

INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

Contract Cleaning Services

SUMMER 1961

Bulletin No. 1327

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

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Preface

Information on wages and supplementary wage practices in the contract cleaning services industries in 20 metropolitan areas studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, during the summer of 1961, is summarized in this report.

Separate releases were issued following completion of the survey in each of the areas, usually within a few months of the payroll period to which the data relate. Copies of these releases, which provide information on supplementary benefits as well as earnings data, are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of its regional offices.

This report was prepared by George L. Stelluto of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. Field work for the survey was directed by the Assistant Regional Directors for Wages and Industrial Relations.

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Industry Wage Survey—

Contract Cleaning Services, Summer 1961

Summary

Average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays) of production and related workers in contract cleaning services establishments ranged from \$1.07 in Atlanta to \$2.25 in San Francisco-Oakland, among the 20 large metropolitan areas studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the summer of 1961.¹ The proportions of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour ranged from slightly more than 80 percent in Atlanta and Dallas to less than 3 percent in 10 areas.

Men window washers, the highest paid job studied in nearly all areas, had average hourly earnings ranging from \$1.08 in Atlanta to approximately \$3 in Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland. Average hourly earnings for light cleaners, the lowest paid and in most areas numerically the largest occupational group studied, ranged from 79 cents in Atlanta to \$2.14 in San Francisco-Oakland.

A majority of the workers in most areas were employed by establishments having formal provisions for paid holidays and paid vacations as well as various types of health and insurance benefits.

Industry Characteristics

The Bureau's study covered establishments primarily engaged in cleaning windows, disinfecting buildings, exterminating insects and rodents, and in furnishing dwellings and other buildings with specialized services, such as janitorial service, floor waxing, and office cleaning on a fee or contract basis. It is estimated that the 20 areas within scope of the study accounted for approximately half of the Nation's employment in this industry group. Employment in these industries has increased substantially during the past few years. Based on the latest available information published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, employment increased from 50,783 in November 1954 to 91,127 in November 1958.² Most of this increase was accounted for by establishments providing janitorial services.

Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing janitorial services accounted for the majority of the workers in 19 of the 20 areas studied; in Pittsburgh, employment was nearly equally divided between establishments providing janitorial services and those primarily engaged in window cleaning. In all areas except Pittsburgh, window cleaning establishments accounted for a fourth or less of the employment. Establishments primarily engaged in disinfecting and exterminating accounted for approximately two-fifths of the employment in Miami, a third in New Orleans, a fifth in Atlanta, an eighth in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, and less than a tenth in all other areas. Virtually none of the establishments visited reported floor waxing as their primary service. Most commonly, establishments provided two or more types of service.

¹ See appendix A for scope and method of survey; also for definition of earnings data presented in this report. For definition of areas covered and payroll period concerned for each area, see table in appendix A.

² 1958 Census of Business, Selected Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Series BC58-SS2, pp. 10 and 11.

New York City, employing an estimated 16,490 production workers, and Los Angeles-Long Beach, with 7,178 workers, accounted for nearly half (46 percent) of the 51,130 workers covered by the 20-area study. None of the remaining areas employed as many as 3,000 workers, and in 6 areas the employment was below 1,000.

Typically, contract cleaning services establishments employ fewer than 50 workers. In some of the larger areas, however, a few establishments employed more than 500 workers and in some instances more than 1,500.

Labor-management agreements covering wages and working conditions of production workers were reported by establishments accounting for nine-tenths of such employment in New York City, Newark and Jersey City, and the three Pacific Coast cities and from three-fourths to somewhat more than four-fifths in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. The proportion was between a half and seven-tenths in Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Washington, D. C.; nearly a half in Boston; slightly more than a fourth in Milwaukee; and a tenth in Miami. Such agreements were not reported by any of the establishments visited in Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas, and New Orleans. The Building Service Employees' International Union (AFL-CIO) is the predominant labor organization in the industry.

With the exception of a few areas, virtually all of the workers were paid on a time-rate basis. Wage rates for the majority of these workers were determined by formalized pay systems providing single rates for established occupational classifications in all except seven areas. The majority of the workers in Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh were in establishments in which pay rates were determined primarily in relation to the qualifications of the individual employees. In Minneapolis-St. Paul, the wages of nearly half the workers were determined individually and a similar proportion of the workers were paid under single-rate systems. Formal pay systems that included ranges of rates for individual jobs were most common in Milwaukee. Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas, Miami, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh were the only areas in which as many as a tenth of the workers were paid on an incentive basis. Most commonly, such payments were in the form of commissions for exterminators.

Men accounted for the large majority of the production workers in each of the areas except Cleveland, where two-thirds of the workers were women. Dallas and Detroit were the only other areas in which women accounted for as much as two-fifths of the workers. All window washers, exterminators, and floor waxers, and virtually all heavy cleaners in each of the areas were men. Women accounted for the large majority of the light cleaners in all areas except Boston, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Full-time workers engaged in light or heavy cleaning duties accounted for the large majority of the industry's employment in most of the areas. Light cleaners significantly outnumbered heavy cleaners in 13 areas; employment for these two groups was about equal in Boston, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Philadelphia, and Seattle; and heavy cleaners substantially outnumbered light cleaners in Atlanta and Milwaukee. Exterminators accounted for about a fifth of the total work force in Miami and New Orleans, compared with a tenth or less in all other areas. The proportions of workers employed as window washers were nearly a fourth in Philadelphia, a fifth in Chicago and Pittsburgh, an eighth in Cleveland, and less than a tenth in the remaining areas. Floor waxers accounted for less than a tenth of the workers in all areas.

The large majority of the cleaners in all areas were employed during the evening hours. In some instances, these workers received pay differentials over established day rates. All such payments have been included in the earnings data presented in this report.

Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for all production workers in the contract cleaning services industries ranged from \$1.07 in Atlanta to \$2.25 in San Francisco—Oakland (table 1). Nearly identical averages (\$1.84 and \$1.85) were recorded for New York City and Los Angeles—Long Beach, the two areas employing the largest number of workers in the industry. Regionally, earnings were generally highest among the Pacific Coast areas and lowest among the southern cities. Interarea variations in overall average earnings appear to reflect the influence of a combination of factors including differences in the types of service performed, proportions of men and women, and the extent of labor-management contract coverage. Thus, the higher average earnings in Miami and New Orleans as compared with other southern areas reflect in part the relatively greater employment of exterminators, one of the higher paid jobs in the industry. In each of the five areas with averages in excess of \$1.80, the proportion of workers covered by the terms of collective bargaining agreements was four-fifths or more. Men earned more as a group than women in each of the areas studied (tables 2 and 3). In nine of the areas, the wage advantage for men was more than 35 cents an hour.

The proportions of workers earning less than \$1.15 an hour ranged from about 83 to 84 percent in Atlanta and Dallas to less than 3 percent in 10 areas. Milwaukee, Minneapolis—St. Paul, and Pittsburgh were the only areas outside the South in which more than 10 percent of the workers earned less than \$1.15. Atlanta was the only area in which a substantial proportion (18 percent) of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour. In most of the areas, large proportions of workers were concentrated within comparatively narrow earnings ranges—although these ranges differed among areas. Thus, nearly two-thirds of the workers in Dallas earned between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour; in Detroit, more than two-fifths earned between \$1.50 and \$1.60; and in San Francisco—Oakland, two-fifths earned between \$2.20 and \$2.30 an hour.

Occupational Earnings

The occupations for which separate data are provided in table 4 accounted for more than three-fifths of the production workers in all but three of the areas. Men employed as window washers, the highest paid job studied in nearly all areas, had average hourly earnings ranging from \$1.08 in Atlanta to approximately \$3 in Detroit, Los Angeles—Long Beach, and San Francisco—Oakland. In all areas except Dallas, Miami, Milwaukee, and New Orleans, these workers commonly received extra pay for hazardous work, including the use of scaffolds, high ladders, and bosun chairs. Such payments, when reported, were included in the earnings data.

Virtually all of the workers assigned to heavy cleaning tasks were men who, in most areas, averaged from 50 cents to \$1 an hour less than window washers. In most of the areas permitting comparisons, heavy cleaners employed at night averaged more than those working during the day; however, in some areas there was a reverse relationship.

Light cleaning tasks were usually performed by women in all areas except Boston, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Minneapolis—St. Paul, New Orleans, St. Louis, and San Francisco—Oakland where men outnumbered women in this job. In most areas, earnings of women employed in light cleaning averaged from 15 to 35 cents an hour less than workers performing heavy cleaning.

