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Area Wage Survey

The Chicago, Illinois, Metropolitan Area

April 1969



Bulletin No. 1625-82

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Area Wage Survey

The Chicago, Illinois, Metropolitan Area

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November 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

George P. Shultz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner



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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program of annual occupational wage surveys in metropolitan areas is designed to provide data on occupational earnings, and establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. It yields detailed data by selected industry division for each of the areas studied, for geographic regions, and for the United States. A major consideration in the program is the need for greater insight into (1) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level, and (2) the structure and level of wages among areas and industry divisions.

At the end of each survey, an individual area bulletin presents survey results for each area studied. After completion of all of the individual area bulletins for a round of surveys, a two-part summary bulletin is issued. The first part brings data for each of the

metropolitan areas studied into one bulletin. The second part presents information which has been projected from individual metropolitan area data to relate to geographic regions and the United States.

Ninety areas currently are included in the program. In each area, information on occupational earnings is collected annually and on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions biennially.

This bulletin presents results of the survey in Chicago, Ill., in April 1969. The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through January 1968, consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties. This study was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Woodrow C. Linn, Assistant Regional Director for Operations.

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NOTE: Similar tabulations are available for other areas. (See inside back cover.)

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Chicago area are also available for contract cleaning services (July 1968); gray iron foundries (November 1967); women's and misses' dresses (August 1968); nursing homes (October 1967); power laundries (April 1968); steel foundries (November 1967); and on earnings only for selected food service occupations (April 1969). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for building construction; printing; local-transit operating employees; and motortruck drivers, helpers, and allied occupations.

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Area Wage Survey—

The Chicago, Ill., Metropolitan Area

Introduction

This area is 1 of 90 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits on an areawide basis.¹ In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists 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 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, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance and powerplant; and (4) custodial and material movement. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. The occupations selected for study are listed and described in the appendix. The earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within occupations, are not presented in the A-series tables, because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

¹ Included in the 90 areas are four studies conducted under contract with the New York State Department of Labor. These areas are Binghamton (New York portion only); Rochester (office occupations only); Syracuse; and Utica—Rome. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in 91 areas at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

The averages presented reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing and, thus, contribute differently to the estimates for each job. The pay relationship obtainable from the averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage spread or differential maintained among jobs in individual establishments. Similarly, differences in average pay levels for men and women in any of the selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay treatment of the sexes within individual establishments. Other possible factors which may contribute to differences in pay for men and women include: Differences in progression within established rate ranges, since only the actual rates paid incumbents are collected; and differences in specific duties performed, although the workers are classified appropriately within the same survey job description. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in the 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 affect materially 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 wage provisions as they relate to plant and office workers. Administrative, executive, and professional employees, and construction workers who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. "Plant workers" include

working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. "Office workers" include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers performing clerical or related functions. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but included in nonmanufacturing industries.

Minimum entrance salaries for women office workers (table B-1) relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used, and the probability that large establishments are more likely to have formal entrance rates for workers above the subclerical level than small establishments, the table is more-representative of policies in medium and large establishments.

Shift differential data (table B-2) are limited to plant workers in manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (1) establishment policy,² presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (2) 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.

The scheduled weekly 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. Scheduled weekly hours are those which full-time employees were expected to work, whether they were paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and frequency of wage payment (tables B-4 through B-7) 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-2 through B-7 may not equal totals because of rounding.

Data on paid holidays (table B-4) are limited to data on holidays granted annually on a formal basis; i.e., (1) are provided for in written form, or (2) have been established by custom. Holidays ordinarily granted are included even though they may fall on a non-workday and the worker is not granted another day off. The first

² 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. An establishment was considered as having formal provisions if it (1) had operated late shifts during the 12 months prior to the survey, or (2) had provisions in written form for operating late shifts.

part of the paid holidays table presents the number of whole and half holidays actually granted. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time.

The summary of vacation plans (table B-5) is limited to a statistical measure of vacation provisions. It is not intended as a measure of the proportion of workers actually receiving specific benefits. Provisions of an establishment for all lengths of service were tabulated as applying to all plant or office workers of the establishment, regardless of length of service. Provisions for payment on other than a time basis were converted to a time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay. Estimates exclude vacation-savings plans and those which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

Data on health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6) include those plans for which the employer pays at least a part of the cost. 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. An establishment was considered to have a plan if the majority of employees was eligible to be covered under the plan, even if less than a majority elected to participate because employees were required to contribute toward the cost of the plan. Legally required plans, such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement were excluded.

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured 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,³ 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 plans⁴ 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.

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

⁴ An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as major 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 paid for by the employer out of a fund set aside for this purpose. Tabulations of retirement pension plans are limited to those plans that provide regular payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

Method of wage determination (table B-7) relates to basic types of rate structure for workers paid under various time and incentive systems. Under a single rate structure the same rate is paid to all experienced workers in the same job classification. An individual worker occasionally may be paid above or below the single rate

for special reasons, but such payments are exceptions. A range-of-rates plan specifies the minimum and/or maximum rate paid experienced workers for the same job. Information also is provided on the method of progression through the range. In the absence of a formal rate structure, the qualifications of the individual worker determine the pay rate. Information on types of incentive plans is provided only for plant workers because of the low incidence of such plans for office workers. Under a piecework system, a predetermined rate is paid for each unit of output. Production bonuses are based on production over a quota or completion of a job in less than standard time. Compensation on a commission basis represents payments based on a percentage of value of sales, or on a combination of a stated salary plus a percentage.

