

# Occupational Wage Survey

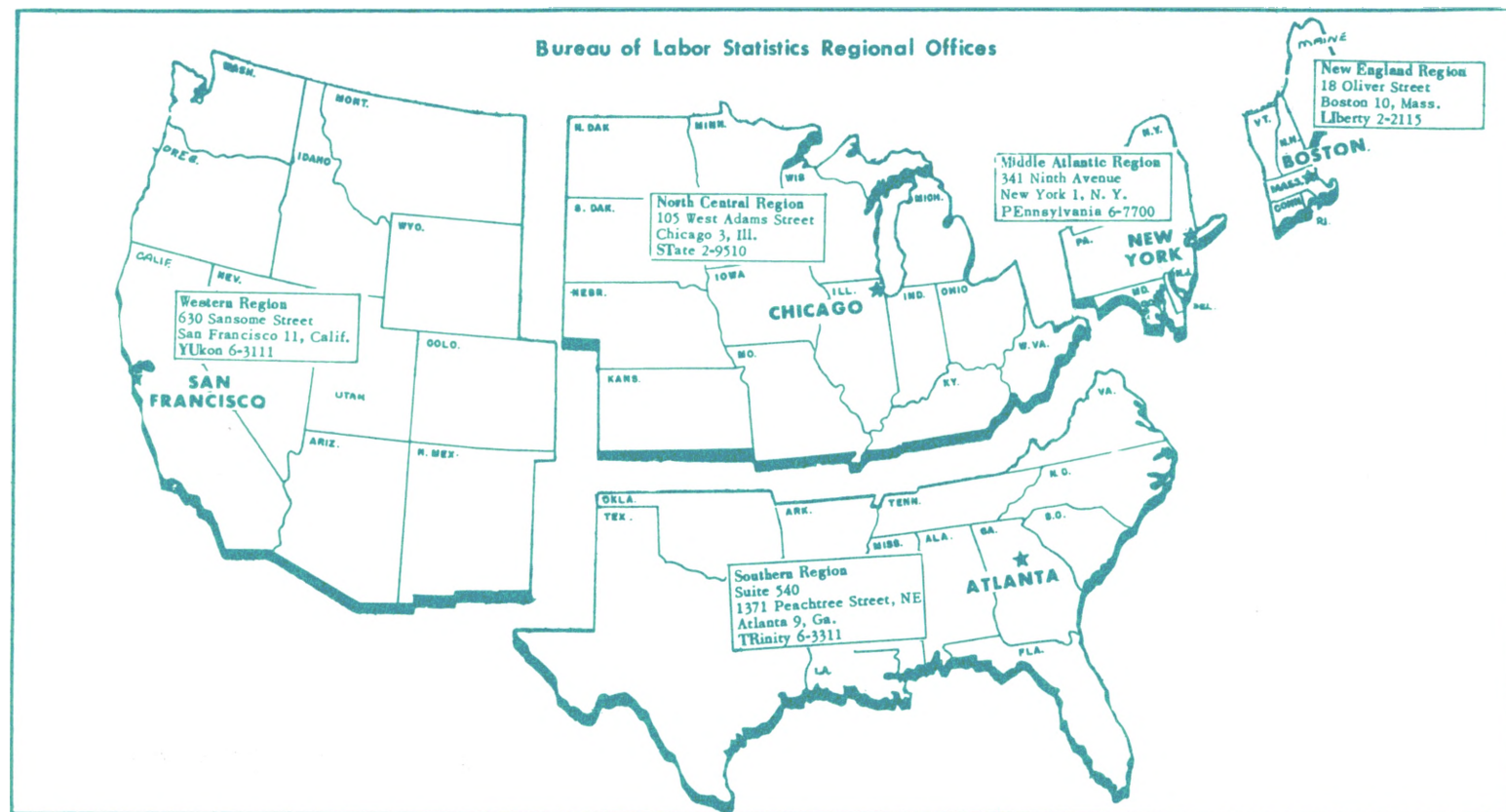
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

**APRIL 1962**

**Bulletin No. 1303-64**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
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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 occupational earnings data and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report furnishing trend data and average earnings is released within a month of the completion of each study. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the preliminary report.

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

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

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\* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in previous area reports for Chicago 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 provisions in the Chicago area are also available for contract cleaning services (August 1961), life insurance (July 1961), machinery industries (May 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—Chicago, Ill.

## Introduction

This area is 1 of 82 labor markets in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an area-wide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists<sup>1</sup> to 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.

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

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

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

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

### Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The concept "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers performing clerical or related functions, and excludes administrative, executive, and professional personnel. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative,

executive, and professional employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but are included as plantworkers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,<sup>2</sup> presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented in terms of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used. In establishments in which some late-shift hours are paid at normal rates, a differential was recorded only if it applied to a majority of the shift hours.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented in terms of establishments with formal minimum salary policies.

The scheduled hours (table B-3) of a majority of the first-shift workers in an establishment are tabulated as applying to all of the plant or office workers of that establishment. Paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans (tables B-4 through B-6) are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed. Sums of individual items in tables B-3 through B-6 may not equal totals because of rounding.

The first part of the paid holidays table (table B-4) presents the number of whole and half holidays actually provided. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time.

The summary of vacation plans (table B-5) is limited to formal policies, excluding informal arrangements whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer. Separate estimates are provided according to employer practice in computing vacation payments, such as time payments, percent of annual earnings, or flat-sum amounts. However, in the tabulations of vacation pay, payments not on a time basis were so converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

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

Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6) for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excepting only legal requirements such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those provided through a union fund or paid directly by the employer out of current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose. Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance.

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,<sup>3</sup> plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans<sup>4</sup> which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are presented according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans which provide either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

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

<sup>3</sup> The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

<sup>4</sup> An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave that could be expected by each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick-leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.



Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Chicago, Ill.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division,<sup>2</sup> April 1962

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study <sup>3</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total <sup>4</sup>	Office	Plant	Total <sup>4</sup>
All divisions	-	3,133	475	1,082,500	252,200	627,600	537,870
Manufacturing	100	1,310	185	565,300	91,200	386,500	245,140
Nonmanufacturing	-	1,823	290	517,200	161,000	241,100	292,730
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>5</sup>	100	165	49	133,800	32,100	64,800	103,750
Wholesale trade	50	593	65	83,800	28,400	39,800	20,600
Retail trade	100	191	48	131,700	27,100	89,700	100,070
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	373	51	89,900	58,100	67,200	41,130
Services <sup>7</sup>	50	501	77	78,000	15,300	39,600	27,180

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

<sup>2</sup> The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. Major changes from the earlier edition (used in 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.

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

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

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

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

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

### Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

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

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the percents of change relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The percentages are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. The office clerical data are based on men and women in the following 19 jobs: Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B; clerks, accounting, class A and B; clerks, file, class A, B, and C; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; Comptometer operators; keypunch operators, class A and B; office boys and girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; stenographers, senior; switchboard operators; tabulating-machine operators, class B; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on men and women industrial nurses. Men in the following 8 skilled maintenance jobs and 2 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; painters; pipefitters; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; and laborers, material handling.

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

aries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average employment in the job during the period surveyed in 1961. These weighted earnings for individual occupations were then totaled to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for the one year to the aggregate for the other year was computed and the difference between the result and 100 is the percent of change from the one period to the other.