Earnings of individual workers varied within the same job and area (tables 5 through 8). The extent of this variation differed considerably among the areas and for different jobs within the same area. For example, earnings of men heavy cleaners employed at night were closely grouped in Atlanta (nearly 90 percent earned between \$1 and \$1.05), whereas the earnings of the middle half of these workers in New York City ranged from \$1.59 to \$2.11. Nearly nine-tenths of the women light cleaners in New York City earned between \$1.60 and \$1.70 an hour.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Data were also obtained on work schedules and supplementary benefits, including paid holidays and vacations, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, hospitalization, surgical, and medical benefits for production workers.

Scheduled Weekly Hours. Work schedules of 40 hours a week³ were commonly reported for workers employed during daylight hours, whereas shorter workweeks were usually found for those working at night in most of the cities permitting comparisons (table 9). Thus, Chicago and the three West Coast areas were the only cities in which a majority of the women light cleaners employed at night were scheduled to work as many as 40 hours a week.

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided by establishments employing four-fifths or more of the workers in 14 of the 20 areas (table 10). In the remaining areas, the proportions were about a tenth in Atlanta and New Orleans, a fifth in Milwaukee, a third in Baltimore and Miami, and three-fifths in Minneapolis—St. Paul. Workers in New York City most commonly received 10 paid holidays a year compared with 6, 7, or 8 days in most of the other areas.

Paid Vacations. Provisions for paid vacations after qualifying periods of service applied to a majority of the workers in all areas except Baltimore, Dallas, and New Orleans (table 11). In most areas, workers commonly received a week's vacation after 1 year of service and 2 weeks' vacation after 2 years. Provisions for 3 weeks of vacation pay were commonly reported in only seven areas.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Establishments providing at least part of the cost of some type of health, insurance, or pension plan accounted for the majority of the workers in all areas except Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Newark and Jersey City, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C. (table 12). Hospitalization benefits were provided a majority of the workers in 13 areas; surgical insurance in 10 areas; and life insurance in 9 areas. Los Angeles—Long Beach, New York City, and San Francisco—Oakland were the only areas in which retirement pension benefits (other than those provided under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance) were common.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses, typically provided at Christmas or yearend, applied to a majority of the production workers in Atlanta, Newark and Jersey City, and Pittsburgh (table 13). In the remaining areas, the proportions of workers receiving such bonus payments ranged from as much as two-fifths in Philadelphia to less than a tenth in Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Seattle.

³ For definition of weekly hours as used in this report, see appendix A.

Table 1. Earnings Distribution: All Production Workers

(Percent distribution of production workers in contract cleaning services establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Average hourly earnings ¹	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Under \$1.00	-	(²)	-	0.1	-	17.7	0.1	0.9	4.1	0.6	4.8	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.00 and under \$1.05	-	0.4	1.5	-	2.3	56.2	45.2	63.7	35.7	25.4	2.3	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	0.3	-	-
\$1.05 and under \$1.10	-	1.1	1.1	.1	3.2	3.9	-	14.8	-	7.8	1.4	-	-	.3	11.8	5.6	0.8	.1	-	-
\$1.10 and under \$1.15	(²)	.8	1.1	-	26.5	4.8	5.1	4.6	1.8	9.4	17.0	0.4	2.6	-	6.0	10.2	6.8	(²)	-	-
\$1.15 and under \$1.20	3.4	.8	2.0	.5	1.7	1.7	.3	.5	3.1	4.8	49.9	2.8	-	.3	5.6	1.6	5.2	.1	-	-
\$1.20 and under \$1.25	1.2	.1	2.0	5.7	2.6	.8	3.9	.5	.9	2.3	.1	.2	2.1	.1	.2	4.4	22.8	.1	-	-
\$1.25 and under \$1.30	13.7	2.6	22.4	5.0	2.4	2.6	16.6	3.6	5.4	6.4	6.9	.5	.8	2.4	8.5	2.5	1.3	.4	0.4	-
\$1.30 and under \$1.35	7.1	1.3	7.9	8.3	4.1	1.4	2.1	1.5	10.5	1.8	.4	.6	45.3	.9	.8	1.1	26.1	.4	1.3	-
\$1.35 and under \$1.40	23.1	1.6	4.2	.2	2.6	.7	1.6	.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.7	9.1	.8	7.5	.8	.9	.3	1.5	0.5
\$1.40 and under \$1.45	13.7	1.1	11.5	1.2	2.4	.6	1.7	.1	1.5	1.8	.4	2.8	1.3	.3	8.1	1.4	4.2	3.8	.1	-
\$1.45 and under \$1.50	5.1	.4	6.7	.1	1.2	.5	.9	.2	1.5	3.8	.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	4.6	2.4	.9	1.6	(²)	-
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	8.9	4.1	14.5	34.9	1.4	2.3	4.3	2.1	6.1	5.5	2.0	4.8	17.9	44.0	4.1	21.7	4.9	5.1	.7	1.4
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	4.9	33.5	6.3	3.1	.3	.4	2.3	.8	1.3	3.4	1.5	9.5	.7	12.0	6.0	3.0	6.1	4.8	-	-
\$1.70 and under \$1.80	5.4	3.5	6.2	4.5	10.6	.2	2.3	.8	4.2	2.3	3.2	27.4	.9	7.5	11.0	4.5	1.7	41.9	.7	11.3
\$1.80 and under \$1.90	1.3	18.0	1.1	8.8	.6	1.0	3.1	-	2.3	2.4	7.3	2.9	.2	8.8	2.3	8.3	6.7	17.5	.2	18.3
\$1.90 and under \$2.00	.4	2.6	1.2	2.0	.7	.5	.9	.2	1.5	2.3	.2	2.3	-	1.8	1.5	10.2	.1	9.4	11.7	42.0
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	2.4	4.6	1.7	1.8	8.4	.8	3.9	1.0	4.5	2.4	.7	2.5	.3	.6	3.5	3.3	.3	4.2	9.5	6.3
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	.5	11.4	.7	14.9	2.5	.4	.3	-	2.6	1.4	.3	2.2	-	2.2	3.9	.6	.3	1.7	8.7	7.7
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	5.2	3.1	1.2	4.6	12.7	.8	.9	.9	3.5	2.3	.1	10.1	-	2.5	7.1	4.6	1.8	1.1	39.6	2.4
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	.6	1.1	3.5	.8	.6	1.1	1.2	-	1.2	1.8	-	5.0	.2	.4	.4	2.4	-	.6	1.0	2.1
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	.8	.3	1.5	.7	-	-	.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	-	.3	-	-	-	2.1	.3	.3	10.4	.2
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	1.5	2.8	1.1	1.3	.2	.1	1.5	-	1.2	1.6	-	.8	12.3	.8	1.9	.8	8.7	1.2	.5	1.1
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	.3	1.2	.5	.1	4.9	1.1	.4	-	.7	.4	(²)	.4	-	.6	.8	-	-	.3	1.7	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	-	1.4	.3	.1	.8	.1	.4	.8	1.0	.9	.1	.3	.3	.1	.6	.2	-	.5	1.2	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	.3	.9	.4	.4	3.9	-	.4	-	.6	.8	-	17.7	.3	.1	.6	-	-	.2	2.5	3.4
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	.1	.3	-	.3	1.6	-	.1	-	.3	.6	-	1.8	.6	3.7	1.0	-	.3	.2	(²)	2.4
\$3.00 and over	.2	.9	.1	.4	1.6	.1	.2	-	1.3	5.3	1.1	1.2	2.8	7.2	1.2	-	-	3.8	8.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	2,987	16,490	2,887	1,414	972	1,406	1,150	1,183	684	798	2,267	2,598	1,739	1,588	482	1,184	781	7,178	2,900	622
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.51	\$1.84	\$1.51	\$1.70	\$1.72	\$1.07	\$1.29	\$1.13	\$1.42	\$1.52	\$1.25	\$2.02	\$1.58	\$1.80	\$1.58	\$1.56	\$1.47	\$1.85	\$2.25	\$2.00

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 1.9 percent under \$0.65; 8.1 percent at \$0.65 to \$0.70; 1.0 percent at \$0.70 to \$0.75; 3.4 percent at \$0.75 to \$0.80; 0.4 percent at \$0.80 to \$0.85; 1.6 percent at \$0.85 to \$0.90; and 1.4 percent at \$0.90 to \$0.95.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 2. Earnings Distribution: Men Production Workers