Data on frequency of wage payment also are provided in table B-7.

Table 1. Establishments and Workers Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied in Chicago, Ill.,¹ by Major Industry Division² and Geographic Subareas, April 1969

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments ³		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ⁴	Studied	Within scope of study ⁵				Studied
				Total ⁵		Plant	Office		Total^{5}
				Number	Percent			
<u>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area¹</u>								
All divisions.....	-	4,085	596	1,498,400	100	894,900	311,700	744,980
Manufacturing.....	100	1,765	225	786,000	52	541,700	121,200	322,130
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	2,320	371	712,400	48	353,200	190,500	422,850
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁶	100	216	58	157,500	11	83,000	31,200	119,990
Wholesale trade.....	50	718	81	110,100	7	51,800	31,800	32,540
Retail trade.....	100	246	68	208,100	14	151,300	33,800	168,960
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	463	60	108,100	7	76,900	69,300	53,620
Services ⁸	50	677	104	128,600	9	60,200	24,400	47,740
<u>Large establishments</u>								
All divisions.....	-	501	267	885,700	100	524,800	186,800	674,930
Manufacturing.....	500	285	118	454,900	51	305,600	76,700	293,880
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	216	149	430,800	49	219,200	110,100	381,050
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁶	500	46	33	123,700	14	59,600	27,000	114,270
Wholesale trade.....	500	29	19	29,000	3	12,800	9,500	21,670
Retail trade.....	500	56	40	175,700	20	126,200	30,800	162,650
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	500	36	24	56,300	7	-	36,900	47,470
Services ⁸	500	49	33	46,100	5	20,600	5,900	34,990
<u>City of Chicago⁹</u>								
All divisions.....	-	2,765	412	929,000	100	527,900	211,800	448,850
Manufacturing.....	100	992	119	408,000	44	287,800	59,500	148,480
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	1,773	293	521,000	56	240,100	152,300	300,370
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁶	100	153	46	116,200	12	60,300	22,900	89,740
Wholesale trade.....	50	510	57	75,900	8	35,700	22,700	21,600
Retail trade.....	100	185	57	135,400	15	90,200	27,800	109,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	372	53	92,100	10	76,900	59,000	46,150
Services ⁸	50	553	80	101,400	11	47,000	19,900	33,480
<u>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ Excluding the City⁹</u>								
* All divisions.....	-	1,483	268	569,400	100	367,000	99,900	296,140
Manufacturing.....	100	773	106	378,000	66	254,000	61,700	173,660
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	710	162	191,400	34	113,000	38,200	122,480
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁶	100	96	32	41,300	7	22,700	8,400	30,240
Wholesale trade.....	50	269	40	34,300	6	16,100	9,000	10,940
Retail trade.....	100	108	44	72,700	13	61,000	6,000	59,560
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	104	16	16,000	3	-	10,300	7,480
Services ⁸	50	133	30	27,100	5	13,200	4,500	14,260
<u>Both City and Rest of Area³ Multiarea Firms</u>								
All divisions.....	-	163	84	288,400	100	173,300	56,800	259,810
Manufacturing.....	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	163	84	288,400	100	173,300	56,800	259,810
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁶	100	33	20	99,700	34	48,100	22,000	91,420
Wholesale trade.....	50	61	16	19,000	7	8,500	5,400	12,410
Retail trade.....	100	47	33	148,600	52	114,000	21,500	137,760
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	13	9	14,400	5	-	6,300	12,870
Services ⁸	50	9	6	6,700	2	2,700	1,600	5,350

See footnotes on page 5.

Table 1. Establishments and Workers Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied in Chicago, Ill.,¹ by Major Industry Division,² and Geographic Subareas, April 1969—Continued

¹ The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through January 1968, consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other employment indexes for the area to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

³ Some business activities operating inside the city of Chicago and in the rest of the area, which were considered a single establishment in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, were considered as establishments in both sections. Therefore, the sum of the establishments in the 2 geographic areas is larger than the total in the metropolitan area. Establishments which provided separate data for the "City of Chicago" and the "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area Excluding the City" are also reported under "Both City and Rest of Area."

⁴ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum 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.

⁵ Includes executive, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate plant and office categories.

⁶ Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. The local-transit system for the city of Chicago is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of study.

⁷ Estimates relate to real estate establishments only. Workers from the entire industry division are represented in the series A tables, but from the real estate portion only in "all industry" estimate in the series B tables.

⁸ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

⁹ Includes some workers in establishments for which separate data for the City and SMSA excluding the City were not available. In these cases all workers were considered to be employed in the area where a majority were employed. The effect on the results appears to be negligible.

