	3	24	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ³	43	2.05	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	160	1.27	-	20	45	9	41	31	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance ⁴	790	1.38	-	-	16	15	311	435	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	147	1.55	-	14	11	4	15	41	39	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling	10,290	2.48	-	50	56	85	54	38	62	27	32	108	186	621	497	216	169	1963	2737	1773	107	624	749	129	-	-	-	7	-	
Manufacturing	6,935	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	53	179	224	81	139	111	1697	2324	1725	57	129	77	127	-	-	-	7	-		
Nonmanufacturing	3,355	2.38	-	50	56	85	54	38	62	25	29	55	7	397	416	3	77	58	266	413	48	50	495	672	2	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ³	1,253	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	322	346	13	29	145	25	41	96	42	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,099	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	900	1.92	-	44	50	85	54	38	62	25	9	35	6	74	67	46	19	120	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Order fillers	2,777	2.46	-	-	15	-	45	3	11	5	4	136	45	187	142	59	188	118	563	614	425	202	-	-	-	-	15	-		
Manufacturing	1,201	2.61	-	-	15	-	45	3	11	5	4	136	45	184	142	30	79	83	339	91	415	117	-	-	-	-	15	-		
Nonmanufacturing	1,576	2.35	-	-	15	-	45	3	11	5	4	136	45	184	142	30	79	35	224	523	10	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	1,097	2.33	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	135	45	157	86	15	61	35	148	284	10	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	406	2.38	-	-	15	-	3	3	11	5	4	1	-	27	56	15	18	-	75	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,583	\$2.46	-	-	17	-	-	15	59	9	2	29	13	13	12	25	227	107	712	197	25	43	-	73	-	-	-	5	
Manufacturing -----	1,283	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	225	34	624	197	25	30	-	73	-	-	-	5		
Nonmanufacturing -----	300	2.22	-	-	17	-	-	15	5	9	2	29	13	13	12	9	2	73	88	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	267	2.27	-	-	14	-	-	7	-	7	-	27	13	13	12	-	-	73	88	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-		
Packers, shipping (women) -----	429	2.26	-	4	31	-	13	10	9	-	-	25	-	-	-	19	13	261	15	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	359	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	16	13	261	15	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	70	1.32	-	4	31	-	13	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Receiving clerks -----	592	2.61	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	3	5	9	1	13	5	20	20	73	30	66	274	25	6	6	18	-	6		
Manufacturing -----	433	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	45	23	53	265	6	4	5	16	-			
Nonmanufacturing -----	159	2.38	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	3	5	9	-	13	5	5	20	28	7	13	9	19	2	1	2	-			
Wholesale trade -----	77	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	1	-	9	17	-	7	-	18	1	1	2	-			
Shipping clerks -----	709	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	9	19	40	34	9	9	42	436	21	19	1	61	-	-			
Manufacturing -----	569	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	10	10	8	4	36	428	8	13	1	42	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing -----	140	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	1	18	30	24	1	5	6	8	13	6	-	19	-	-			
Wholesale trade -----	68	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	23	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	18	-	-			
Retail trade -----	68	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	1	6	30	1	1	5	6	8	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	1,599	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	38	16	19	38	43	569	640	100	39	21	63	-	1	9			
Manufacturing -----	1,333	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	43	511	624	34	17	13	63	-	-	3			
Nonmanufacturing -----	266	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	38	16	3	29	-	58	16	66	22	8	-	-	1	6			
Public utilities ³ -----	108	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	1	11	58	14	8	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade -----	103	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	-	8	-	40	2	5	1	-	-	-	1	6			
Truckdrivers ⁵ -----	6,731	2.81	-	-	-	-	9	28	1	5	7	9	46	125	137	57	153	468	952	793	1127	713	1780	90	-	231			
Manufacturing -----	2,510	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	31	54	150	515	686	685	71	56	-	-	231			
Nonmanufacturing -----	4,221	2.81	-	-	-	-	9	28	1	5	7	9	46	109	122	26	99	318	437	107	442	642	1724	90	-	-			
Public utilities ³ -----	1,857	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	18	163	121	16	9	9	1512	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade -----	1,384	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	9	99	100	-	-	112	295	6	134	530	2	90	-	-			
Retail trade -----	819	2.73	-	-	-	-	9	16	-	-	-	8	37	1	12	18	81	15	12	5	299	96	210	-	-	-			
Services -----	139	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	7	-	-	28	9	80	-	7	-	-	-	-			
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) -----	219	2.40	-	-	-	-	9	14	1	5	7	1	7	25	7	11	17	11	36	22	46	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing -----	78	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	5	25	22	10	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing -----	141	2.30	-	-	-	-	9	14	1	5	7	1	7	9	7	11	17	6	11	-	36	-	-	-	-	-			
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) -----	1,641	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	39	100	41	42	107	403	260	42	226	24	112	-	-	231			
Manufacturing -----	892	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	31	25	123	211	41	215	-	12	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing -----	749	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	39	100	38	11	82	280	49	1	11	24	100	-	-	-			
Public utilities ³ -----	274	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	129	41	-	-	-	100	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade -----	237	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	9	99	35	-	-	108	8	-	4	17	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade -----	153	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	30	1	-	11	81	15	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-			

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, Detroit, Mich., January 1962)

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	
Truckdrivers:⁵—Continued																														
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	3,429	\$2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	77	-	3	41	382	491	264	477	1596	90	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	723	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	8	463	132	57	44	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	2,706	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	77	-	-	25	374	28	132	420	1552	90	-	-	-		
Public utilities ³	1,468	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	78	16	-	9	1340	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	862	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	284	6	94	321	2	90	-	-	-		
Retail trade	370	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	38	90	210	-	-	-		
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	161	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	10	-	27	9	9	46	48	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	54	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	10	-	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	107	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	46	48	-	-	-	-		
Truckers, power (forklift)	4,816	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	58	86	16	48	1429	2604	396	24	24	101	-	14	1	-		
Manufacturing	4,466	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	28	64	16	48	1374	2498	309	24	-	77	-	14	1	-		
Nonmanufacturing	350	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	30	22	-	-	55	106	87	-	24	24	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade	198	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	38	47	59	-	24	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade	111	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	59	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	474	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	2	124	2	18	227	13	-	4	2	-	13	-	762		
Manufacturing	340	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	18	227	5	-	4	2	-	13	-	62		
Watchmen	912	1.57	-	2	62	13	104	465	44	18	28	22	17	50	-	11	4	28	20	-	7	6	-	11	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	166	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	14	18	17	48	-	-	-	12	20	-	7	4	-	11	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	746	1.45	-	2	62	13	104	465	29	18	14	4	-	2	-	11	4	16	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	644	1.43	-	-	43	9	98	450	7	13	2	-	-	2	-	9	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.⁶ All workers were at \$3.40 to \$3.50.⁷ Workers were distributed as follows: 43 at \$3.40 to \$3.50; 14 at \$3.60 to \$3.70; 5 at \$3.70 to \$3.80.

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.