(Percent distribution of men production workers in contract cleaning services establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Average hourly earnings ¹	Northeast					South					North Central					West				
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Under \$1.00 -----	-	0.1	-	-	-	4.9	0.1	1.1	4.9	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.00 and under \$1.05 -----	-	.6	0.6	-	2.0	63.4	47.8	40.7	26.4	24.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	0.2	-	-
\$1.05 and under \$1.10 -----	-	1.7	(²)	-	-	4.7	-	24.7	-	7.7	.3	-	-	-	12.9	4.6	-	(²)	-	-
\$1.10 and under \$1.15 -----	(²)	1.2	.9	-	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.9	1.8	7.0	15.3	0.1	1.8	-	3.3	10.8	7.5	(²)	-	-
\$1.15 and under \$1.20 -----	2.9	1.2	1.4	-	.7	2.1	.4	.8	1.8	3.7	46.5	3.5	-	0.2	6.0	1.4	6.2	.1	-	-
\$1.20 and under \$1.25 -----	1.0	.2	1.1	-	2.1	1.0	4.1	.9	1.1	1.7	.1	.2	.2	.1	-	4.6	2.1	.1	-	-
\$1.25 and under \$1.30 -----	14.9	3.4	16.2	-	1.8	3.2	12.1	6.3	6.2	6.9	9.8	.6	2.0	.1	7.9	2.7	-	.3	0.3	-
\$1.30 and under \$1.35 -----	5.5	.6	4.8	0.8	5.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	12.1	1.9	.5	.4	.5	.2	.5	1.2	34.9	.3	1.2	-
\$1.35 and under \$1.40 -----	24.0	1.7	3.5	.1	2.3	.9	1.6	.8	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	.4	.7	8.6	.8	1.2	(²)	1.1	-
\$1.40 and under \$1.45 -----	13.2	1.0	11.8	1.1	2.5	.8	1.8	.2	1.6	1.6	.5	2.4	1.1	.1	2.4	1.4	5.6	.1	.1	-
\$1.45 and under \$1.50 -----	2.2	.3	7.9	.2	1.6	.6	.8	.3	1.2	4.1	.1	1.7	5.5	.3	5.0	2.5	1.2	1.0	-	-
\$1.50 and under \$1.60 -----	10.2	5.9	17.9	43.3	1.3	2.9	4.5	3.8	7.4	6.1	2.9	5.5	29.5	26.4	4.8	19.1	6.5	5.6	.8	0.6
\$1.60 and under \$1.70 -----	3.8	2.3	7.5	3.8	.5	.5	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.9	2.2	9.6	2.2	9.8	6.9	2.9	8.2	1.8	-	-
\$1.70 and under \$1.80 -----	6.4	4.2	8.1	5.6	12.0	.3	2.5	1.4	5.1	2.1	4.6	10.9	2.9	11.9	12.6	4.7	2.2	39.4	.8	4.4
\$1.80 and under \$1.90 -----	1.5	28.2	1.5	11.0	.8	1.2	3.3	-	2.8	2.7	10.5	3.2	.5	15.0	2.6	8.8	8.9	20.6	-	18.6
\$1.90 and under \$2.00 -----	.4	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.2	.6	.8	.3	1.8	2.6	.3	3.0	-	3.0	1.7	10.8	.2	12.2	11.7	43.0
\$2.00 and under \$2.10 -----	2.8	7.1	2.3	2.3	13.5	1.0	4.1	1.8	5.5	2.7	1.0	3.3	.9	.8	4.1	3.5	.3	5.1	10.1	8.1
\$2.10 and under \$2.20 -----	.6	17.9	1.0	18.6	3.9	.4	.4	-	3.2	1.6	.4	3.0	-	4.0	4.5	.6	.3	2.2	5.4	10.2
\$2.20 and under \$2.30 -----	6.1	5.0	1.7	5.7	20.2	1.0	.9	1.7	4.2	2.6	.1	13.7	-	4.4	8.1	4.8	2.4	1.5	40.3	1.7
\$2.30 and under \$2.40 -----	.7	1.8	4.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	-	1.4	2.0	-	6.8	.5	.7	.5	2.5	-	.8	1.1	2.8
\$2.40 and under \$2.50 -----	1.0	.4	2.0	.9	-	-	.2	4.1	1.6	1.4	-	.4	-	-	-	2.2	.3	.5	11.5	.2
\$2.50 and under \$2.60 -----	1.7	4.5	1.5	1.6	.3	.1	1.6	-	1.4	1.9	-	1.1	39.0	1.4	2.1	.9	11.6	1.5	.5	1.5
\$2.60 and under \$2.70 -----	.4	1.9	.7	.1	7.9	1.4	.5	-	.9	.4	.1	.6	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	.3	1.8	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80 -----	-	2.2	.4	.1	1.3	.2	.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	.1	.5	1.1	.1	.7	.2	-	.6	1.3	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90 -----	.4	1.5	.6	.4	6.2	-	.5	-	.7	.9	-	24.3	1.1	.1	.7	-	-	.2	2.8	4.4
\$2.90 and under \$3.00 -----	.1	.4	-	.4	2.6	-	.1	-	.4	.7	-	2.5	1.8	6.7	1.2	-	.3	.2	(²)	3.2
\$3.00 and over -----	.2	1.5	.2	.5	2.6	.2	.2	-	1.6	6.0	1.5	1.6	8.9	³ 13.0	1.4	-	-	5.0	9.3	1.3
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers -----	2,544	10,250	2,073	1,132	608	1,145	1,085	664	568	700	1,578	1,901	549	886	419	1,119	585	5,432	2,613	472
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.53	\$1.95	\$1.59	\$1.81	\$2.03	\$1.07	\$1.29	\$1.22	\$1.50	\$1.57	\$1.32	\$2.15	\$2.13	\$2.01	\$1.63	\$1.57	\$1.56	\$1.92	\$2.28	\$2.04

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 6.3 percent at \$3 to \$3.10; and 6.7 percent at \$3.10 and over.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 3. Earnings Distribution: Women Production Workers

(Percent distribution of women production workers in contract cleaning services establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Average hourly earnings ¹	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Under \$1.00	-	-	-	0.7	-	² 73.9	-	0.8	-	-	³ 15.7	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.00 and under \$1.05	-	0.1	3.6	-	2.7	24.5	1.5	93.3	81.0	34.7	3.2	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	0.5	-
\$1.05 and under \$1.10	-	.2	.4	.7	8.5	.4	-	2.1	-	8.2	.7	-	-	.7	4.8	23.1	3.1	.1	-	-
\$1.10 and under \$1.15	-	.1	1.6	-	60.7	1.1	-	2.9	1.7	26.5	20.9	1.1	3.0	-	23.8	-	4.6	-	-	-
\$1.15 and under \$1.20	6.1	.1	3.6	2.5	3.6	-	-	.2	9.5	12.2	57.9	.7	-	.3	3.2	4.6	2.6	.2	-	-
\$1.20 and under \$1.25	2.3	.1	4.3	28.7	3.3	-	-	-	-	6.1	.3	.1	2.9	.1	1.6	-	84.7	.2	-	-
\$1.25 and under \$1.30	7.0	1.5	38.5	24.8	3.3	-	92.3	-	1.7	3.1	.3	.4	.3	5.3	12.7	-	5.1	.6	1.7	-
\$1.30 and under \$1.35	16.0	2.5	15.6	38.3	1.9	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	-	1.3	66.0	1.7	3.2	-	-	.9	2.1	-
\$1.35 and under \$1.40	18.3	1.5	6.0	.7	3.0	-	1.5	.8	-	-	1.0	2.9	13.1	1.0	-	-	-	1.1	5.2	2.0
\$1.40 and under \$1.45	16.0	1.2	10.9	1.4	2.2	-	-	-	.9	3.1	-	3.9	1.3	.4	46.0	-	-	15.3	-	-
\$1.45 and under \$1.50	21.7	.5	3.8	-	.5	-	1.5	-	2.6	1.0	-	1.1	.7	5.4	1.6	-	-	3.2	.3	-
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	1.6	1.1	5.9	1.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	3.0	12.5	66.1	-	66.2	-	3.7	-	4.0
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	10.8	84.7	3.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	.1	14.8	-	6.2	-	14.0	-	-
\$1.70 and under \$1.80	-	2.5	1.5	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	72.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	49.7	-	32.7
\$1.80 and under \$1.90	-	1.1	-	.4	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	.1	1.0	-	-	-	7.7	2.4	17.3
\$1.90 and under \$2.00	-	1.4	.1	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.1	-	-	-	.9	11.5	38.7
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	.2	.4	.4	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	.4	-	.4	-	-	-	1.5	4.2	.7
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	39.0	-
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.1	-	-	-	-	33.4	4.7
\$2.30 and over	-	.1	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.1	-	-	-	.3	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	443	6,240	814	282	364	261	65	519	116	98	689	697	1,190	702	63	65	196	1,746	287	150
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.40	\$1.65	\$1.32	\$1.29	\$1.21	\$0.76	\$1.27	\$1.01	\$1.05	\$1.13	\$1.09	\$1.66	\$1.33	\$1.54	\$1.27	\$1.43	\$1.19	\$1.66	\$2.04	\$1.85

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.