Over one-half of the workers within scope of the survey in the Chicago area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industry groups and specific industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

<u>Industry groups</u>	<u>Specific industries</u>		
Electrical equipment and supplies	21	Communication equipment.....	7
Machinery, except electrical.....	13	Blast furnace and basic steel products	4
Fabricated metal products	10	Radio and TV receiving equipment.....	4
Food and kindred products	10		
Primary metal industries	8		
Printing and publishing.....	8		
Chemicals and allied products	5		

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled prior to actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in table 1 above.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are indexes and percentages of change in average salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and in average earnings of selected plant worker groups. The indexes are a measure of wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period (date of the area survey conducted between July 1960 and June 1961). Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percentage change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percentages of change or increase relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. These estimates are measures of change in averages for the area; they are not intended to measure average pay changes in the establishments in the area.

Method of Computing

Each of the selected key occupations within an occupational group was assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group. These constant weights reflect base year employments wherever possible. The average (mean) earnings for each occupation were multiplied by the occupational weight, and the products for all occupations in the group were totaled. The aggregates for 2 consecutive years were related by dividing the aggregate for the later year by the aggregate for the earlier year. The resultant relative, less 100 percent, shows the percentage change. The index is the product of multiplying the base year relative (100) by the relative for the next succeeding year and continuing to multiply (compound) each year's relative by the previous year's index. Average earnings for the following occupations were used in computing the wage trends:

Office clerical (men and women):	Office clerical (men and women)—	Skilled maintenance (men):
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	Continued	Carpenters
Clerks, accounting, classes A and B	Secretaries	Electricians
Clerks, file, classes A, B, and C	Stenographers, general	Machinists
Clerks, order	Stenographers, senior	Mechanics
Clerks, payroll	Switchboard operators, classes A and B	Mechanics (automotive)
Comptometer operators	Tabulating-machine operators, class B	Painters
Keypunch operators, classes A and B	Typists, classes A and B	Pipefitters
Office boys and girls	Industrial nurses (men and women):	Tool and die makers
	Nurses, industrial (registered)	Unskilled plant (men):
		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
		Laborers, material handling

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the wage trends relate to regular weekly salaries for the normal workweek, exclusive of earnings for overtime. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in average 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.

Limitations of Data

The indexes and percentages of change, as measures of change in area averages, are influenced by: (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 average wages due to changes in the labor force resulting from 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. It is conceivable that even though all establishments in an area gave wage increases, average wages may have declined because lower-paying establishments entered the area or expanded their work forces. Similarly, wages may have remained relatively constant, yet the averages for an area may have risen considerably because higher-paying establishments entered the area.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effect of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the data. The percentages of change reflect only changes in average pay for straight-time hours. They are not influenced by changes in standard work schedules, as such, or by premium pay for overtime. Where necessary, data were adjusted to remove from the indexes and percentages of change any significant effect caused by changes in the scope of the survey.

Table 2. Indexes of Standard Weekly Salaries and Straight-Time Hourly Earnings for Selected Occupational Groups in Chicago, Ill., April 1969 and April 1968, and Percents of Increase for Selected Periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (April 1961=100)		Percents of increase				
	April 1969	April 1968	April 1968 to April 1969	April 1967 to April 1968	April 1966 to April 1967	April 1965 to April 1966	April 1964 to April 1965
All industries:							
Office clerical (men and women)-----	133.5	125.4	6.5	4.8	4.7	2.8	2.6
Industrial nurses (men and women)--	143.8	133.1	8.0	7.4	5.2	4.1	2.8
Skilled maintenance (men)-----	135.7	127.4	6.5	5.9	3.6	3.0	3.1
Unskilled plant (men)-----	137.2	128.2	7.0	6.0	3.8	3.7	2.8
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical (men and women)-----	132.8	125.3	6.0	5.0	4.1	2.4	2.6
Industrial nurses (men and women)--	142.1	131.5	8.1	7.0	5.2	3.1	3.2
Skilled maintenance (men)-----	134.7	126.8	6.3	5.9	3.9	3.0	3.0
Unskilled plant (men)-----	134.3	125.1	7.3	6.4	4.7	2.5	1.9
				April 1963 to April 1964	April 1962 to April 1963	April 1961 to April 1962	April 1960 to April 1961
All industries:							
Office clerical (men and women)-----				2.5	2.3	3.2	2.3
Industrial nurses (men and women)-----				4.3	2.5	3.0	3.1
Skilled maintenance (men)-----				3.4	2.1	3.5	3.6
Unskilled plant (men)-----				2.7	3.8	2.5	3.7
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical (men and women)-----				3.5	2.5	3.0	3.1
Industrial nurses (men and women)-----				3.8	2.0	3.6	3.1
Skilled maintenance (men)-----				3.1	1.9	3.4	3.3
Unskilled plant (men)-----				1.6	2.5	3.2	3.3