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Chicago, Ill., April 1961 to April 1962 and April 1960 to April 1961

Industry and occupational group	April 1961 to April 1962	April 1960 to April 1961
All industries:		
Office clerical (men and women) -----	3.2	2.3
Industrial nurses (men and women) -----	3.0	3.1
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	3.5	3.6
Unskilled plant (men) -----	2.5	3.7
Manufacturing:		
Office clerical (men and women) -----	3.0	3.1
Industrial nurses (men and women) -----	3.6	3.1
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	3.4	3.3
Unskilled plant (men) -----	3.2	3.3

Table 3. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Chicago, Ill., April 1962 and April 1961, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes March 1953=100		Percents of increase—								
	April 1962	April 1961	April 1961 to April 1962	April 1960 to April 1961	April 1959 to April 1960	April 1958 to April 1959	April 1957 to April 1958	April 1956 to April 1957	April 1955 to April 1956	March 1954 to April 1955	March 1953 to March 1954
All industries:											
Office clerical (women) -----	141.2	137.1	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.6	5.8
Industrial nurses (women) -----	148.5	144.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.9
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	147.3	142.3	3.5	3.6	2.8	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.3	6.3
Unskilled plant (men) -----	142.5	139.0	2.5	3.9	2.5	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.6	3.5	5.7
Manufacturing:											
Office clerical (women) -----	143.1	138.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	5.5	5.4	4.2	3.4	6.2
Industrial nurses (women) -----	149.2	144.8	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.9
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	146.8	141.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	3.1	5.8
Unskilled plant (men) -----	141.6	137.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	2.7	4.8

## 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, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																											
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$50.00	\$50.00 and under \$55.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$150.00	\$150.00 and over					
Men																															
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,386	39.0	\$110.00	-	-	-	1	7	5	19	65	157	211	144	248	354	325	168	199	177	146	76	40	11	33						
Manufacturing	957	39.0	113.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	57	52	57	91	122	148	97	103	81	41	24	34	8	26						
Nonmanufacturing	1,429	38.5	108.00	-	-	-	1	7	1	13	59	100	159	87	157	232	177	71	96	96	105	52	6	3	7						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	285	39.5	113.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	30	56	100	26	19	15	11	4	1	2	6						
Wholesale trade	506	39.0	113.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	19	65	30	92	23	18	45	37	93	42	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	352	37.0	101.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	41	35	69	21	26	64	10	12	11	39	-	6	5	1	-						
Clerks, accounting, class B	1,329	39.0	90.00	-	-	26	30	73	42	85	213	126	190	216	164	66	57	22	8	5	3	3	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	413	38.5	91.00	-	-	6	3	13	17	31	76	37	36	108	33	27	6	5	6	3	3	3	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	916	39.5	89.50	-	-	20	27	60	25	54	137	89	154	108	131	39	51	17	2	2	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	305	40.0	100.50	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	-	10	70	28	93	28	47	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	305	40.0	87.00	-	-	-	8	18	1	17	84	39	54	50	24	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	228	38.0	80.50	-	-	14	14	34	10	22	45	34	15	28	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Clerks, file, class B <sup>4</sup>	169	39.0	76.00	-	-	-	36	26	38	9	8	20	23	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	141	39.0	77.00	-	-	-	36	17	24	6	6	20	23	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Clerks, order	2,400	39.5	110.00	-	-	-	1	19	23	49	125	128	279	128	213	274	135	161	135	184	155	90	60	7	91						
Manufacturing	593	39.5	107.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	25	120	24	84	115	15	59	45	12	11	2	14	2	33						
Nonmanufacturing	1,807	40.0	111.00	-	-	-	1	19	23	25	117	103	159	104	129	159	120	102	233	172	144	88	46	5	58						
Wholesale trade	1,553	40.0	113.50	-	-	-	1	18	1	15	80	82	142	79	90	127	114	86	221	156	144	88	46	5	58						
Retail trade	221	40.0	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	25	21	17	11	34	32	6	16	12	16	-	-	-	-	-						
Clerks, payroll	403	39.5	99.00	-	-	-	1	17	28	10	11	47	45	39	47	64	16	28	24	14	7	2	1	2	-						
Manufacturing	290	39.5	97.50	-	-	-	-	16	26	8	8	45	41	25	10	38	10	24	19	13	5	-	-	2	-						
Nonmanufacturing	113	39.5	103.00	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	14	37	26	6	4	5	1	2	2	1	-	-						
Office boys	1,761	38.0	66.00	38	160	279	461	253	181	210	105	61	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	435	38.5	66.50	1	15	57	138	61	80	49	14	13	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	1,326	38.0	65.50	37	145	222	323	192	101	161	91	48	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	147	39.0	73.50	-	-	25	30	7	2	22	42	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	215	39.0	69.00	-	27	4	49	31	39	33	10	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade	107	39.5	68.50	-	3	4	21	34	28	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	603	37.0	64.00	17	59	142	167	86	25	82	16	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Services	254	37.5	60.50	20	56	47	56	34	7	19	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Secretaries	120	39.5	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	1	7	8	11	22	13	5	10	21	4	1	5						
Nonmanufacturing	104	39.5	121.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	7	8	4	16	12	4	10	21	4	1	5						
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	981	39.0	111.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	36	91	97	127	124	105	60	99	51	48	51	23	14	21						
Manufacturing	393	39.5	111.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	33	17	43	70	41	35	51	30	20	10	2	2	6						
Nonmanufacturing	588	38.5	112.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	58	80	84	54	64	25	48	21	28	41	21	12	15						
Wholesale trade	152	39.5	124.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	18	3	11	13	23	7	13	28	10	12	4						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	245	37.0	104.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	49	50	38	38	23	1	15	1	4	1	-	-	10						
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	1,405	39.0	94.50	-	-	-	1	27	80	90	108	209	180	233	165	146	59	44	56	3	4	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	475	39.0	98.00	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	47	67	60	81	71	73	18	23	17	3	3	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	930	38.5	92.50	-	-	-	-	27	76	83	61	142	120	152	94	73	41	21	39	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	181	39.5	101.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	6	7	14	51	21	9	16	9	30	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	193	39.0	92.00	-	-	-	-	3	21	17	8	18	40	33	24	22	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Retail trade	102	39.5	91.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	20	9	14	10	13	11	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	384	38.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	23	32	32	35	95	47	34	31	23	15	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	596	39.0	82.00	-	-	5	20	66	95	78	71	98	65	61	25	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	171	39.0	82.00	-	-	-	-	19	18	37	29	41	14	5	7	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	425	39.0	82.50	-	-	5	20	47	77	41	42	57	51	56	18	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Finance <sup>3</sup>	191	38.5	80.50	-	-	2	17	39	23	22	14	16	12	33	10	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						