² Workers were distributed as follows: 4.6 percent at \$0.55 to \$0.60; 5.4 percent at \$0.60 to \$0.65; 43.7 percent at \$0.65 to \$0.70; 4.2 percent at \$0.70 to \$0.75; 13.8 percent at \$0.75 to \$0.80; 1.5 percent at \$0.85 to \$0.90, and 0.8 percent at \$0.90 to \$0.95.

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 7.4 percent at \$0.75 to \$0.80; 3.2 percent at \$0.80 to \$0.85; 0.3 percent at \$0.85 to \$0.90; 4.1 percent at \$0.90 to \$0.95, and 0.7 percent at \$0.95 to \$1.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 4. Average Hourly Earnings: Selected Occupations

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in contract cleaning services establishments, 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Occupation and sex	Northeast										South											
	Boston		New York City		Newark and Jersey City		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh		Atlanta		Baltimore		Dallas		Miami		New Orleans		Washington, D.C.	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Cleaners	2,246	\$1.42	12,927	\$1.74	2,298	\$1.40	799	\$1.46	563	\$1.36	1,035	\$0.94	847	\$1.14	974	\$1.03	322	\$1.08	433	\$1.16	1,697	\$1.12
Men	1,849	1.42	6,818	1.82	1,501	1.44	523	1.55	217	1.61	782	1.00	782	1.13	455	1.05	213	1.11	337	1.17	1,008	1.14
Women	397	1.40	6,109	1.65	797	1.32	276	1.29	346	1.20	253	.75	-	-	519	1.01	109	1.04	-	-	689	1.09
Daywork	129	1.51	2,707	1.74	290	1.34	241	1.46	75	1.56	86	.90	99	1.57	-	-	80	1.21	-	-	437	1.06
Men	113	1.54	2,119	1.78	230	1.36	180	1.54	55	1.59	53	.99	95	1.57	-	-	65	1.24	-	-	245	1.14
Women	16	1.31	588	1.60	60	1.25	-	-	-	-	33	.75	-	-	-	-	15	1.10	-	-	-	-
Nightwork	2,117	1.41	10,220	1.74	2,008	1.41	558	1.46	488	1.33	949	.94	-	-	967	1.03	242	1.04	-	-	1,260	1.14
Men	1,736	1.41	4,699	1.84	1,271	1.46	343	1.56	162	1.62	729	1.00	-	-	449	1.05	148	1.05	-	-	763	1.14
Women	381	1.40	5,521	1.65	737	1.32	215	1.30	326	1.19	220	.75	-	-	518	1.01	94	1.03	-	-	497	1.13
Cleaners, heavy ²	1,190	1.48	5,395	1.80	1,065	1.40	395	1.56	151	1.55	719	1.00	118	1.63	212	1.03	156	1.04	-	-	446	1.14
Daywork	97	1.55	2,039	1.77	216	1.37	147	1.54	55	1.59	-	-	73	1.68	-	-	23	1.14	-	-	123	1.13
Nightwork	1,093	1.47	3,356	1.81	849	1.41	248	1.58	96	1.53	680	1.00	-	-	210	1.03	133	1.02	-	-	323	1.14
Cleaners, light	1,056	1.34	7,532	1.69	1,233	1.39	404	1.36	412	1.29	316	.79	-	-	762	1.03	166	1.12	432	1.16	1,251	1.11
Men	690	1.31	1,464	1.90	443	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	1.07	-	-	336	1.17	562	1.14
Women	366	1.40	6,068	1.65	790	1.31	276	1.29	346	1.20	253	.75	-	-	519	1.01	109	1.04	-	-	689	1.09
Daywork	32	1.39	668	1.65	74	1.24	94	1.34	-	-	47	.78	-	-	-	-	57	1.24	-	-	314	1.04
Men	28	1.41	81	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	1.15
Women	-	-	587	1.60	55	1.21	-	-	-	-	33	.75	-	-	-	-	15	1.10	-	-	-	-
Nightwork	1,024	1.34	6,864	1.70	1,159	1.40	310	1.36	392	1.28	269	.79	-	-	757	1.02	109	1.06	-	-	937	1.13
Men	662	1.31	1,383	1.89	424	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	1.06	-	-	-	-	440	1.14
Women	362	1.40	5,481	1.65	735	1.32	215	1.30	326	1.19	220	.75	-	-	518	1.01	94	1.03	-	-	497	1.13
Exterminators ²	-	-	362	2.27	106	2.25	148	2.03	-	-	146	1.82	74	1.60	-	-	136	2.01	181	2.15	-	-
Waxers floor ²	-	-	1,312	1.89	232	1.58	39	1.59	-	-	48	1.04	26	1.71	55	1.13	29	1.15	-	-	173	1.26
Window washers ²	180	2.25	1,096	2.68	157	2.37	320	2.11	171	2.48	38	1.08	63	2.22	26	1.40	-	-	-	-	160	1.84

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Average Hourly Earnings: Selected Occupations—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in contract cleaning services establishments, 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Occupation and sex	North Central												West					
	Chicago		Cleveland		Detroit		Milwaukee		Minneapolis— St. Paul		St. Louis		Los Angeles— Long Beach		San Francisco— Oakland		Seattle	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Cleaners	1,419	\$1.80	1,405	\$1.35	1,213	\$1.61	157	\$1.60	364	\$1.65	400	\$1.28	3,487	\$1.82	2,145	\$2.17	316	\$1.91
Men	800	1.89	241	1.50	524	1.70	118	1.68	314	1.67	227	1.34	2,614	1.85	1,939	2.18	209	1.95
Women	619	1.68	1,164	1.32	689	1.54	39	1.34	50	1.54	173	1.20	873	1.71	206	2.06	107	1.82
Daywork	151	1.72	-	-	89	1.69	-	-	63	1.67	61	1.25	864	1.76	131	2.09	-	-
Men	117	1.75	-	-	63	1.79	-	-	52	1.71	41	1.28	697	1.78	110	2.12	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	26	1.45	-	-	11	1.49	-	-	167	1.71	21	1.93	-	-
Nightwork	1,268	1.81	1,403	1.35	1,124	1.60	107	1.49	301	1.65	339	1.28	2,623	1.84	2,014	2.17	305	1.92
Men	683	1.91	239	1.50	461	1.68	68	1.58	262	1.66	186	1.35	1,917	1.88	1,829	2.18	209	1.95
Women	585	1.69	1,164	1.32	663	1.54	39	1.34	39	1.56	153	1.20	706	1.71	185	2.07	96	1.84
Cleaners, heavy ²	522	1.93	201	1.50	316	1.82	118	1.68	193	1.84	46	1.55	1,581	1.90	756	2.22	158	1.97
Daywork	-	-	-	-	40	1.93	-	-	41	1.78	-	-	41	1.91	76	2.16	-	-
Nightwork	442	1.95	199	1.50	276	1.80	68	1.58	152	1.86	-	-	1,540	1.90	680	2.23	158	1.97
Cleaners, light	897	1.72	1,204	1.33	897	1.53	39	1.34	171	1.44	354	1.24	1,906	1.75	1,389	2.14	158	1.84
Men	278	1.81	-	-	263	1.55	-	-	121	1.40	181	1.28	1,033	1.79	1,216	2.15	58	1.90
Women	619	1.68	1,159	1.32	634	1.53	39	1.34	50	1.54	173	1.20	873	1.71	173	2.04	100	1.81
Daywork	71	1.66	-	-	49	1.50	-	-	22	1.45	50	1.22	823	1.76	55	2.01	-	-
Men	37	1.70	-	-	23	1.55	-	-	11	1.42	30	1.24	656	1.77	34	2.05	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	26	1.45	-	-	11	1.49	-	-	167	1.71	21	1.93	-	-
Nightwork	826	1.73	1,204	1.33	848	1.54	39	1.34	149	1.44	304	1.25	1,083	1.75	1,334	2.14	147	1.86
Men	241	1.83	-	-	240	1.55	-	-	110	1.40	151	1.29	377	1.82	1,182	2.15	58	1.90
Women	585	1.69	1,159	1.32	608	1.53	39	1.34	39	1.56	153	1.20	706	1.71	152	2.06	89	1.83
Exterminators ²	184	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	1.79	208	2.46	133	2.61	-	-
Waxers floor ²	52	1.93	-	-	22	1.66	-	-	43	1.90	44	1.27	97	2.00	99	2.19	33	2.17
Window washers ²	493	2.82	209	2.55	126	3.00	-	-	78	2.21	66	2.50	138	3.01	175	3.02	35	2.85

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.