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																													
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200								
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN - CONTINUED																																			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	5,771	38.5	\$ 102.00	\$ 101.00	\$ 92.00-111.00	-	-	-	23	118	324	612	840	791	981	557	804	392	285	31	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	2,654	39.0	102.50	102.00	94.00-109.50	-	-	-	-	20	89	257	357	371	617	319	356	138	122	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,117	38.5	101.50	99.50	90.50-112.50	-	-	-	23	98	235	355	483	420	364	238	448	254	163	25	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	260	40.0	124.00	130.50	116.00-134.00	-	-	-	-	9	14	2	8	9	15	16	16	50	115	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	381	39.5	99.50	97.00	91.50-105.00	-	-	-	10	-	20	31	99	69	57	26	30	29	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	529	40.0	102.50	102.00	93.50-112.50	-	-	-	3	1	12	48	95	69	90	55	99	50	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	1,389	38.0	97.00	95.50	87.50-105.50	-	-	-	-	97	152	194	224	208	153	105	184	41	24	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	558	37.5	103.50	103.00	91.50-115.50	-	-	-	10	-	42	68	63	66	55	37	119	84	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	7,479	38.5	90.50	89.50	83.00- 97.50	-	4	129	180	716	1469	1438	1202	921	490	280	406	105	135	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	2,696	39.0	91.00	90.00	83.50- 98.00	-	4	8	57	196	603	470	506	316	204	100	168	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,783	38.5	90.50	89.00	82.50- 97.50	-	-	-	121	123	520	866	968	696	605	286	180	238	42	134	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	460	39.5	106.50	99.50	89.00-131.00	-	-	-	-	2	82	41	44	67	19	9	32	28	133	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	699	39.0	89.50	88.50	82.50- 97.00	-	-	31	11	46	172	125	112	73	64	10	52	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	869	40.0	90.50	90.00	83.50- 99.50	-	-	17	40	65	139	167	139	98	84	77	33	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴ -----	2,217	38.0	87.50	87.50	81.00- 94.00	-	-	64	61	359	370	528	336	316	90	30	60	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	538	37.5	92.00	89.50	83.00-102.00	-	-	9	11	48	103	107	65	51	29	54	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the employees surveyed receive more than the rate shown; half receive less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by 2 rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn more than the higher rate.

³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁵ May include workers other than those presented separately.

Table A-1a. Office Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
						60 and under	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200 and over
MEN																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	1,081	39.0	\$ 143.50	\$ 144.50	\$ 132.00-155.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	14	18	30	35	131	203	258	178	114	42	41	7	-
MANUFACTURING -----	392	39.0	147.50	148.50	133.00-163.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	17	9	45	67	59	69	67	20	30	1	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	689	39.0	141.50	143.50	131.00-151.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	12	15	13	26	86	136	199	109	47	22	11	6	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	245	39.5	148.50	148.00	144.50-153.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	30	119	62	14	9	4	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	112	38.5	132.00	134.00	116.50-146.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	9	11	16	25	12	8	13	1	1	-	-
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	432	39.5	126.50	129.00	116.00-138.50	-	-	3	1	6	9	10	15	15	18	26	26	96	117	49	30	5	4	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	119	39.5	119.50	121.50	108.00-127.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	9	5	7	9	45	11	1	14	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	313	39.5	129.00	132.00	119.50-139.50	-	-	3	1	6	7	4	5	6	13	19	17	51	106	48	16	5	4	2	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	167	40.0	133.00	135.00	128.00-145.50	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	9	8	21	74	35	11	1	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, ORDER -----	296	40.0	137.00	133.00	117.50-155.00	-	-	-	-	8	7	8	3	6	1	24	35	36	54	32	18	10	27	-	27	-
MANUFACTURING -----	170	40.0	125.50	125.00	116.50-135.50	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	1	-	20	30	31	45	19	4	3	3	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	126	40.0	153.00	157.00	129.50-178.50	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	1	5	1	4	5	5	9	13	14	7	24	-	27	-
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	137	39.5	133.50	138.50	114.50-151.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	3	6	14	1	18	17	25	23	12	5	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	100	39.5	131.50	129.50	112.00-152.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	1	2	6	14	1	17	1	15	21	10	2	-	-	-
OFFICE BOYS -----	839	38.5	90.00	88.00	80.50- 97.50	-	43	66	82	143	142	121	63	42	36	47	19	24	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	242	38.5	90.50	88.50	79.50-103.50	-	21	15	29	34	31	29	16	11	29	15	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	597	39.0	90.00	88.00	81.00- 96.00	-	22	51	53	109	111	92	47	31	7	32	16	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	132	39.5	106.00	110.50	95.00-117.50	-	-	3	1	6	12	11	14	14	3	28	16	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	103	39.5	87.00	86.50	81.50- 92.50	-	2	4	12	26	24	19	4	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ⁴ -----	282	38.5	85.00	85.50	78.50- 91.00	-	13	33	37	54	67	46	24	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	363	39.0	146.50	140.50	132.00-156.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	8	20	33	112	73	35	14	17	14	15	17
MANUFACTURING -----	157	39.5	147.50	142.50	132.50-158.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	15	10	33	39	18	3	7	11	6	7
NONMANUFACTURING -----	206	39.0	145.50	138.00	131.50-154.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	23	79	34	17	11	10	3	9	10
FINANCE ⁴ -----	117	38.5	138.00	133.50	131.00-141.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	14	69	11	8	6	5	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	480	39.0	122.50	121.50	112.50-131.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	30	51	44	66	146	62	34	15	12	1	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	131	38.5	124.00	122.00	112.00-132.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	17	20	14	36	36	14	8	7	6	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	349	39.0	121.50	121.50	113.00-130.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	28	34	24	52	110	48	26	8	6	1	-	-	-
FINANCE ⁴ -----	166	38.5	118.50	121.50	110.50-126.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	19	14	14	13	74	17	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	170	39.0	108.00	108.00	99.00-114.50	-	-	-	-	1	12	8	29	19	30	33	11	11	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	39.0	110.00	110.50	104.00-116.00	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	5	11	25	32	11	9	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																										
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	308	39.0	106.00	103.00	93.00-118.00	-	-	-	16	7	29	45	34	37	16	17	55	14	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	146	39.0	101.50	98.00	91.50-115.50	-	-	-	6	3	17	36	19	17	2	9	20	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	162	39.5	110.50	109.00	97.00-119.50	-	-	-	10	4	12	9	15	20	14	8	35	3	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	167	39.0	94.00	88.50	80.50-113.00	-	5	12	22	30	23	26	-	1	1	10	19	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	143	39.5	90.50	85.50	79.50- 93.00	-	5	12	22	30	23	26	-	-	1	4	2	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	
						and under	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																											
TRANSCRIBING—MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL	682	39.0	\$ 103.50	\$ 102.50	\$ 92.50-113.50	-	-	4	9	41	84	68	87	92	83	67	47	54	31	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	226	38.5	105.00	104.50	96.50-114.50	-	-	-	-	5	25	19	24	43	28	28	28	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	456	39.0	103.00	101.00	90.50-112.50	-	-	4	9	36	59	49	63	49	55	39	19	34	25	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴	195	38.0	97.50	97.00	89.50-104.50	-	-	-	-	19	34	33	33	31	18	19	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A	3,616	39.0	103.00	102.00	94.00-112.00	-	-	13	26	164	358	429	589	608	412	298	274	246	188	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	2,049	38.5	102.50	101.50	94.00-110.00	-	-	-	20	82	218	240	365	377	236	147	150	97	109	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	1,567	39.0	104.00	103.00	94.00-114.00	-	-	13	6	82	140	189	224	231	176	151	124	149	79	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³	168	40.0	118.50	124.00	106.00-132.50	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	8	9	15	6	10	39	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE	497	40.0	102.50	102.50	94.00-112.50	-	-	3	1	11	34	95	64	88	53	52	44	49	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴	689	38.0	101.00	101.00	92.50-110.00	-	-	-	5	54	74	80	110	113	81	78	48	41	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES	125	38.0	99.50	100.00	88.00-109.00	-	-	10	-	10	18	9	16	16	19	7	9	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B	4,468	39.0	90.50	89.50	83.50-97.00	4	33	113	341	939	909	788	579	297	178	89	65	65	64	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	1,802	39.0	90.50	89.50	83.50-96.50	4	8	31	110	438	362	335	200	125	70	31	46	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	2,666	39.0	91.00	89.50	83.50-97.00	-	25	82	231	501	547	453	379	172	108	58	19	24	63	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³	333	39.5	102.00	96.50	85.50-120.50	-	-	-	-	1	78	37	38	47	19	9	19	2	18	62	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	815	40.0	90.00	89.50	83.00-99.00	-	16	39	64	139	167	118	92	84	69	20	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁴	1,247	38.5	88.00	88.50	82.50-94.50	-	-	34	142	250	300	228	211	45	19	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES	176	38.0	88.00	89.00	81.50-94.50	-	9	9	18	30	29	42	14	15	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ May include workers other than those presented separately.