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, Chicago, Ill., April 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 \$50.00	\$50.00 and under \$55.00	\$55.00 and under \$60.00	\$60.00 and under \$65.00	\$65.00 and under \$70.00	\$70.00 and under \$75.00	\$75.00 and under \$80.00	\$80.00 and under \$85.00	\$85.00 and under \$90.00	\$90.00 and under \$95.00	\$95.00 and under \$100.00	\$100.00 and under \$105.00	\$105.00 and under \$110.00	\$110.00 and under \$115.00	\$115.00 and under \$120.00	\$120.00 and under \$125.00	\$125.00 and under \$130.00	\$130.00 and under \$135.00	\$135.00 and under \$140.00	\$140.00 and under \$145.00	\$145.00 and under \$150.00	\$150.00 and over						
Women																															
Billers, machine (billing machine)	1,163	39.5	\$78.50	-	6	65	48	93	246	205	163	92	129	85	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	510	39.5	76.50	-	-	24	20	75	125	85	51	54	47	25	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	653	39.5	79.50	-	6	41	28	24	121	120	112	38	82	60	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	214	40.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	11	44	33	12	22	51	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	369	39.5	79.00	-	-	22	17	5	70	80	93	14	30	19	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	354	39.0	72.00	-	14	28	31	122	32	13	75	-	19	14	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	336	39.0	71.50	-	14	28	25	122	32	13	68	-	18	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	195	40.0	66.50	-	8	16	15	109	27	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	947	39.0	90.50	-	-	1	3	9	44	105	100	185	221	49	89	78	10	50	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	440	39.5	89.50	-	-	-	-	6	8	40	62	103	126	8	24	59	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	507	38.5	91.00	-	-	-	3	3	36	65	38	82	95	41	65	19	8	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	243	39.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	32	20	19	31	46	28	48	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	121	39.5	85.50	-	-	1	3	3	3	27	4	34	28	-	9	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	3,710	38.5	77.00	-	7	120	278	377	729	940	446	310	291	135	57	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	660	39.0	85.50	-	-	1	20	5	40	138	77	113	144	70	32	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	3,050	38.5	75.00	-	7	119	258	372	689	802	369	197	147	65	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	549	39.5	76.00	-	-	19	56	75	52	128	112	68	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	284	40.0	72.00	-	6	21	52	53	25	55	36	14	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	2,015	37.5	75.00	-	1	79	149	235	596	561	175	90	48	58	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	158	37.5	81.00	-	-	-	1	9	13	55	26	17	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class A	2,560	38.5	96.00	-	-	15	9	52	98	212	277	308	408	279	408	231	219	162	113	25	5	29	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,019	39.0	98.00	-	-	-	1	24	34	63	73	72	172	133	125	36	103	94	67	7	3	5	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,841	38.5	95.00	-	-	15	8	28	64	149	204	236	236	146	283	195	116	68	46	18	2	24	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	318	39.5	102.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	23	38	24	110	55	19	4	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	427	39.5	98.00	-	-	-	-	6	26	26	36	12	88	20	68	45	20	46	1	10	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	181	40.0	91.50	-	-	-	2	2	-	24	41	25	27	16	6	14	16	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	676	37.5	90.00	-	-	6	10	34	92	91	150	63	54	75	63	25	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	239	37.5	95.50	-	-	15	-	10	3	7	21	26	20	32	24	18	36	10	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class B	5,485	39.0	76.50	10	35	177	420	954	836	972	796	553	317	230	98	62	13	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,070	38.5	78.50	-	-	-	127	406	254	366	303	275	159	95	40	28	7	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	3,415	39.0	75.50	10	35	177	293	548	582	606	493	278	158	135	58	34	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	496	40.0	86.50	-	-	1	30	49	43	29	54	52	84	85	37	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	896	39.5	78.50	-	-	-	23	95	147	260	182	112	43	26	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	765	39.5	71.50	10	33	47	82	102	213	123	89	35	14	7	4	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	888	37.5	71.00	-	2	102	112	242	126	136	104	50	3	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	370	38.0	74.50	-	-	27	46	60	53	58	64	29	14	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class A <sup>4</sup>	1,396	38.5	77.50	-	1	55	147	202	259	264	147	75	104	58	37	10	7	3	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	444	39.0	78.00	-	-	28	42	39	67	102	49	34	50	18	6	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	952	38.0	77.50	-	1	27	105	163	192	162	98	41	54	40	31	6	5	2	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	143	39.0	79.00	-	-	-	28	3	31	10	26	2	23	9	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	513	38.0	76.00	-	1	26	41	98	119	116	40	15	16	18	1	2	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	226	37.0	77.50	-	-	-	20	61	34	30	29	20	13	4	12	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B <sup>4</sup>	4,630	38.5	65.50	143	413	686	1190	831	595	410	190	102	37	21	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,063	39.0	67.50	-	17	135	273	320	136	90	55	21	12	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	3,567	38.5	65.00	143	396	551	917	511	459	320	135	81	25	21	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	361	40.0	78.50	-	-	3	7	71	47	79	60	53	13	20	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	511	39.5	68.50	-	33	64	78	89	99	80	36	24	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	512	40.0	63.50	564	66	48	72	87	102	64	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	1,667	37.5	61.50	74	213	400	555	222	113	74	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	516	38.5	63.50	5	84	36	205	42	98	23	18	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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, Chicago, Ill., April 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 \$50.00	\$50.00 and under \$55.00	\$55.00-60.00	\$60.00-65.00	\$65.00-70.00	\$70.00-75.00	\$75.00-80.00	\$80.00-85.00	\$85.00-90.00	\$90.00-95.00	\$95.00-100.00	\$100.00-105.00	\$105.00-110.00	\$110.00-115.00	\$115.00-120.00	\$120.00-125.00	\$125.00-130.00	\$130.00-135.00	\$135.00-140.00	\$140.00-145.00	\$145.00-150.00	\$150.00 and over					
Women—Continued																														
Clerks, file, class C <sup>4</sup>	1,124	38.5	\$60.00	19	196	343	294	218	41	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	341	39.0	61.50	-	37	71	119	97	9	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	783	38.5	59.50	19	159	272	175	121	32	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	531	38.0	59.00	2	134	203	132	41	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	1,906	39.5	75.50	6	73	122	223	278	399	247	150	120	56	66	32	77	30	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	836	39.0	75.00	-	6	32	115	149	200	130	58	51	22	14	3	24	25	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,070	39.5	75.50	6	67	90	108	129	199	117	92	69	34	52	29	53	5	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	525	39.5	83.50	-	-	1	18	47	95	86	72	61	21	47	28	24	5	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	457	40.0	64.50	6	62	81	79	76	101	29	17	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	2,108	39.0	88.0	-	3	8	71	88	156	238	289	353	290	204	165	123	35	22	7	27	10	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Manufacturing	1,145	39.0	89.00	-	2	3	44	15	75	161	132	142	213	127	74	74	25	22	2	26	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	963	39.0	87.00	-	1	5	27	73	81	77	157	211	77	77	91	49	10	-	5	1	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	193	39.0	96.00	-	-	-	1	12	5	6	34	22	26	10	46	14	2	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wholesale trade	222	39.0	84.50	-	-	-	5	15	33	8	54	40	15	26	10	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	182	40.0	78.50	-	1	5	19	16	30	17	21	43	18	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	148	37.5	93.00	-	-	-	2	14	3	10	21	9	13	26	18	26	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	218	38.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	16	10	36	27	97	5	15	5	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	2,896	39.0	80.00	-	50	60	135	273	437	487	438	323	417	150	70	24	28	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	692	39.0	84.50	-	1	7	24	75	146	143	104	65	50	30	16	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,204	39.5	78.50	-	49	59	128	249	362	341	295	219	352	100	40	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	313	40.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	11	11	15	19	35	129	60	29	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	699	39.0	75.00	-	28	36	37	98	137	116	131	59	21	22	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	732	39.5	76.00	-	19	19	50	65	145	169	112	93	53	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	173	37.5	73.50	-	-	4	23	50	33	23	11	20	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	287	39.5	82.50	-	2	-	18	25	36	18	22	12	144	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	305	39.0	72.00	-	16	21	89	24	39	27	26	17	33	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	144	39.0	68.00	-	16	12	42	12	22	14	11	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	161	38.5	75.50	-	-	9	47	12	17	13	15	8	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators, class A <sup>4</sup>	2,281	38.5	83.00	-	-	58	24	76	278	519	378	312	315	217	60	32	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,183	38.0	83.00	-	-	-	3	33	176	300	184	168	130	120	45	13	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,098	39.0	82.50	-	-	58	21	43	102	219	194	144	185	97	15	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	349	40.0	89.00	-	-	1	-	12	7	21	84	18	117	87	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	219	39.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	7	25	59	50	32	7	7	12	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	238	40.0	75.00	-	-	53	11	8	19	68	16	39	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	243	37.5	79.50	-	-	3	7	14	50	59	37	41	28	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keypunch operators, class B <sup>4</sup>	3,594	38.5	75.50	-	39	83	509	533	643	595	452	224	275	172	47	9	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,109	39.0	76.00	-	-	5	155	203	284	119	98	58	73	87	13	2	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,485	38.5	75.50	-	39	78	354	330	359	476	354	166	202	85	34	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	358	39.5	87.50	-	-	1	5	26	52	28	11	18	106	75	31	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	518	39.0	74.50	-	6	-	73	80	36	179	94	31	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	240	39.5	73.00	-	-	11	29	35	59	59	30	13	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	1,135	37.5	72.00	-	24	56	244	164	186	197	158	74	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	234	39.5	79.50	-	9	10	3	25	26	13	61	30	51	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	1,178	39.5	62.50	47	138	344	293	160	56	58	47	19	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	286	39.0	63.50	25	27	62	84	17	6	39	9	6	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	892	39.5	62.00	22	111	282	209	143	50	19	38	13	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	109	39.5	63.50	10	10	5	33	34	10	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	217	40.0	62.00	2	37	60	40	44	27	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	419	39.0	59.50	8	59	183	107	45	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Under \$50. 00	\$ 50. 00 and under 55. 00	\$ 55. 00 60. 00	\$ 60. 00 65. 00	\$ 65. 00 70. 00	\$ 70. 00 75. 00	\$ 75. 00 80. 00	\$ 80. 00 85. 00	\$ 85. 00 90. 00	\$ 90. 00 95. 00	\$ 95. 00 100. 00	\$ 100. 00 105. 00	\$ 105. 00 110. 00	\$ 110. 00 115. 00	\$ 115. 00 120. 00	\$ 120. 00 125. 00	\$ 125. 00 130. 00	\$ 130. 00 135. 00	\$ 135. 00 140. 00	\$ 140. 00 145. 00	\$ 145. 00 150. 00	\$ 150. 00 and over		
Women—Continued																											
Secretaries -----	13,630	38.5	\$98.50	-	1	21	73	175	254	565	1169	1507	1963	1939	1590	1360	1025	700	440	327	251	134	29	58	49		
Manufacturing -----	5,300	39.0	101.00	-	-	-	4	29	56	195	412	588	701	736	583	493	416	349	231	226	192	40	18	16	15		
Nonmanufacturing -----	8,330	38.5	97.00	-	1	21	69	146	198	370	757	919	1262	1203	1007	867	609	351	209	101	59	94	11	42	34		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	928	39.5	107.00	-	-	-	1	10	19	9	34	39	89	98	125	132	85	89	79	23	36	26	8	2	24		
Wholesale trade -----	1,779	39.0	99.50	-	-	-	-	29	60	131	177	306	201	199	224	272	64	21	37	10	24	2	22	-			
Retail trade -----	1,294	39.5	95.50	-	1	10	10	7	53	53	94	145	199	202	187	167	100	40	4	7	1	14	-	-			
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	2,682	37.5	94.50	-	-	-	43	86	29	161	272	369	438	407	318	228	110	94	68	24	10	19	1	4	1		
Services -----	1,647	37.5	94.00	-	-	11	15	43	68	87	226	189	230	295	178	116	42	64	37	10	2	11	-	14	9		
Stenographers, general <sup>4</sup> -----	8,101	38.5	81.50	-	-	35	315	958	1115	1565	1159	1005	806	515	363	183	60	16	4	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	3,197	39.0	81.50	-	-	1	41	334	469	605	536	510	346	171	135	33	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	4,904	38.5	81.00	-	-	34	274	624	646	960	623	495	460	344	228	150	50	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	952	39.5	94.50	-	-	2	7	21	55	45	58	82	130	217	150	140	33	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	1,062	39.0	80.00	-	-	4	20	111	166	258	164	147	96	63	20	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade -----	213	39.5	76.50	-	-	1	28	20	47	46	29	16	15	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	2,087	37.5	76.00	-	-	26	204	418	309	514	271	160	107	27	47	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	590	37.5	82.00	-	-	1	15	54	69	97	101	90	112	29	8	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stenographers, senior <sup>4</sup> -----	2,679	38.5	91.00	-	-	-	10	37	125	293	401	408	397	392	276	228	73	29	6	3	1	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	1,025	39.0	95.00	-	-	-	-	7	34	87	55	113	154	190	184	142	41	11	5	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,654	38.0	88.00	-	-	-	10	30	91	206	346	295	243	202	92	86	32	18	1	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	120	38.5	93.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	29	13	7	14	10	11	11	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	161	39.0	91.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	38	22	48	23	7	7	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	756	37.0	89.50	-	-	-	5	10	40	69	145	162	92	111	46	57	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	274	38.0	87.00	-	-	-	5	13	20	36	45	37	44	35	23	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Switchboard operators -----	1,963	39.0	78.00	39	62	195	96	190	138	282	269	244	255	77	71	24	13	1	2	-	4	-	1	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	522	39.0	83.50	-	-	-	13	40	50	115	70	96	54	32	29	8	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,441	39.0	76.00	39	62	195	83	150	88	167	199	148	201	45	42	16	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	242	39.5	91.50	-	-	-	1	2	2	16	26	54	73	24	33	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	159	39.5	81.00	-	-	3	-	8	33	29	40	17	13	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade -----	219	40.0	68.50	4	13	41	32	41	9	33	31	7	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	353	37.5	82.00	-	-	-	19	36	35	49	58	44	96	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
Services -----	468	39.0	65.50	35	49	151	31	63	9	40	44	26	18	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Switchboard operators-receptionists -----	2,184	39.0	79.50	10	-	40	113	209	269	566	351	199	197	154	28	6	34	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	1,040	39.0	80.00	-	-	-	47	96	130	267	186	112	111	79	-	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,144	38.5	79.00	10	-	40	66	113	139	299	165	87	86	75	28	3	32	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	123	39.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	14	12	22	13	31	16	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade -----	601	39.0	78.00	-	-	-	40	57	56	76	124	100	27	58	10	25	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade -----	106	39.5	75.50	10	-	-	2	7	25	19	14	20	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	220	37.0	79.50	-	-	-	2	28	20	107	18	5	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators, class B -----	326	39.0	91.00	-	-	-	-	6	7	57	49	35	39	44	49	28	3	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	254	39.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	45	48	23	36	37	40	13	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	106	40.0	96.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	1	4	21	36	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tabulating-machine operators, class C -----	371	39.0	80.50	-	-	3	13	48	64	57	49	52	27	8	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing -----	115	37.5	84.00	-	-	-	-	1	15	6	17	51	23	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing -----	256	39.5	79.00	-	-	3	13	47	49	51	32	1	4	8	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