² All or virtually all workers in each area were men.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 5. Occupational Earnings Distribution: Cleaners, Heavy, Daywork—Men

(Distribution of men heavy daywork cleaners by straight-time hourly earnings¹ in contract cleaning services establishments, 11 selected areas,² summer 1961)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
			Under \$ 1.00	\$1.00 and under \$1.05	\$1.05 \$1.10	\$1.10 \$1.15	\$1.15 \$1.20	\$1.20 \$1.25	\$1.25 \$1.30	\$1.30 \$1.35	\$1.35 \$1.40	\$1.40 \$1.45	\$1.45 \$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	and over
Northeast:																								
New York City	2,038	\$1.77	-	-	165	64	26	-	156	14	38	51	2	89	125	127	220	186	226	343	58	121	9	18
Newark and Jersey City	211	1.36	-	13	1	9	6	1	78	5	8	17	2	41	9	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	147	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	120	6	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh	55	1.59	-	4	-	2	2	6	8	-	5	-	1	2	2	1	1	2	16	1	2	-	-	-
South:																								
Baltimore	73	1.68	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	7	5	18	6	4	4	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miami	23	1.14	-	12	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington, D. C.	123	1.13	-	18	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central:																								
Detroit	40	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	9	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6	6	5	12	-	-	-	-	3	-
West:																								
Los Angeles-Long Beach	41	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	12	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco-Oakland	76	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	14	2	18	7	20	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.² Data for the other 9 areas did not meet publication criteria.

Table 6. Occupational Earnings Distribution: Cleaners, Heavy, Nightwork—Men

(Distribution of men heavy nightwork cleaners by straight-time hourly earnings¹ in contract cleaning services establishments, 17 selected areas,² summer 1961)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
			Under \$ 1.00	\$1.00 and under \$1.05	\$1.05 \$1.10	\$1.10 \$1.15	\$1.15 \$1.20	\$1.20 \$1.25	\$1.25 \$1.30	\$1.30 \$1.35	\$1.35 \$1.40	\$1.40 \$1.45	\$1.45 \$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 and over	
Northeast:																									
Boston	1,074	\$1.48	-	-	-	-	1	6	169	56	158	281	38	178	55	51	11	7	31	2	-	-	1	29	
New York City	3,316	1.81	-	37	1	28	10	15	127	45	135	37	9	424	73	269	916	59	230	862	6	23	10	-	
Newark and Jersey City	847	1.41	-	-	-	4	10	22	211	65	40	187	70	130	35	57	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	4	
Philadelphia	248	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	188	10	39	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	
Pittsburgh	96	1.53	-	8	-	33	2	5	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	
South:																									
Atlanta	680	1.00	30	594	35	13	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dallas	210	1.03	7	171	14	3	1	4	4	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Miami	133	1.02	-	121	-	2	3	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washington, D. C.	323	1.14	-	-	-	71	236	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Central:																									
Chicago	442	1.95	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	25	1	7	97	50	7	30	1	3	189	26	1	-	
Cleveland	194	1.50	-	-	-	10	-	1	11	-	1	3	25	130	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Detroit	221	1.83	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	3	9	9	43	108	21	5	5	1	3	-	5	
Milwaukee	68	1.58	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	24	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	152	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	15	3	31	85	9	-	-	-	-	-	
West:																									
Los Angeles-Long Beach	1,540	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20	17	477	481	304	111	73	3	8	16	29	
San Francisco-Oakland	647	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	14	-	44	149	6	242	13	127	45	
Seattle	151	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38	56	18	22	7	-	1	5	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.
² Data for Baltimore, New Orleans, and St. Louis did not meet publication criteria.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings Distribution: Cleaners, Light, Nightwork—Women

(Distribution of women light nightwork cleaners by straight-time hourly earnings¹ in contract cleaning services establishments, 18 selected areas,² summer 1961)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—															
			Under \$ 1.00	\$1.00 and under \$1.05	\$1.05 \$1.10	\$1.10 \$1.15	\$1.15 \$1.20	\$1.20 \$1.25	\$1.25 \$1.30	\$1.30 \$1.35	\$1.35 \$1.40	\$1.40 \$1.45	\$1.45 \$1.50	\$1.50 \$1.60	\$1.60 \$1.70	\$1.70 \$1.80	\$1.80 \$1.90	\$1.90 \$2.00
Northeast:																		
Boston	362	\$1.40	-	-	-	-	25	9	29	43	57	54	91	6	48	-	-	-
New York City	5,481	1.65	-	7	-	5	6	7	47	153	80	76	23	24	4,806	131	58	33
Newark and Jersey City	735	1.32	-	14	-	8	28	35	291	123	46	88	31	41	12	-	-	1
Philadelphia	215	1.30	-	-	-	-	7	48	47	108	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh	326	1.19	-	10	31	211	13	6	6	5	7	8	2	6	-	20	1	-
South:																		
Atlanta	220	.75	³ 167	52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	518	1.01	4	484	11	15	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami	94	1.03	-	85	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Washington, D. C.	497	1.13	3	9	3	124	355	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central:																		
Chicago	585	1.69	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	6	4	26	6	-	20	499	9	2
Cleveland	1,159	1.32	-	-	-	36	-	35	3	779	156	12	7	130	1	-	-	-
Detroit	608	1.53	2	-	1	-	2	1	30	11	5	2	38	447	54	10	-	1
Milwaukee	39	1.34	-	2	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul	39	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	153	1.20	-	-	3	3	-	137	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West:																		
Los Angeles—Long Beach	706	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	-	8	28	159	430	56	2
San Francisco—Oakland	152	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	1	-	-	-	7	5
Seattle	89	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	44	13	27

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.² Data for Baltimore and New Orleans did not meet publication criteria.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 12 at \$0.55 to \$0.60; 12 at \$0.60 to \$0.65; 98 at \$0.65 to \$0.70; 8 at \$0.70 to \$0.75; 31 at \$0.75 to \$0.80; 4 at \$0.85 to \$0.90; and 2 at \$0.90 to \$0.95.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 39 at \$2.10 to \$2.20; and 83 at \$2.20 to \$2.30.

Table 8. Occupational Earnings Distribution: Window Washers—Men

(Distribution of men window washers by straight-time hourly earnings¹ in contract cleaning services establishments, 17 selected areas,² summer 1961)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings \$	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																			
			Under \$1.50	\$1.50 and under \$1.60	\$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	\$3.20 and over
Northeast:																						
Boston	180	\$2.25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	128	14	22	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
New York City	1,096	2.68	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	39	3	-	418	179	197	146	28	25	52	6	
Newark and Jersey City	157	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	91	35	21	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Philadelphia	320	2.11	-	-	-	-	60	7	7	196	49	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pittsburgh	171	2.48	12	1	1	3	4	2	3	12	29	-	-	-	48	8	24	16	-	-	8	
South:																						
Atlanta	38	1.08	³ 38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore	63	2.22	3	1	-	1	2	6	21	4	2	3	1	5	3	4	5	-	-	-	2	-
Dallas	26	1.40	⁴ 10	13	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington, D. C.	160	1.84	9	-	4	4	127	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Central:																						
Chicago	493	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	47	-	-	-	-
Cleveland	209	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	
Detroit	126	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	28	37	2	
Minneapolis—St. Paul	78	2.21	1	1	-	2	4	4	2	2	24	24	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Louis	66	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West:																						
Los Angeles—Long Beach	138	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	3
San Francisco—Oakland	175	3.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	-	112	14	⁵ 22	
Seattle	35	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	1	-	-	-	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays.

² Data for Miami, New Orleans, and Milwaukee did not meet publication criteria.

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 21 at \$1 to \$1.05; 5 at \$1.05 to \$1.10; 3 at \$1.10 to \$1.15; 8 at \$1.25 to \$1.30; and 1 at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$1 to \$1.05; 4 at \$1.15 to \$1.20; and 1 at \$1.25 to \$1.30.

⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 20 at \$3.20 to \$3.30; and 2 at \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Table 9. Scheduled Weekly Hours: Selected Occupations

(Percent of workers in selected occupations in contract cleaning services establishments by scheduled weekly hours,¹ 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Scheduled weekly hours	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Cleaners, heavy, daywork-men																				
All workers -----	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	100	-
Under 20 hours -----	-	1	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	² 29	-	-	-	-
20 hours -----	-	-	12	37	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 and under 30 hours -----	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
30 hours -----	-	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	2	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Over 30 and under 35 hours -----	-	⁽³⁾	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours -----	-	12	⁽³⁾	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 40 hours -----	-	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours -----	-	56	53	40	82	-	23	-	100	-	87	-	-	98	-	63	-	100	89	-
Over 40 and under 48 hours -----	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 hours -----	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 48 hours -----	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaners, heavy, nightwork-men																				
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Under 20 hours -----	14	8	14	8	6	⁴ 24	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	15	⁵ 26	14	-	-	-	-
20 hours -----	22	6	53	24	2	21	-	5	-	-	47	3	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-
Over 20 and under 25 hours -----	25	1	2	2	4	23	-	8	-	-	⁶ 47	⁽³⁾	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
25 hours -----	20	14	10	-	25	3	-	5	-	-	1	16	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Over 25 and under 30 hours -----	⁽³⁾	1	1	1	6	9	-	2	-	-	⁽³⁾	5	22	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
30 hours -----	⁽³⁾	1	-	2	6	3	-	35	36	-	-	2	33	5	6	-	-	1	-	10
Over 30 and under 40 hours -----	3	4	8	8	8	14	-	1	4	-	-	2	8	7	-	-	-	16	8	14
40 hours -----	9	62	12	51	42	⁽³⁾	-	26	60	-	5	73	48	34	12	76	-	64	92	76
Over 40 hours -----	7	2	-	4	-	4	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	⁷ 53	2	-	⁸ 20	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Scheduled Weekly Hours: Selected Occupations—Continued

(Percent of workers in selected occupations in contract cleaning services establishments by scheduled weekly hours,¹ 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Scheduled weekly hours	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
Cleaners, light, nightwork—women																				
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20 hours	7	4	10	4	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	5	-	3	-	-	-
20 hours	26	9	66	5	1	3	-	1	-	-	76	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 20 and under 25 hours	13	8	(²)	(³)	2	22	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-
25 hours	39	15	2	7	37	48	-	71	-	-	(⁴)	44	6	74	-	3	-	-	-	-
Over 25 and under 30 hours	4	6	1	4	12	8	-	13	-	-	-	2	9	45	-	14	-	-	-	-
30 hours	4	45	17	50	13	3	-	6	59	-	(⁵)	38	5	5	44	56	(⁶)	-	-	-
Over 30 and under 40 hours	6	5	2	5	4	8	-	1	4	-	4	3	15	9	10	13	11	20	1	10
40 hours	1	9	2	26	26	-	-	6	37	-	8	96	1	12	5	44	4	76	99	53
Over 40 hours	-	(⁷)	(⁸)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁹)	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
Window washers—men																				
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100
Under 40 hours	1	3	4	-	-	¹¹ 34	¹² 40	19	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	10	-	4	-	-
40 hours	88	91	93	96	100	13	60	38	-	-	100	89	86	91	-	74	88	80	100	100
Over 40 and under 45 hours	8	1	-	-	-	24	-	19	-	-	3	14	-	-	3	6	3	-	-	-
45 hours	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-
Over 45 and under 48 hours	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-
48 hours	3	1	3	-	-	8	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 48 hours	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-

¹ Data relate to scheduled weekly hours for each individual worker.

² 22 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules of 8 hours; 7 percent, 10 hours.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁴ 8 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules of less than 10 hours; 5 percent, between 10 and 15 hours; and 10 percent, between 15 and 20 hours.

⁵ 13 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules of less than 10 hours; 4 percent, between 10 and 15 hours; and 9 percent, between 15 and 20 hours.

⁶ All workers had weekly work schedules of 22 hours.

⁷ All workers had weekly work schedules of 50 hours.

⁸ 9 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules between 40 and 45 hours; 11 percent, 45 hours or more.

⁹ Virtually all workers had weekly work schedules of 27.5 hours.

¹⁰ 34 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules of 35 hours.

¹¹ 13 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules of less than 20 hours; 11 percent, between 30 and 33 hours; and 11 percent, 37.5 and under 40 hours.

¹² 8 percent of the workers had weekly work schedules of less than 33 hours; 17 percent, 33 hours; and 14 percent, 35 hours.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 10. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production workers in contract cleaning services establishments with formal provisions for paid holidays, 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Number of paid holidays	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	88	100	100	93	88	10	34	94	34	10	84	100	98	96	21	62	97	99	93	100
Less than 5 days	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	¹ 21	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
5 days	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	73	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-
6 days	2	-	15	15	86	-	28	-	22	-	15	92	98	93	21	60	47	9	-	-
6 days plus 1 or 2 half days	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
7 days	12	7	62	75	3	-	2	-	12	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	37	90	6	100
7 days plus 2 half days	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	47	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
9 days plus 2 half days	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10 days	7	86	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days or more	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	12	-	-	7	12	90	66	6	66	90	16	-	2	4	79	38	3	1	7	-

¹ All workers received 4 paid holidays annually.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table II. Paid Vacations

(Percent of production workers in contract cleaning services establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Vacation policy	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>																				
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	92	100	72	95	100	59	29	9	83	33	68	99	98	91	77	94	93	96	96	93
Length-of-time payment	75	100	72	95	32	59	29	9	73	33	68	99	98	91	77	94	93	96	96	93
Percentage payment	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	8	-	28	5	-	41	71	91	17	67	32	1	2	9	23	6	7	4	4	7
<u>Amount of vacation pay¹</u>																				
<u>After 6 months of service</u>																				
Under 1 week	10	55	9	65	-	-	2	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
1 week	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	47	-	89	18	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>																				
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	72	69	72	93	81	18	25	9	79	19	68	92	98	86	74	47	93	7	3	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	20	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	14	-	7	-	3	47	-	90	88	89	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>																				
1 week	25	6	37	27	76	5	25	-	31	10	37	21	90	7	37	-	3	1	4	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	77	-	51	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
2 weeks	67	17	36	18	3	14	4	9	52	23	28	78	8	77	70	57	93	93	93	89
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>																				
1 week	16	5	28	15	76	5	25	-	31	10	27	-	23	7	3	4	-	3	-	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	(²)	-	-
2 weeks	76	95	45	81	3	14	4	9	52	23	41	99	74	84	70	88	93	93	94	89
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent of production workers in contract cleaning services establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Vacation policy	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
<u>Amount of vacation pay¹—Continued</u>																				
<u>After 5 years of service</u>																				
1 week	16	4	1	12	7	45	17	-	31	10	27	-	-	7	-	4	-	2	-	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	(²)	-	-
2 weeks	76	58	71	84	68	14	12	9	52	23	41	95	98	73	70	88	86	93	21	89
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3 weeks	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	2	2	6	-	73	-
<u>After 10 years of service</u>																				
1 week	16	4	1	12	7	45	17	-	31	10	27	-	-	7	-	4	-	2	-	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	61	4	63	82	78	14	12	9	45	23	38	33	98	73	63	88	43	10	6	87
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(²)	2	-
3 weeks	15	60	5	2	3	-	-	-	7	-	3	58	-	11	15	2	49	83	88	2
4 weeks	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service³</u>																				
1 week	16	4	1	12	7	45	17	-	31	10	27	-	-	7	-	4	-	2	-	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	61	4	50	79	78	14	12	9	45	23	38	33	98	71	63	33	43	9	6	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3 weeks	15	92	17	5	3	-	-	-	7	-	3	58	-	13	15	57	49	85	88	89
4 weeks	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Vacation payments such as a percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years may include changes in provisions for progressions between 3 and 5 years.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ Vacation provisions were virtually the same after longer periods of service.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 12. Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

(Percent of production workers in contract cleaning services establishments with specified health, insurance, and pension plans, ¹ 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Type of plan	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:																				
Life insurance	22	91	39	71	81	14	4	9	65	25	18	14	98	74	9	-	11	91	92	89
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	2	1	17	60	58	6	-	9	32	16	6	79	94	27	9	-	5	92	90	89
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ²	48	41	7	75	3	14	34	-	10	19	12	38	98	75	29	60	6	3	90	
Sickness and accident insurance	21	39	4	58	-	-	25	-	-	2	-	36	94	73	29	59	6	1	-	
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	28	(³)	3	5	3	14	12	-	10	17	12	2	4	18	3	2	-	3	3	
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	-	30	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-
Hospitalization insurance	22	93	25	79	81	14	61	18	69	25	18	93	98	83	65	60	11	93	92	89
Surgical insurance	22	91	23	75	3	14	14	18	69	17	15	35	94	78	65	60	11	93	92	89
Medical insurance	14	-	8	62	44	14	4	9	45	11	15	35	94	67	19	2	11	92	92	89
Catastrophe insurance	2	-	-	-	3	14	-	9	24	15	15	-	92	8	4	2	5	5	3	-
Retirement pension	-	72	6	20	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	88	87	-
No health, insurance, or pension plan	51	7	56	18	19	86	19	82	31	67	82	6	2	15	32	40	89	5	8	11

¹ Includes only those plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security and plans which meet only the minimum requirements of a State law as to benefits or employer contributions.

² Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 13. Nonproduction Bonuses

(Percent of production workers in contract cleaning services establishments with specified types of nonproduction bonuses, 20 selected areas, summer 1961)

Type of bonus	Northeast					South						North Central					West			
	Boston	New York City	Newark and Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Miami	New Orleans	Washington, D. C.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle
All production workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses -----	8	27	62	41	65	55	18	-	17	17	36	29	18	8	7	34	6	13	22	
Christmas or yearend -----	8	27	62	41	65	55	14	-	17	9	30	29	18	8	7	31	6	12 ⁽¹⁾	22	
Profit sharing -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Workers in establishments with no nonproduction bonuses -----	92	73	38	59	35	45	82	100	83	83	64	71	82	92	93	66	94	87	78	100

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Appendix A: Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey included establishments primarily engaged in cleaning windows in business houses and dwellings (SIC 7341); establishments primarily engaged in disinfecting buildings, and in exterminating insects, rodents, etc. (SIC 7342); and establishments primarily engaged in furnishing to dwellings and other buildings specialized services such as janitorial service, floor waxing, and office cleaning (SIC 7349). These three industries comprise the entire Industry Group No. 734, as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing eight or more workers at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists.

The number of establishments and workers actually studied by the Bureau, as well as the number estimated to be within the scope of the survey during the payroll period studied, are shown in the following table.

Estimated number of establishments and workers in the contract cleaning services industries
and number studied in 20 areas, Summer, 1961

Area ¹	Payroll period	Number of establishments ²		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study		Studied
				Total ³	Production workers	Total ³
Northeast						
Boston -----	June 1961	64	25	3,237	2,987	2,508
New York City -----	June 1961	229	38	17,965	16,490	11,286
Newark and Jersey City -----	July 1961	54	21	3,102	2,887	2,271
Philadelphia -----	June 1961	55	21	1,684	1,414	1,078
Pittsburgh -----	June 1961	19	8	1,181	972	724
South						
Atlanta -----	June 1961	28	11	1,569	1,406	952
Baltimore -----	June 1961	20	11	1,266	1,150	1,128
Dallas -----	June 1961	15	6	1,250	1,183	817
Miami -----	June 1961	21	11	823	684	697
New Orleans -----	June 1961	15	8	924	798	818
Washington, D.C. -----	July 1961	37	14	2,443	2,267	1,675
North Central						
Chicago -----	August 1961	73	28	2,914	2,598	1,953
Cleveland -----	July 1961	31	17	1,833	1,739	1,588
Detroit -----	August 1961	43	25	1,735	1,588	1,490
Milwaukee -----	July 1961	19	11	573	482	461
Minneapolis-St. Paul -----	August 1961	26	15	1,280	1,184	1,141
St. Louis -----	July 1961	17	9	855	781	715
West						
Los Angeles-Long Beach -----	August 1961	152	33	8,159	7,178	4,844
San Francisco-Oakland -----	August 1961	66	23	3,326	2,900	2,581
Seattle -----	June 1961	13	8	688	622	622
Total -----		997	343	56,787	51,310	39,349

¹ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, except: Chicago (Cook County); New York City (the 5 boroughs); Newark and Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Union Counties); and Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N.J.).

² Includes only establishments with 8 or more workers at the time of reference of the unemployment insurance listings.

³ Includes executive, professional, office clerical, and other workers excluded from the separate production worker category.

Method of Study

Data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists. The survey was conducted on a sample basis. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments were given their appropriate weight. All estimates in this report are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Establishment Definition

An establishment, for the purposes of this study, is defined as a single physical location which provides services to dwellings and other buildings on a fee or contract basis. An establishment is not necessarily identical with a business concern or company which may consist of one or more establishments.

Employment

The estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the study are intended as a general guide to the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The advance planning necessary to make a wage survey compels the use of lists of establishments assembled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied.

Production Workers

The term "production workers," as used in this report, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in performing nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who were utilized as a separate work force on the firm's own properties, were excluded.

Occupations Selected for Study

The occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for listing of these job descriptions.) The occupations were chosen for their numerical importance, their usefulness in collective bargaining, or their representativeness of the entire job scale in the industry. The selected occupations include full-time workers (i. e., those scheduled to work the standard full-time work schedule for the occupation in the establishment) and exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

Wage Data

The wage information relates to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays. Premium pay for late-shift work and for hazardous work performed by window washers was included in the straight-time hourly earnings for workers receiving such payments. This procedure was followed in order to achieve comparability of data between establishments which maintain formal provisions for late-shift work and/or formal provisions for hazardous work performed by window washers and those which do not, but have built the differential into the rate. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems and cost-of-living payments were included as a part of the workers' regular pay; but nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing their straight-time salary by normal rather than actual hours.⁴

⁴ Average hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or other group of workers, such as men, women, or production workers, were obtained by weighting each rate (or hourly earning) by the number of workers receiving the rate.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Supplementary benefits and practices, except weekly hours, were treated statistically on the basis that if formal provisions in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the production workers in an establishment, the practice or benefit was considered applicable to all such workers. Similarly, if fewer than half of such workers were covered, the practice or benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Weekly Hours. Data relate to the weekly work schedule for each worker in the occupations for which data are presented.

Paid Holidays. Paid holiday provisions relate to full-day and half-day holidays provided annually.

Paid Vacations. The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or the supervisor. Payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered the equivalent of 1 week's pay. The periods of service for which data are presented were selected as representative of the most common practices but they do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years of service include changes in provisions which may have occurred after 4 years.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding only programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and social security. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid for directly by the employer from his 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 at least a part of the cost.

Tabulations of paid sick leave plans are limited to formal plans which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness; informal arrangements have been omitted. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period.

Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by a commercial insurance company or a nonprofit organization, or they may be self-insured.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes the plans designed to cover employees in case of sickness or injury involving an expense which goes beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans.

Tabulations of retirement are limited to plans which provide regular payments upon retirement for the remainder of the worker's life.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses are defined for this study as bonuses that depend on factors other than the output of the individual worker or group of workers. Plans that defer payment beyond 1 year were excluded.

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 inter-establishment 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.

CLEANER, HEAVY

(Janitor, porter, utility laborer)

Performs heavy cleaning duties in dwellings and other buildings, including any or a combination of the following: Operating heavy motor-driven cleaning equipment (other than light vacuum sweepers and floor waxers); wet-mopping floors; washing walls and glass partitions; polishing marble or brass; moving heavy furniture; hosing sidewalks and shoveling snow; and removing heavy rubbish. Include in this classification workers who perform combination duties of cleaning and providing minor maintenance services such as changing light bulbs, repairing venetian blinds, and installing and/or removing electric fans. Exclude workers who specialize in window washing (window washers), workers waxing floors (waxers, floor), and those who are additionally responsible for the operation of heating, air-conditioning, or other mechanical equipment.

CLEANER, LIGHT

(Janitor, porter, sweeper, charman, or charwoman)

Performs light cleaning duties in dwellings and other buildings, usually limited to such tasks as: Sweeping and dry-mopping floors; dusting furniture and equipment; emptying waste baskets; and vacuuming rugs with a home-type vacuum cleaner. Exclude workers performing heavy cleaning tasks described above (cleaners, heavy), workers specializing in window washing (window washers), workers waxing floors (waxers, floor), and those who are responsible for the operation of heating, air-conditioning, or other mechanical equipment.