Table A-1c. Office Occupations—SMSA Excluding the City—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the City), Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
						60 and under	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,265	39.0	\$ 115.50	\$ 116.50	\$ 103.00-127.00	-	-	-	-	48	11	55	148	92	128	95	198	233	158	70	26	2	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	787	39.5	116.50	117.00	106.50-126.00	-	-	-	-	4	10	25	86	49	82	67	163	148	98	47	8	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	478	38.5	113.50	112.50	98.50-128.00	-	-	-	-	44	1	30	62	43	46	28	35	85	60	23	18	2	1	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	106	40.0	125.50	124.50	112.50-135.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	7	8	12	24	15	10	14	-	-	-	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	158	38.0	112.50	109.50	97.00-137.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	39	8	11	9	11	22	19	12	4	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	358	39.5	105.50	103.50	97.00-114.50	-	-	3	-	4	17	42	53	86	29	40	37	29	14	3	-	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	245	39.5	106.00	103.00	97.50-113.00	-	-	-	-	1	13	26	40	68	17	31	17	21	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.0	105.50	105.00	96.00-117.00	-	-	3	-	3	4	16	13	18	12	9	20	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	265	39.0	92.50	90.50	79.00-103.50	-	1	42	29	32	27	24	23	31	4	6	31	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	39.0	91.00	85.00	76.50-103.00	-	1	42	28	32	2	24	10	24	2	1	23	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	898	39.0	101.00	101.00	93.50-108.50	2	-	16	21	17	83	127	146	164	138	37	52	60	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	581	39.0	99.50	100.50	94.00-107.00	-	-	-	20	16	63	62	121	114	97	36	29	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	39.0	104.50	103.00	93.00-118.50	2	-	16	1	1	20	65	25	50	41	1	23	39	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	157	39.0	106.00	104.00	96.50-119.00	-	-	-	1	1	-	30	25	27	22	-	16	33	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS,																										
GENERAL -----	425	39.0	102.00	100.50	96.00-112.50	-	-	2	1	23	13	37	132	43	56	27	64	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	284	39.5	100.50	99.00	96.00-109.50	-	-	-	-	2	11	27	128	17	32	23	40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	37.5	105.00	106.00	95.00-117.50	-	-	2	1	21	2	10	4	26	24	4	24	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,690	39.0	103.00	101.50	93.00-109.00	-	-	3	1	77	162	298	200	389	171	90	78	86	109	20	6	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,125	39.5	100.50	100.50	92.00-105.50	-	-	-	-	62	120	222	130	298	112	40	50	42	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	565	39.0	107.50	104.00	95.50-118.00	-	-	3	1	15	42	76	70	91	59	50	28	44	65	15	6	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	121	40.0	127.00	131.50	115.50-134.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	8	13	1	4	11	55	15	6	-	-	-	-	
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	2,051	39.0	91.00	89.00	83.00- 97.50	-	47	30	192	423	401	329	236	129	51	26	68	48	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,207	39.5	89.00	88.00	82.50- 95.50	-	7	28	99	329	224	210	140	70	35	5	28	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	844	38.0	94.00	90.50	84.00-101.00	-	40	2	93	94	177	119	96	59	16	21	40	16	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	106	40.0	122.50	131.00	114.50-133.00	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	7	-	3	10	-	8	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	196	38.5	98.00	100.00	88.50-104.50	-	10	-	4	24	16	8	38	53	-	2	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