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 Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in the area. See appendix A.  
5 All workers were at \$45 to \$50.



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, Chicago, Ill., April 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	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	and over					
<b>Men</b>																															
Draftsmen, leader	617	39.0	\$159.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	9	6	17	15	33	36	42	63	105	69	77	54	30	53						
Manufacturing	334	39.5	149.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	7	6	13	12	26	16	30	60	80	30	30	6	-	10						
Nonmanufacturing	283	38.5	171.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	7	20	12	3	25	39	47	48	30	2	43					
Draftsmen, senior	2,963	39.5	133.50	-	3	4	16	71	15	104	205	137	265	258	250	286	221	237	127	339	255	128	17	5	20						
Manufacturing	1,721	39.5	127.00	-	2	-	13	68	10	90	179	104	204	195	155	208	118	50	56	104	113	32	7	2	11						
Nonmanufacturing	1,242	39.5	143.00	-	1	4	3	3	5	14	26	33	61	63	95	78	103	187	71	235	142	96	10	3	9						
Public utilities	194	39.5	130.00	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	11	22	27	38	23	18	30	8	4	5	-	-	-	-						
Services	943	39.5	147.00	-	1	3	3	1	2	7	8	12	31	26	46	51	73	148	61	222	133	94	9	3	9						
Draftsmen, junior	2,017	39.5	101.00	137	106	202	165	210	192	272	92	130	84	187	71	91	22	45	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	1,359	39.5	94.00	122	96	192	142	185	169	193	62	62	37	21	34	35	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	658	39.5	114.50	15	10	10	23	25	23	79	30	88	47	166	37	56	19	41	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities	217	40.0	110.50	6	4	6	9	12	9	17	8	33	28	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Women</b>																															
Nurses, industrial (registered)	574	39.5	101.50	6	4	28	63	90	85	90	37	64	46	23	15	19	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	443	39.5	101.50	1	2	24	52	67	70	69	26	50	31	22	12	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	131	39.0	101.50	5	2	4	11	23	15	21	11	14	15	1	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 30 at \$200 to \$205; 8 at \$205 to \$210; and 5 at \$210 to \$215.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

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

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard)
<b>Office occupations</b>			<b>Office occupations—Continued</b>			<b>Office occupations—Continued</b>		
Billers, machine (billing machine) _____	1,307	\$79.50	Clerks, file, class B <sup>4</sup> _____	4,799	\$65.50	Keypunch operators, class B <sup>4</sup> _____	3,610	\$75.50
Manufacturing _____	542	77.50	Manufacturing _____	1,091	67.50	Manufacturing _____	1,109	76.00
Nonmanufacturing _____	765	81.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	3,708	65.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	2,501	75.50
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	311	85.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	431	80.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	370	87.50
Wholesale trade _____	379	80.00	Wholesale trade _____	527	68.50	Wholesale trade _____	518	74.50
			Retail trade _____	513	63.50	Retail trade _____	242	73.00
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) _____	358	71.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	1,713	61.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	1,135	72.00
Nonmanufacturing _____	340	71.00	Services _____	524	64.00	Services _____	236	79.50
Retail trade _____	195	66.50						
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A _____	964	91.50	Clerks, file, class C <sup>4</sup> _____	1,153	60.50	Office boys and girls _____	2,939	64.50
Manufacturing _____	457	91.50	Manufacturing _____	343	61.50	Manufacturing _____	721	65.50
Nonmanufacturing _____	507	91.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	810	60.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	2,218	64.00
Wholesale trade _____	243	89.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	540	59.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	226	74.50
Retail trade _____	121	85.50				Wholesale trade _____	324	67.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B _____	3,756	77.00	Clerks, order _____	4,306	94.50	Retail trade _____	324	64.00
Manufacturing _____	688	85.50	Manufacturing _____	1,429	88.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	1,022	62.00
Nonmanufacturing _____	3,068	75.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	2,877	97.50	Services _____	322	61.00
Wholesale trade _____	549	76.00	Wholesale trade _____	2,078	105.50			
Retail trade _____	288	72.00	Retail trade _____	678	75.50	Secretaries _____	13,750	99.00
Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	2,027	75.00				Manufacturing _____	5,316	101.00
Services _____	159	81.00	Clerks, payroll _____	2,511	90.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	8,434	97.50
Clerks, accounting, class A _____	5,246	102.50	Manufacturing _____	1,435	90.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	994	108.50
Manufacturing _____	1,976	105.50	Nonmanufacturing _____	1,076	88.50	Wholesale trade _____	1,809	100.00
Nonmanufacturing _____	3,270	100.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	251	98.00	Retail trade _____	1,302	95.50
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	603	107.50	Wholesale trade _____	235	86.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	2,682	94.50
Wholesale trade _____	933	106.00	Retail trade _____	187	79.50	Services _____	1,647	94.00
Retail trade _____	418	97.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	158	94.50	Stenographers, general <sup>4</sup> _____	8,162	81.50
Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	1,028	94.00	Services _____	245	85.00	Manufacturing _____	3,210	82.00
Services _____	288	96.00				Nonmanufacturing _____	4,952	81.50
Clerks, accounting, class B _____	6,814	79.50	Comptometer operators _____	2,966	80.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	995	95.00
Manufacturing _____	2,483	80.50	Manufacturing _____	694	84.50	Wholesale trade _____	1,066	80.00
Nonmanufacturing _____	4,331	78.50	Nonmanufacturing _____	2,272	78.50	Retail trade _____	213	76.50
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	801	92.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	326	90.50	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	2,087	76.00
Wholesale trade _____	1,201	80.50	Wholesale trade _____	754	76.00	Services _____	591	82.00
Retail trade _____	805	72.50	Retail trade _____	732	76.00			
Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	1,116	73.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	173	73.50	Stenographers, senior <sup>4</sup> _____	2,733	91.00
Services _____	408	74.50	Services _____	287	82.50	Manufacturing _____	1,048	95.00
Clerks, file, class A <sup>4</sup> _____	1,472	78.50	Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto) _____	384	72.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	1,685	88.50
Manufacturing _____	473	78.00	Manufacturing _____	167	69.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	147	96.00
Nonmanufacturing _____	999	78.50	Nonmanufacturing _____	217	74.50	Wholesale trade _____	165	91.50
Wholesale trade _____	144	79.00	Keypunch operators, class A <sup>4</sup> _____	2,292	83.00	Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	756	89.50
Retail trade _____	520	76.00	Manufacturing _____	1,184	83.50	Services _____	274	87.00
Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	520	76.00	Nonmanufacturing _____	1,108	82.50	Switchboard operators _____	1,971	78.00
Services _____	232	78.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	359	89.00	Manufacturing _____	523	83.50
			Wholesale trade _____	219	83.50	Nonmanufacturing _____	1,448	76.50
			Retail trade _____	238	75.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup> _____	249	91.50
			Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	243	79.50	Wholesale trade _____	159	81.00
						Retail trade _____	219	68.50
						Finance <sup>3</sup> _____	353	82.00
						Services _____	468	65.50