EXTERMINATOR

Kills, by application of chemicals, vermin such as roaches, beetles, moths, ants, bedbugs, rats, and mice which infest dwellings and other buildings. Work involves the following: Spraying chemical solutions throughout rooms and into hiding places with a spray gun to kill insects; dusting sodium fluoride and other poisonous chemical powders into hiding places of roaches; and setting out poisonous paste or bait in boxes or other containers near places where vermin are present. May remove mattresses, upholstered furniture, and clothing from building and fumigate them in a vault at the business establishment to destroy insects. Exclude workers who specialize in the destruction of insects and rodents through the use of lethal fumigants.

WAXER, FLOOR

Cleans, waxes, and polishes floors by hand or machine. Work involves: Removing dirt and blemishes from floor, using various cleaning solvents and compounds according to the composition of floor; applying paste or liquid wax to floor with rags or machine; and polishing floor with electric polishing machine or weighted brush.

WINDOW WASHER

Cleans windows, inside or outside, in such establishments as office buildings, stores, apartment houses, private homes, and hotels.

INDUSTRY WAGE STUDIES

The following reports cover part of the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys. These reports cover the period 1950 to date and may be obtained free upon request as long as a supply is available. However, those for which a price is shown are available only from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., or any of its regional sales offices.

I. Occupational Wage Studies

Manufacturing

Apparel:

- Men's Dress Shirts and Nightwear, 1950 – Series 2, No. 80
- Men's and Boys' Dress Shirts and Nightwear, 1954 – BLS Report No. 74
- *Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1956 – BLS Report No. 116
- Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1958 – BLS Report No. 140
- Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1957 – BLS Report No. 122
- Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1960 – BLS Report No. 193
- Work Clothing, 1953 – BLS Report No. 51
- *Work Shirts, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 115
- *Work Shirts, 1957 – BLS Report No. 124

Chemicals and Petroleum:

- Fertilizer, 1949-50 – Series 2, No. 77
- *Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 111
- *Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1957 – BLS Report No. 132
- Industrial Chemicals, 1951 – Series 2, No. 87
- Industrial Chemicals, 1955 – BLS Report No. 103
- Paints and Varnishes, 1961 – BLS Bull. No. 1318 (30 cents)
- Petroleum Production and Refining, 1951 – Series 2, No. 83
- Petroleum Refining, 1959 – BLS Report No. 158
- Synthetic Fibers, 1958 – BLS Report No. 143

Food:

- Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1960 – BLS Report No. 195
- *Canning and Freezing, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 117
- *Canning and Freezing, 1957 – BLS Report No. 136
- Distilled Liquors, 1952 – Series 2, No. 88
- Fluid Milk Industry, 1960 – BLS Report No. 174
- *Raw Sugar, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 117
- *Raw Sugar, 1957 – BLS Report No. 136

Leather:

- Footwear, 1953 – BLS Report No. 46
- *Footwear, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 115
- Footwear, 1957 – BLS Report No. 133
- Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1954 – BLS Report No. 80
- Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1959 – BLS Report No. 150

Lumber and Furniture:

- Household Furniture, 1954 – BLS Report No. 76
- Lumber in the South, 1949 and 1950 – Series 2, No. 76
- Southern Lumber Industry, 1953 – BLS Report No. 45
- *Southern Sawmills, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 113
- *Southern Sawmills, 1957 – BLS Report No. 130
- West Coast Sawmilling, 1952 – BLS Report No. 7
- West Coast Sawmilling, 1959 – BLS Report No. 156
- Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1959 – BLS Report No. 152
- *Wooden Containers, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 115
- *Wooden Containers, 1957 – BLS Report No. 126

Paper and Allied Products:

- Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard, 1952 – Series 2, No. 91

Primary Metals, Fabricated Metal Products and Machinery:

- Basic Iron and Steel, 1951 – Series 2, No. 81
- Fabricated Structural Steel, 1957 – BLS Report No. 123
- Gray Iron Foundries, 1959 – BLS Report No. 151
- Nonferrous Foundries, 1951 – Series 2, No. 82
- Nonferrous Foundries, 1960 – BLS Report No. 180
- Machinery Industries, 1953-54 – BLS Bull. No. 1160 (40 cents)
- Machinery Industries, 1954-55 – BLS Report No. 93
- Machinery Manufacturing, 1955-56 – BLS Report No. 107
- Machinery Manufacturing, 1957-58 – BLS Report No. 139
- Machinery Manufacturing, 1958-59 – BLS Report No. 147
- Machinery Manufacturing, 1959-60 – BLS Report No. 170
- Machinery Manufacturing, 1961 – BLS Bull. No. 1309 (30 cents)
- Radio, Television, and Related Products, 1951 – Series 2, No. 84
- Steel Foundries, 1951 – Series 2, No. 85

Rubber and Plastics Products:

- Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1960 – BLS Report No. 168

Stone, Clay, and Glass:

- Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1960 – BLS Report No. 177
- Structural Clay Products, 1954 – BLS Report No. 77
- Structural Clay Products, 1960 – BLS Report No. 172

Textiles:

- Cotton Textiles, 1954 – BLS Report No. 82
- Cotton Textiles, 1960 – BLS Report No. 184
- Cotton and Synthetic Textiles, 1952 – Series 2, No. 89
- Hosiery, 1952 – BLS Report No. 34
- Miscellaneous Textiles, 1953 – BLS Report No. 56
- *Processed Waste, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 115
- *Processed Waste, 1957 – BLS Report No. 124
- *Seamless Hosiery, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 112
- *Seamless Hosiery, 1957 – BLS Report No. 129
- Synthetic Textiles, 1954 – BLS Report No. 87
- Synthetic Textiles, 1960 – BLS Report No. 192
- Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1956 – BLS Report No. 110
- Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1961 – BLS Bull. No. 1311 (35 cents)
- Woolen and Worsted Textiles, 1952 – Series 2, No. 90
- Wool Textiles, 1957 – BLS Report No. 134

Tobacco:

- Cigar Manufacturing, 1955 – BLS Report No. 97
- *Cigar Manufacturing, 1956 – BLS Report No. 117
- Cigar Manufacturing, 1961 – BLS Bull. No. 1317 (30 cents)
- *Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1955 and 1956 – BLS Report No. 117
- *Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1957 – BLS Report No. 136

Transportation:

- Motor Vehicles and Parts, 1950 – BLS Bull. No. 1015 (20 cents)
- Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts, 1957 – BLS Report No. 128
- Railroad Cars, 1952 – Series 2, No. 86

*Studies of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage.

I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

Nonmanufacturing

Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1958 – BLS Report No. 141
Banking Industry, 1960 – BLS Report No. 179
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1960 –
BLS Report No. 181
Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1950 –
Series 2, No. 78

Electric and Gas Utilities, 1950 – Series 2, No. 79
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1952 – BLS Report No. 12
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1957 – BLS Report No. 135
Hotels, 1960 – BLS Report No. 173
Power Laundries and Dry Cleaners, 1960 –
BLS Report No. 178

II. Other Industry Wage Studies

Communications Workers, Earnings in October 1956 – BLS Report No. 121
Communications Workers, Earnings in October 1957 – BLS Report No. 138
Communications Workers, Earnings in October 1958 – BLS Report No. 149
Communications Workers, Earnings in October 1959 – BLS Report No. 171
Communications, October 1960 – BLS Bull. No. 1306 (20 cents)
Factory Workers' Earnings – Distributions by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, 1954 – BLS Bull. No. 1179 (25 cents)
Factory Workers' Earnings – 5 Industry Groups, 1956 – BLS Report No. 118
Factory Workers' Earnings – Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, 1958 – BLS Bull. No. 1252 (40 cents)
Factory Workers' Earnings – Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1959 – BLS Bull. No. 1275 (35 cents)
Wages in Nonmetropolitan Areas, South and North Central Regions, October 1960 – BLS Report No. 190

Retail Trade, Employee Earnings in October 1956:

Initial Report – BLS Report No. 119 (30 cents)
Building Materials and Farm Equipment Dealers – BLS Bull. No. 1220-1 (20 cents)
General Merchandise Stores – BLS Bull. No. 1220-2 (35 cents)
Food Stores – BLS Bull. No. 1220-3 (30 cents)
Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations – BLS Bull. No. 1220-4 (35 cents)
Apparel and Accessories Stores – BLS Bull. No. 1220-5 (45 cents)
Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Appliance Stores – BLS Bull. No. 1220-6 (35 cents)
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores – BLS Bull. No. 1220-7 (15 cents)
Summary Report – BLS Bull. No. 1220 (55 cents)

Regional Offices

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
18 Oliver Street
Boston 10, Mass.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Ga.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
105 West Adams Street
Chicago 3, Ill.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco 11, Calif.