⁴ May include workers other than those presented separately.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
						80 and under	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	230 and over
MEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	2,142	39.5	\$ 177.50	\$ 179.00	\$ 162.00-193.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	57	151	213	337	313	448	235	183	53	90	28		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,517	40.0	173.50	172.50	160.00-186.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	46	111	187	312	261	274	124	89	11	61	12		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	625	38.5	188.00	188.50	179.50-203.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	40	26	25	52	174	111	94	42	29	16		
SERVICES -----	544	38.5	188.50	189.00	180.50-203.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	34	22	10	41	163	100	80	36	29	13		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	2,056	39.5	154.00	156.00	139.00-169.00	-	2	-	2	-	8	72	27	63	77	297	289	301	443	189	236	33	12	4	1	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,321	40.0	150.50	151.00	135.50-167.00	-	2	-	2	-	2	68	24	48	52	238	211	165	244	75	167	12	9	2	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	735	39.0	159.50	162.00	149.00-171.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	3	15	25	59	78	136	199	114	69	21	3	2	1	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	99	39.5	167.00	168.00	156.50-181.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	10	25	15	23	3	3	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	539	39.0	157.50	161.50	146.00-170.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	15	23	48	53	95	163	83	32	18	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	1,019	39.5	125.00	125.00	109.00-139.00	-	35	42	47	59	92	71	82	82	117	159	112	45	45	28	-	3	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	828	39.5	122.00	122.50	108.00-135.50	-	30	36	40	55	83	59	72	75	105	143	78	22	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	191	39.5	138.50	143.50	117.50-159.50	-	5	6	7	4	9	12	10	7	12	16	34	23	24	19	-	3	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	90	39.5	142.50	147.50	127.50-161.00	-	-	4	2	3	4	2	3	-	9	5	21	13	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	318	39.5	108.00	107.50	98.00-119.00	8	16	44	19	38	65	19	40	38	18	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	215	39.5	106.50	106.00	98.50-113.00	8	6	32	12	37	60	12	12	8	16	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	39.5	111.00	117.00	98.00-121.50	-	10	12	7	1	5	7	28	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	61	40.0	117.00	119.00	116.50-122.50	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	28	22	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	137	40.0	145.00	140.00	135.50-161.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	10	54	16	1	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	117	40.0	146.50	144.50	136.00-162.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	10	37	15	1	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	139	38.5	116.00	112.00	103.00-126.00	-	2	1	-	51	13	7	14	14	13	12	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	109.50	105.50	102.50-118.50	-	2	-	-	50	13	7	12	13	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) -----	793	39.5	141.00	141.00	131.50-151.50	-	-	-	2	3	10	28	16	37	62	223	200	130	51	24	6	1	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	645	39.5	140.00	140.00	131.50-149.50	-	-	-	-	1	10	26	15	34	47	189	171	99	31	22	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	148	39.5	145.50	144.00	134.00-158.50	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	3	15	34	29	31	20	2	6	1	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	60	39.5	141.50	139.50	128.50-156.00	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	11	12	11	8	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-		