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis  
by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard) <sup>1</sup>	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard) <sup>1</sup>	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings (Standard) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Office occupations—Continued</b>			<b>Office occupations—Continued</b>			<b>Office occupations—Continued</b>		
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,184	\$79.50	Tabulating-machine operators, class C	967	\$81.50	Typists, class B	10,102	68.50
Manufacturing	1,040	80.00	Manufacturing	286	83.00	Manufacturing	2,909	70.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,144	79.00	Nonmanufacturing	681	81.00	Nonmanufacturing	7,193	67.50
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	123	83.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	221	87.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	419	75.50
Wholesale trade	601	78.00	Finance <sup>3</sup>	229	79.00	Wholesale trade	1,203	67.50
Retail trade	106	75.50				Retail trade	994	66.50
Finance <sup>3</sup>	220	79.50				Finance <sup>3</sup>	3,584	66.50
						Services	993	69.50
			<b>Transcribing-machine operators, general</b>			<b>Professional and technical occupations</b>		
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	1,078	110.50	Manufacturing	2,401	80.00	Draftsmen, leader	622	159.00
Manufacturing	447	109.50	Nonmanufacturing	812	81.50	Manufacturing	337	148.50
Nonmanufacturing	631	111.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	1,589	79.00	Nonmanufacturing	285	171.00
Wholesale trade	156	123.50	Wholesale trade	100	97.00			
Finance <sup>3</sup>	260	104.50	Retail trade	522	82.50	Draftsmen, senior	2,980	133.50
			Retail trade	116	71.50	Manufacturing	1,729	127.00
			Finance <sup>3</sup>	473	73.00	Nonmanufacturing	1,251	143.00
			Services	378	79.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	194	130.00
						Services	950	147.00
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	1,731	94.00	Typists, class A	5,297	78.50	Draftsmen, junior	2,036	101.00
Manufacturing	547	97.50	Manufacturing	2,146	79.00	Manufacturing	1,369	94.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,184	92.00	Nonmanufacturing	3,151	78.50	Nonmanufacturing	667	114.50
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	287	99.50	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	248	86.00	Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	223	111.00
Wholesale trade	239	90.50	Wholesale trade	353	81.50			
Retail trade	125	91.00	Retail trade	263	77.50	Nurses, industrial (registered)	577	101.50
Finance <sup>3</sup>	459	88.50	Finance <sup>3</sup>	1,790	76.00	Manufacturing	446	102.00
			Services	497	83.00	Nonmanufacturing	131	101.50