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 80 and under	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230 and over		
						85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	over		
MEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,387	39.5	\$ 178.00	\$ 178.50	\$ 160.00-195.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	20	39	114	170	196	186	229	189	115	46	59	22		
MANUFACTURING -----	896	40.0	172.50	170.00	157.00-188.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	17	30	80	146	177	139	105	91	50	11	36	12		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	491	38.5	187.50	189.00	178.50-201.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	9	34	24	19	47	124	98	65	35	23	10		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,290	39.5	153.00	154.00	138.00-167.50	--	2	--	2	--	8	19	27	42	60	193	194	221	271	129	84	21	12	4	1	--		
MANUFACTURING -----	819	40.0	149.50	149.50	135.00-165.00	--	2	--	2	--	2	15	24	28	41	155	146	124	169	55	33	12	9	2	--	--		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	471	38.5	158.50	160.50	146.50-172.00	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	3	14	19	38	48	97	102	74	51	9	3	2	1	--		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	97	39.5	167.00	168.50	156.00-181.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	13	10	23	15	23	3	3	--	--	--		
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	720	39.5	128.00	126.00	111.00-142.50	--	15	17	22	39	77	61	62	54	83	96	74	44	45	28	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	
MANUFACTURING -----	542	39.5	124.00	122.50	110.00-135.50	--	10	11	15	35	68	53	54	51	71	80	42	22	21	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	178	39.0	139.50	145.50	118.50-161.00	--	5	6	7	4	9	8	8	3	12	16	32	22	24	19	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	86	39.5	143.00	148.50	128.00-161.50	--	--	4	2	3	4	2	1	--	9	5	19	13	14	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	289	39.5	108.50	108.00	100.00-119.00	8	10	38	15	38	64	13	40	32	18	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
MANUFACTURING -----	215	39.5	106.50	106.00	98.50-113.00	8	6	32	12	37	60	12	12	8	16	10	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NONMANUFACTURING: -----																												
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	61	40.0	117.00	119.00	116.50-122.50	--	3	--	1	1	2	1	28	22	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
WOMEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	75	40.0	135.50	136.50	131.50-140.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	3	10	42	16	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
MANUFACTURING -----	67	40.0	136.00	137.00	131.50-140.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	10	37	15	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	59	39.0	117.50	117.00	109.00-124.50	--	2	1	--	2	13	7	14	7	5	6	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) -----	644	39.5	142.00	141.00	131.50-152.50	--	--	--	1	3	4	10	16	37	62	174	160	97	49	24	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	
MANUFACTURING -----	500	39.5	141.00	140.00	131.00-149.50	--	--	--	--	1	4	8	15	34	47	140	132	66	31	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	144	39.5	145.50	143.50	134.00-158.00	--	--	--	1	2	--	2	1	3	15	34	28	31	18	2	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	
RETAIL TRADE -----	59	39.5	141.50	139.50	128.00-156.00	--	--	--	1	2	--	2	1	2	11	12	10	8	4	1	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-2b. Professional and Technical Occupations—City of Chicago—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (City of Chicago only), Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 125	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230		
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,015	39.0	\$ 181.00	\$ 183.50	\$ 163.50-197.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	36	65	70	109	110	249	139	80	47	58	22	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	478	40.0	173.00	172.50	159.00-188.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	27	25	46	91	70	88	41	22	6	29	6	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	537	38.5	188.00	188.00	180.00-202.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	40	24	18	40	161	98	58	41	29	16	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,054	39.5	153.00	156.00	139.00-167.00	-	2	-	2	-	7	8	12	20	41	191	141	174	272	115	47	16	3	2	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	450	40.0	148.00	143.50	135.50-164.50	-	2	-	2	-	5	9	6	16	143	69	49	90	25	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	604	39.0	157.50	160.50	147.00-168.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	14	25	48	72	125	182	90	17	14	3	2	1	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	78	39.5	164.00	165.00	151.00-174.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	10	22	12	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	321	39.5	119.50	115.50	101.00-132.00	-	9	32	34	26	44	13	36	11	34	11	33	14	8	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	207	40.0	111.00	108.00	99.00-121.00	-	4	26	28	22	37	8	29	9	24	2	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	39.0	135.00	134.50	111.00-158.00	-	5	6	6	4	7	5	7	2	10	9	19	10	8	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	73	39.5	140.50	146.50	127.00-158.50	-	-	4	2	3	4	1	1	-	9	5	19	10	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	119	39.5	104.00	106.00	91.00-118.00	8	15	28	1	6	12	13	12	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN																												
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	77	38.5	108.00	104.00	102.00-116.00	-	-	1	-	50	6	1	2	8	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	389	39.5	141.50	141.50	133.00-152.00	-	-	-	1	2	6	18	6	12	19	112	101	73	23	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	274	39.5	140.00	141.00	132.50-150.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	5	11	7	82	79	49	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.5	145.50	143.00	134.50-158.00	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	12	30	22	24	12	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	51	40.0	143.50	141.50	129.50-158.00	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	8	10	9	8	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-2c. Professional and Technical Occupations—SMSA Excluding the City—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the City), Ill., April 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
						85 and under	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240		
MEN																													
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,127	40.0	\$ 174.50	\$ 174.50	\$ 161.00-186.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	14	86	143	228	203	199	96	103	6	32	6			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,039	40.0	173.50	173.00	160.50-184.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	86	141	221	191	186	83	67	5	32	6			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	88	39.5	188.50	196.00	178.50-204.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	7	12	13	13	36	1	-	-			
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,002	40.0	154.50	156.00	138.00-175.50	-	-	-	-	1	64	15	43	36	66	40	148	127	171	74	189	17	9	2	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	871	40.0	152.00	153.00	135.50-169.00	-	-	-	-	63	15	42	36	57	38	142	116	154	50	137	10	9	2	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	39.0	169.50	177.50	161.00-183.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	9	2	6	11	17	24	52	7	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	658	39.5	127.50	127.50	114.00-139.50	26	10	13	33	48	58	46	71	83	67	81	79	31	37	15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	621	39.5	125.50	126.50	113.00-137.50	26	10	12	33	46	51	43	66	81	60	81	64	18	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	199	39.5	110.50	108.00	102.50-119.50	1	16	18	32	53	6	28	16	17	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	161	39.5	110.00	107.50	102.50-118.00	-	14	11	32	52	6	10	8	16	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
WOMEN																													
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	404	40.0	140.50	139.50	130.50-150.00	-	-	1	1	4	10	10	25	43	63	48	99	57	28	15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	371	40.0	140.00	139.00	130.50-149.50	-	-	-	1	4	9	10	23	40	60	47	92	50	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-			