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are for a regular workweek for which employees receive their straight-time weekly salaries, exclusive of any premium pay.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> 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, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$1.90	\$1.90 and under 2.00	2.00 2.10	2.10 2.20	2.20 2.30	2.30 2.40	2.40 2.50	2.50 2.60	2.60 2.70	2.70 2.80	2.80 2.90	2.90 3.00	3.00 3.10	3.10 3.20	3.20 3.30	3.30 3.40	3.40 3.50	3.50 3.60	3.60 3.70	3.70 3.80	3.80 3.90	3.90 4.00	4.00 4.20	4.20 4.40	4.40 4.60	4.60 and over		
Carpenters, maintenance	1,001	\$3.27	-	-	-	9	5	9	68	101	65	25	58	32	65	52	92	70	11	20	3	1	1	10	288	16	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	483	3.03	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	74	35	19	34	32	64	48	70	64	5	18	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	518	3.50	-	-	-	9	3	7	68	27	30	6	24	-	1	4	22	6	6	2	3	1	-	10	273	16	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	109	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	4	20	1	1	-	1	1	22	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	138	3.17	-	-	-	9	3	7	14	21	4	2	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	16	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	222	4.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance	2,879	3.35	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	14	136	134	102	141	274	297	292	302	400	146	274	34	19	2	6	23	264	2	-	
Manufacturing	1,986	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	5	69	89	75	104	188	292	244	266	310	73	85	13	19	1	2	11	126	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	893	3.46	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	67	45	27	37	86	5	48	36	90	73	189	21	-	1	4	12	138	2	-	
Retail trade	72	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	5	-	1	25	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	2	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	209	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	15	-	1	-	-	4	-	118	-	-	
Services	155	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	3	2	-	14	77	-	-	-	5	-	1	19	-	1	-	8	15	-	-	
Engineers, stationary	2,228	3.18	20	-	24	14	10	73	21	106	117	61	104	71	113	72	211	179	601	226	73	117	7	-	2	-	4	2	-	
Manufacturing	1,051	3.17	-	-	-	-	10	46	-	62	92	40	58	36	67	42	157	63	68	132	57	112	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,177	3.20	20	-	24	14	-	27	21	44	25	21	46	35	46	30	54	116	533	94	16	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	102	2.75	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	43	24	-	-	8	3	4	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	66	2.78	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	4	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	259	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	26	12	5	3	2	127	42	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup>	446	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	70	365	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	304	3.02	2	-	24	13	-	24	21	-	-	-	12	1	31	13	35	44	37	34	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Firemen, stationary boiler	937	2.65	41	54	26	53	90	53	53	66	49	30	29	40	170	103	5	49	8	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	634	2.56	41	54	26	34	90	42	19	43	36	27	24	16	22	88	5	49	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	303	2.84	-	-	-	19	-	11	34	23	13	3	5	24	148	15	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	64	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	-	4	3	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	83	2.99	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	9	-	5	-	47	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, maintenance trades	1,319	2.51	31	26	32	84	43	184	133	340	139	88	144	31	21	8	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	976	2.50	27	20	31	65	40	124	77	304	85	77	70	30	18	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	343	2.55	4	6	1	19	3	60	56	36	54	11	74	1	3	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	156	2.46	-	-	-	-	3	48	44	13	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	1,373	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	47	60	39	84	112	180	234	212	109	154	73	30	17	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,372	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	60	39	84	112	180	234	212	109	154	73	30	17	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance	2,882	3.28	-	-	-	-	1	21	50	17	35	59	157	264	293	275	410	470	297	127	86	23	56	46	9	170	15	1	-	
Manufacturing	2,757	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	21	50	16	29	59	152	263	284	273	403	458	289	118	25	21	56	45	9	170	15	1	-	
Nonmanufacturing	125	3.40	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	5	1	9	2	7	12	8	9	61	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	2,093	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	67	119	75	95	86	494	771	272	46	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	553	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	17	3	30	65	35	139	111	134	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,540	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24	50	116	45	30	51	355	660	138	32	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	1,243	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	50	86	35	21	26	242	587	118	29	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	154	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	4	5	10	82	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	104	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	15	19	42	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance	2,895	3.09	-	-	-	2	6	152	5	76	151	151	175	222	405	411	338	375	131	122	167	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	2,542	3.06	-	-	-	-	2	151	5	62	111	146	161	208	362	394	336	372	118	111	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	353	3.26	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	14	40	5	14	43	17	2	3	13	11	167	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Millwrights	1,381	3.21	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	36	12	53	89	30	59	294	227	329	108	13	33	63	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,363	3.21	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	36	9	53	89	28	57	290	227	329	102	13	33	62	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oilers	622	2.59	-	7	15	60	33	45	79	72	91	99	7	35	57	13	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	573	2.55	-	7	15	60	33	45	79	69	91	98	7	35	12	13	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																									
			Under \$1.90	\$1.90 and under 2.00	\$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	\$4.20	\$4.40	\$4.60 and over
Painters, maintenance -----	827	\$3.38	-	-	-	7	2	25	21	19	19	21	57	47	30	52	97	23	11	1	2	3	297	91	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	320	3.06	-	-	-	6	-	6	9	11	8	16	42	46	28	26	70	19	5	1	1	-	24	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	507	3.57	-	-	-	1	2	19	12	8	11	5	15	1	2	26	27	4	6	-	1	3	273	91	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup> -----	87	2.92	-	-	-	1	1	3	12	7	11	-	-	-	2	23	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	60	3.48	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	10	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance -----	947	3.29	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	18	23	36	58	130	74	160	211	26	48	37	1	49	17	7	36	-	-
Manufacturing -----	793	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	5	20	33	33	120	66	160	210	18	47	2	1	49	-	1	12	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	154	3.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	3	25	10	8	-	1	8	1	35	-	-	17	6	24	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance -----	142	3.31	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	31	1	15	7	7	2	9	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	29	19	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	107	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	31	-	1	6	7	1	9	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	29	10	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance -----	270	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	4	6	4	35	56	54	79	8	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Manufacturing -----	264	3.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	1	6	4	35	55	54	79	8	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tool and die makers -----	3,899	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	79	30	106	320	297	267	479	363	932	420	289	121	111	58	24	-	-
Manufacturing -----	3,899	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	79	30	106	320	297	267	479	363	932	420	289	121	111	58	24	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> All workers were at \$1.80 to \$1.90.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under 1.10	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40 and over
Elevator operators, passenger (men)	1,269	\$2.21	-	-	6	41	24	2	51	-	19	5	11	1	10	21	1000	76	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,249	2.21	-	-	6	41	24	2	51	-	19	5	5	1	10	11	996	76	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	1,77	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	9	9	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	1,026	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	996	24	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	379	1.41	-	11	60	80	40	54	67	12	43	1	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	378	1.41	-	11	60	80	40	54	67	12	43	1	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	218	1.33	-	11	60	24	33	48	17	12	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	2,411	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	155	172	264	227	132	106	149	132	160	281	332	175	52	48	-	5	1	-	-
Manufacturing	1,238	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	81	25	118	134	54	31	102	83	70	83	167	174	49	48	-	5	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,173	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	74	147	146	93	78	75	47	49	90	198	165	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	187	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	2	10	1	8	8	51	84	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	722	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	99	114	58	26	55	37	31	62	145	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	1.10 1.20	1.20 1.30	1.30 1.40	1.40 1.50	1.50 1.60	1.60 1.70	1.70 1.80	1.80 1.90	1.90 2.00	2.00 2.10	2.10 2.20	2.20 2.30	2.30 2.40	2.40 2.50	2.50 2.60	2.60 2.70	2.70 2.80	2.80 2.90	2.90 3.00	3.00 3.10	3.10 3.20	3.20 3.30	3.30 3.40	3.40 and over	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	13,821	\$1.95	28	128	221	425	677	516	779	1230	1121	1124	656	670	1387	2588	798	817	255	80	257	18	19	-	27	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6,506	2.04	-	-	-	21	185	41	354	478	694	675	488	376	840	978	224	674	193	53	207	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	7,315	1.87	28	128	221	404	492	475	425	752	427	449	168	294	547	1610	574	143	62	27	50	12	-	-	27	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	942	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	106	17	21	23	63	419	90	122	48	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	495	1.97	-	-	-	18	18	16	10	44	38	51	18	74	56	104	17	20	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	2,022	1.61	2	96	192	195	109	99	183	353	303	120	101	130	14	13	36	37	31	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>4</sup>	1,802	2.32	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	4	8	4	11	12	7	1244	363	37	6	16	40	10	-	-	27	-	-	-	
Services	2,054	1.58	26	32	29	191	360	358	222	245	61	253	15	15	51	159	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	5,070	1.75	15	20	51	68	147	201	137	145	3399	364	107	161	141	78	7	25	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	573	1.88	-	-	-	6	10	45	19	20	144	84	66	55	26	64	7	23	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	4,497	1.73	15	20	51	62	137	156	118	125	3255	280	41	106	115	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	278	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	45	4	12	87	114	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	116	1.58	-	-	-	-	10	10	46	28	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	229	1.48	-	4	27	17	20	37	50	32	35	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>4</sup>	2,983	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	31	2673	248	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services	891	1.59	15	16	24	45	107	109	14	34	502	7	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling	21,298	2.29	9	21	22	58	93	280	169	527	750	1124	1727	1868	1192	2381	1970	2909	1170	1295	2359	1076	201	43	26	28	-	-	
Manufacturing	9,219	2.20	-	-	-	-	5	179	50	274	550	818	1255	1279	577	939	321	899	551	436	145	851	30	11	21	28	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	12,079	2.37	9	21	22	58	88	101	119	253	200	306	472	589	615	1442	1649	2010	619	859	2214	225	171	32	5	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	5,858	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	5	19	604	1023	1548	82	469	2017	61	-	13	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	3,247	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	43	18	39	30	95	338	423	184	674	504	397	259	130	37	4	72	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	2,854	2.18	9	21	22	48	88	58	101	200	135	149	125	160	411	160	122	65	277	260	160	99	19	5	-	-	-	-	
Order fillers	7,933	2.30	-	-	-	-	11	134	284	174	223	413	389	496	747	673	612	1426	903	704	227	240	167	47	8	25	3	27	
Manufacturing	2,528	2.23	-	-	-	-	1	22	125	38	71	151	174	266	445	345	173	237	120	114	91	20	25	47	8	25	3	27	
Nonmanufacturing	5,405	2.33	-	-	-	-	10	112	159	136	152	262	215	230	302	328	439	1189	783	590	136	220	142	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	4,123	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	82	68	78	89	170	75	148	288	294	384	1157	651	570	64	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	1,190	2.29	-	-	-	-	10	30	91	55	61	91	136	80	9	17	5	26	130	20	72	215	142	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping (men)	6,027	2.11	-	-	-	40	170	172	246	208	400	599	478	606	452	588	665	311	548	227	143	36	12	12	13	36	24	41	
Manufacturing	3,232	2.14	-	-	-	16	96	-	90	112	220	305	399	370	332	340	171	218	211	68	110	36	12	12	13	36	24	41	
Nonmanufacturing	2,795	2.08	-	-	-	24	74	172	156	96	180	294	79	236	120	248	494	93	337	159	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	2,273	2.10	-	-	-	20	60	142	118	86	110	230	49	160	84	182	488	89	282	157	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	475	2.01	-	-	-	4	14	23	21	10	60	54	29	74	36	66	6	4	55	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, shipping (women)	2,216	1.76	-	-	52	39	31	176	244	506	274	375	108	192	135	22	1	3	50	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	1,339	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	67	98	342	94	253	102	178	133	12	1	1	50	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	877	1.61	-	-	52	39	31	109	146	164	180	122	6	14	2	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	450	1.63	-	-	52	1	19	31	35	88	107	110	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving clerks	1,878	2.43	-	-	-	-	4	4	17	7	23	35	86	152	112	182	134	262	360	115	150	90	109	14	14	-	7	1	
Manufacturing	783	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	40	92	49	146	71	53	17	89	89	82	2	8	14	-	7	1	
Nonmanufacturing	1,095	2.43	-	-	-	-	4	4	17	7	19	16	46	60	63	36	63	209	343	26	61	8	107	6	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	371	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	29	29	5	5	30	87	114	12	50	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	432	2.39	-	-	-	-	4	4	15	6	15	14	10	30	58	31	28	63	25	7	8	2	106	6	-	-	-	-	
Shipping clerks	1,321	2.51	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	1	45	13	139	73	47	83	300	87	104	184	75	24	42	21	35	29	9	
Manufacturing	815	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	5	6	78	28	31	59	193	45	64	140	49	5	41	21	17	
Nonmanufacturing	506	2.41	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	1	40	7	61	45	16	24	107	42	40	44	26	19	1	-	18	-	4	
Wholesale trade	300	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	18	2	23	-	10	11	85	27	35	41	19	1	-	-	18	-	5	
Retail trade	164	2.28	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	4	5	38	45	2	13	9	12	4	3	4	18	1	-	-	-	-	

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, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	\$ 1.10 to 1.20	\$ 1.20 to 1.30	\$ 1.30 to 1.40	\$ 1.40 to 1.50	\$ 1.50 to 1.60	\$ 1.60 to 1.70	\$ 1.70 to 1.80	\$ 1.80 to 1.90	\$ 1.90 to 2.00	\$ 2.00 to 2.10	\$ 2.10 to 2.20	\$ 2.20 to 2.30	\$ 2.30 to 2.40	\$ 2.40 to 2.50	\$ 2.50 to 2.60	\$ 2.60 to 2.70	\$ 2.70 to 2.80	\$ 2.80 to 2.90	\$ 2.90 to 3.00	\$ 3.00 to 3.10	\$ 3.10 to 3.20	\$ 3.20 to 3.30	\$ 3.30 to 3.40	\$ 3.40 and over
Shipping and receiving clerks .....	1,285	\$2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	40	24	21	16	99	73	67	80	75	118	143	130	231	29	45	40	18	7	18
Manufacturing .....	438	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	9	2	11	41	38	30	30	2	45	36	78	31	14	31	-	-	7	4
Nonmanufacturing .....	847	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	15	19	5	58	35	37	50	73	73	107	52	200	15	14	40	18	-	14
Wholesale trade .....	581	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	19	13	10	20	52	41	78	48	193	3	12	40	18	-	14
Retail trade .....	165	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	18	2	39	14	25	4	2	7	27	2	2	6	2	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers <sup>3</sup> .....	14,231	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	18	18	19	-	8	88	212	15	1092	1061	3055	2998	3028	2447	61	98	-
Manufacturing .....	1,956	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	19	-	8	59	212	12	982	864	2728	2732	2891	1587	34	98	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	12,275	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	18	18	19	-	8	58	14	-	704	353	1996	2133	2071	382	-	97	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	7,816	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	58	14	-	704	353	1996	2133	2071	382	-	97	-
Wholesale trade .....	2,830	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	198	2	3	132	654	516	203	1074	12	-	-
Retail trade .....	1,390	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	5	45	379	76	83	617	131	22	1	-
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) .....	2,154	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	18	18	19	-	-	40	9	3	199	398	454	280	3	695	4	1	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,299	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	18	18	19	-	-	13	9	-	159	311	446	280	3	5	4	1	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	1,043	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	-	5	292	444	280	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) .....	4,726	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	39	3	7	675	289	2122	1144	171	253	8	13	-
Manufacturing .....	482	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	51	20	288	104	17	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	4,244	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	3	7	624	269	1834	1040	154	253	8	13	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	2,653	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	3	-	545	58	1141	854	-	-	-	13	-
Wholesale trade .....	1,295	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	62	654	186	130	253	8	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) .....	5,432	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	194	242	141	1081	2739	917	22	84	-	-
Manufacturing .....	443	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	31	123	100	162	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	4,989	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	193	216	110	958	2639	755	22	84	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	3,464	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	151	-	84	939	2012	187	-	84	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	608	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	10	71	457	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	917	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42	146	26	9	556	111	22	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) .....	1,555	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	129	281	437	96	582	27	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	131	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	12	20	8	27	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	1,424	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	65	281	425	76	574	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	565	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	60	40	195	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift) .....	3,952	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	11	84	159	305	436	599	272	259	589	494	630	90	14	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	3,139	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	78	153	271	375	457	197	135	523	297	557	66	14	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	813	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	6	6	34	61	142	75	124	66	197	73	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	94	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	44	25	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	564	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	50	88	42	121	61	138	24	24	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	148	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	6	5	15	4	9	8	3	4	59	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift) .....	856	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	42	34	20	45	43	150	96	33	105	165	41	22	29	-	5	-	5
Manufacturing .....	586	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	42	34	20	45	41	73	21	15	77	116	27	16	29	-	5	-	5
Nonmanufacturing .....	270	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	77	75	18	28	49	14	6	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	177	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	73	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen .....	4,106	1.62	14	7	94	53	411	1942	207	190	193	140	125	186	245	97	31	45	52	71	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	836	1.95	-	-	26	2	12	25	14	80	154	54	101	56	138	62	29	23	43	14	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	3,270	1.54	14	7	68	51	399	1917	193	110	39	86	24	130	107	35	2	22	9	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	117	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	3	8	10	2	14	8	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	322	1.72	-	-	17	15	15	14	42	42	26	44	19	84	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	2,415	1.44	14	7	15	-	330	1903	103	33	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1. Shift Differentials

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential  
Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions <sup>1</sup> for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	88.1	75.5	17.8	5.7
With shift pay differential	87.0	74.4	17.5	5.7
Uniform cents (per hour)	44.4	37.4	8.8	3.5
5 cents	3.9	.6	.7	-
6 cents	2.0	-	.6	-
7 cents	1.0	.3	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
7½ cents	1.4	.7	.5	.2
8 cents	7.0	.1	1.9	-
8½ cents	.8	-	.2	-
9 cents	.8	-	.2	-
10 cents	21.8	7.9	3.6	.3
11 cents	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
12 cents	1.5	10.0	.3	1.9
12½ cents	.3	2.9	-	.4
13 cents	.5	.5	.2	-
14 cents	.4	-	.1	-
14½ cents	-	.8	-	.2
15 cents	1.6	10.4	.2	.3
16 cents	.2	2.0	.1	.1
18 cents	-	.7	-	.1
20 cents	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
22½ cents	-	.2	-	-
22¾ cents	.9	-	.1	-
Uniform percentage	36.5	29.3	6.5	1.6
5 percent	6.0	1.2	1.6	.1
7 percent	-	.2	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
7½ percent	-	.5	-	.1
10 percent	29.8	22.1	4.8	.9
12 percent	-	.8	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
12½ percent	.4	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
13 percent	-	.2	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
15 percent	.3	3.8	.1	.4
Full day's pay for reduced hours, plus cents or percentage per hour	1.3	2.9	.6	.2
Other formal pay differential	4.7	4.8	1.6	.5
No shift pay differential	1.1	1.1	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )

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

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



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

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Minimum weekly salary <sup>1</sup>	Inexperienced typists									Other inexperienced clerical workers <sup>2</sup>										
	All industries	Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing				All industries	Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing					
		Based on standard weekly hours <sup>3</sup> of—									Based on standard weekly hours <sup>3</sup> of—									
		All sched-ules	37½	38¾	40	All sched-ules	37½	38¾	40		All sched-ules	37½	38¾	40	All sched-ules	37½	38¾	40		
Establishments studied	475	185	xxx	xxx	xxx	290	xxx	xxx	xxx	475	185	xxx	xxx	xxx	290	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments having a specified minimum	241	110	19	12	74	131	24	9	80	254	106	17	12	71	148	26	9	93		
\$40.00 and under \$42.50	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		
\$42.50 and under \$45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$45.00 and under \$47.50	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	8	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	6		
\$47.50 and under \$50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	2		
\$50.00 and under \$52.50	18	6	1	2	3	12	1	-	8	26	7	1	2	4	19	1	-	13		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00	10	2	-	-	2	8	3	1	3	18	4	-	-	4	14	5	1	7		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50	33	13	3	1	8	20	3	1	14	43	14	5	1	8	29	6	1	19		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00	33	12	4	-	7	21	5	4	7	30	14	3	3	7	16	2	4	5		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50	43	25	5	2	17	18	3	2	11	43	26	5	4	14	17	5	1	8		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00	22	8	2	2	4	14	4	-	7	10	3	-	-	3	7	3	-	3		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50	18	12	2	2	7	6	1	-	4	15	9	1	1	7	6	1	-	5		
\$67.50 and under \$70.00	13	3	-	-	3	10	4	-	5	10	2	-	-	2	8	2	-	6		
\$70.00 and under \$72.50	13	9	1	2	6	4	-	1	3	9	6	1	-	5	3	-	1	2		
\$72.50 and under \$75.00	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
\$75.00 and under \$77.50	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	2		
\$77.50 and under \$80.00	9	7	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	10	7	-	-	5	3	-	-	3		
\$80.00 and under \$82.50	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	4		
\$82.50 and under \$85.00	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3		
\$85.00 and under \$87.50	3	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1		
\$87.50 and under \$90.00	10	6	-	-	6	4	-	-	4	7	6	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		
\$90.00 and under \$92.50	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Over \$92.50	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Establishments having no specified minimum	107	46	xxx	xxx	xxx	61	xxx	xxx	xxx	121	50	xxx	xxx	xxx	71	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	127	29	xxx	xxx	xxx	98	xxx	xxx	xxx	100	29	xxx	xxx	xxx	71	xxx	xxx	xxx		

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

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30 hours	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1
35 hours	6	6	2	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	10	15	1	2	-	-	2	-
36 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	1	1	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2
36 1/4 hours	5	2	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	19	3	3	4	-	-	-	-
Over 36 1/4 and under 37 1/2 hours	1	1	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 1/2 hours	16	20	3	14	8	18	28	1	2	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
Over 37 1/2 and under 38 1/2 hours	1	-	1	-	-	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 1/2 hours	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )
38 3/4 hours	10	17	1	10	-	9	11	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-
Over 38 3/4 and under 40 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	58	56	93	70	90	30	33	87	86	98	93	85	71
42 1/2 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-
44 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	8
44 1/2 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	2	-
45 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	-	-
46 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
48 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	6	13
50 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
51 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-
52 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	4
54 hours	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table B-4. Paid Holidays

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS <sup>1</sup>							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays .....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	92
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	8
<b>Number of days</b>													
Less than 6 holidays .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	1	3	22
6 holidays .....	25	27	5	28	45	13	54	32	21	24	26	72	61
6 holidays plus 1 half day .....	5	8	1	6	3	3	3	3	5	-	5	-	-
6 holidays plus 2 half days .....	8	13	5	22	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	13	17	-	30	( <sup>4</sup> )	4
6 holidays plus 3 half days .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-
7 holidays .....	28	30	52	21	49	9	16	34	39	43	16	25	3
7 holidays plus 1 half day .....	4	6	1	5	1	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	4	-	4	-	1
7 holidays plus 2 half days .....	3	1	2	1	-	6	9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	3	-	( <sup>4</sup> )
7 holidays plus 3 half days .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-
7 holidays plus 4 half days .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays .....	9	8	22	14	-	6	7	9	10	19	12	-	1
8 holidays plus 1 half day .....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays plus 2 half days .....	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 holidays .....	5	6	13	-	-	3	-	3	2	14	-	-	-
9 holidays plus 1 half day .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 holidays plus 2 half days .....	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 holidays .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-
10 holidays plus 1 half day .....	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
11 holidays .....	8	-	-	3	-	35	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )
11 holidays plus 1 half day .....	2	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 holidays .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total holiday time<sup>5</sup></b>													
12 days .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 1/2 or more days .....	2	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more days .....	10	-	-	3	-	43	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )
10 1/2 or more days .....	11	-	-	3	1	46	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
10 or more days .....	12	-	-	3	1	49	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
9 1/2 or more days .....	12	-	-	3	1	50	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
9 or more days .....	18	7	13	3	1	57	8	3	3	14	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
8 1/2 or more days .....	19	8	13	3	1	60	8	4	3	14	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
8 or more days .....	31	17	37	18	1	72	24	13	13	33	16	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
7 1/2 or more days .....	35	23	37	23	3	75	25	16	18	33	22	( <sup>4</sup> )	3
7 or more days .....	70	65	94	67	52	84	42	62	74	76	69	25	9
6 1/2 or more days .....	75	73	95	72	55	87	45	66	79	76	73	25	9
6 or more days .....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	97	99	100	99	97	70
5 or more days .....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	97	99	100	99	97	70
4 or more days .....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	99	97	92
3 or more days .....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	97	92
1 or more days .....	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	92

<sup>1</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions were then cumulated.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Method of payment</b>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	99	99	100	98	96	99	100	92	88	100	97	95	94
Percentage payment	1	1	-	2	4	-	-	6	9	-	3	3	4
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>5</sup></b>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week	4	9	-	2	-	2	1	17	26	-	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	4
1 week	47	50	27	33	21	65	68	12	10	4	16	26	9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	8	5	-	4	2	24	5	2	4	-	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
2 weeks	4	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
1 week	26	18	48	33	76	2	16	78	80	77	66	72	86
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	72	77	52	65	23	98	84	16	11	23	34	28	14
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	1	1	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
3 weeks	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week	3	4	7	3	1	-	1	40	49	42	32	12	28
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	36	-	-	-	-	7	8	14	3	-	7
2 weeks	89	87	57	95	99	99	97	49	36	44	66	88	64
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	1	1	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
3 weeks	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	8	-	4	4	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	-	5	-	-
2 weeks	94	88	100	96	99	99	83	76	63	100	90	95	99
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	-	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	2	1	2	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
3 weeks	4	9	-	3	-	-	15	3	6	-	1	-	1
<u>After 4 years of service</u>													
1 week	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	7	-	4	4	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	-	5	-	-
2 weeks	94	88	100	96	99	98	83	76	63	100	90	95	99
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	-	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	2	2	3	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
3 weeks	4	9	-	3	-	-	15	3	6	-	1	-	1
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	89	84	99	94	97	89	70	89	85	99	99	89	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	4	-	2	-	8	2	3	4	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	8	13	1	5	3	3	28	7	9	1	1	11	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public utilities <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<b>Amount of vacation pay<sup>4</sup>—Continued</b>													
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	42	39	67	52	29	31	48	41	34	75	44	28	84
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	8	15	5	-	12	-	15	21	14	8	-	-
3 weeks	49	49	18	44	70	57	49	42	42	12	47	72	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
4 weeks	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	35	31	60	36	23	31	45	34	29	57	28	21	82
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	6	14	11	( <sup>4</sup> )	12	1	16	23	14	13	1	1
3 weeks	54	58	25	54	77	57	51	47	45	28	60	78	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	1	1	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
4 weeks	2	4	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
Over 4 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	8	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	21	8	3	31	11	5	-	11	14	80
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	86	87	87	77	90	91	60	81	87	82	87	82	13
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	12	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	-	3	3	14	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-
4 weeks	3	5	1	-	1	4	9	2	1	4	2	4	7
Over 4 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	8	6	( <sup>4</sup> )	20	5	3	30	10	5	-	11	11	76
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	71	72	73	58	62	83	60	67	75	60	54	65	14
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	2	2	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	3	-	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
4 weeks	18	20	13	21	33	12	9	17	14	26	32	24	10
Over 4 weeks	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	12	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	14	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	7	6	( <sup>4</sup> )	20	5	3	28	10	5	-	11	11	72
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	41	39	48	27	16	56	55	42	45	37	34	41	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	3	1	6	-	2	-	6	9	-	3	-	-
4 weeks	45	52	39	47	79	29	16	39	37	49	52	47	12
Over 4 weeks	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	12	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	10	1	2	1	14	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-

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

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

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

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits, Chicago, Ill., April 1962)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS							PLANT WORKERS					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public <sup>1</sup> utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance <sup>2</sup>	Services	All industries <sup>3</sup>	Manufacturing	Public <sup>1</sup> utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance	97	99	96	94	92	99	81	95	98	99	98	87	82
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	55	59	47	70	47	49	53	56	61	49	72	41	44
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both <sup>4</sup>	81	85	85	85	94	70	70	90	97	70	90	86	78
Sickness and accident insurance	44	62	25	51	32	31	39	75	88	39	71	50	74
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	48	45	59	60	6	59	49	8	3	27	29	3	13
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	14	7	22	5	64	2	9	16	11	21	9	43	1
Hospitalization insurance	88	89	75	94	93	87	86	92	94	80	95	88	91
Surgical insurance	86	88	74	92	90	87	81	90	94	80	92	80	90
Medical insurance	66	69	73	75	31	72	53	65	65	76	72	49	84
Catastrophe insurance	64	54	89	54	69	72	48	33	27	73	39	36	18
Retirement pension	75	73	62	73	78	89	57	62	66	63	65	62	25
No health, insurance, or pension plan	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-	-	7

<sup>1</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>2</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>3</sup> Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.<sup>4</sup> Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick-leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick-leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

## 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 requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

## ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

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

## ENGINEER, STATIONARY

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; 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 machine; 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; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; 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.