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	1,321	39.5	\$ 109.50	CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	2,182	39.0	\$ 79.00	SECRETARIES ⁴ -----	21,565	38.5	\$ 126.00
MANUFACTURING -----	482	39.0	104.50	MANUFACTURING -----	362	39.0	79.00	MANUFACTURING -----	8,855	39.0	127.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	839	39.5	112.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,820	39.0	79.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	12,710	38.5	125.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	397	40.0	126.50	FINANCE ³ -----	1,034	38.0	77.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	1,606	39.5	140.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	340	39.0	101.00	CLERKS, ORDER -----	3,812	39.0	112.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,415	38.5	126.50
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	348	39.5	99.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,954	39.0	110.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	2,142	40.0	123.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	271	39.5	97.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,858	39.0	115.00	FINANCE ³ -----	4,165	38.0	123.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,034	39.0	113.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,434	39.0	121.50	SERVICES -----	2,382	37.0	119.00
MANUFACTURING -----	578	39.0	116.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	318	39.5	92.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	2,069	39.0	148.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	39.0	110.00	CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	2,880	39.0	114.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,026	39.0	147.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	222	39.5	113.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,532	39.0	114.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,043	38.5	149.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,443	39.0	99.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,348	38.5	115.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	266	39.5	158.00
MANUFACTURING -----	603	39.0	107.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	207	39.5	130.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	196	38.5	151.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	840	38.5	94.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	202	39.0	121.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	122	39.0	135.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	239	39.5	106.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	357	39.0	105.50	FINANCE ³ -----	303	38.0	147.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	108	39.5	100.50	FINANCE ³ -----	207	37.5	122.50	SERVICES -----	156	37.5	148.00
FINANCE ³ -----	353	38.0	86.50	SERVICES -----	375	37.5	109.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	4,789	38.5	136.50
SERVICES -----	133	37.0	86.00	COMPTOMETER OPERATORS -----	1,722	39.5	104.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,948	39.0	136.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	6,876	39.0	127.00	MANUFACTURING -----	520	39.0	107.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,841	38.5	137.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,801	39.0	128.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,202	39.5	103.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	333	39.5	148.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,075	38.5	126.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	225	40.0	114.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	567	38.5	137.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	537	39.5	144.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	292	39.5	104.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	373	39.5	139.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,246	39.0	128.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	609	39.5	99.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,017	38.0	131.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	867	39.5	121.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	5,279	39.0	108.50	SERVICES -----	551	37.5	138.00
FINANCE ³ -----	909	38.0	122.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,151	39.0	108.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	7,178	38.5	125.00
SERVICES -----	516	37.5	118.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,128	39.0	109.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,973	39.0	125.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	8,430	39.0	101.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	639	40.0	117.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,205	38.5	125.00
MANUFACTURING -----	3,174	39.0	100.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	700	39.0	110.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	488	39.5	137.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,256	39.0	102.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	679	39.5	104.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	805	38.5	125.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	634	39.5	127.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	912	38.0	106.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,023	40.0	124.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,329	39.5	105.50	FINANCE ³ -----	198	38.0	105.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,281	38.5	123.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,132	39.5	93.50	SERVICES -----	499	38.0	105.00	SERVICES -----	608	37.0	121.50
FINANCE ³ -----	1,385	38.0	95.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	4,382	39.0	98.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	6,922	38.5	112.00
SERVICES -----	776	37.5	99.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,409	39.5	97.50	MANUFACTURING -----	2,719	39.0	113.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	1,410	38.0	100.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,973	38.5	98.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,203	38.0	111.50
MANUFACTURING -----	579	38.0	104.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	460	39.5	110.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	357	39.0	122.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	831	38.5	96.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	590	39.5	98.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	847	39.5	114.00
FINANCE ³ -----	410	38.0	90.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	320	39.5	100.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	532	39.5	110.00
SERVICES -----	173	38.0	95.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,184	38.0	93.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,400	37.5	113.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	4,436	38.5	88.00	SERVICES -----	419	38.0	100.50	SERVICES -----	1,067	37.0	103.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,170	38.5	90.00	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS -----	3,013	38.5	86.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	5,068	39.0	106.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,266	38.5	87.50	MANUFACTURING -----	772	38.5	88.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,935	38.5	107.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	380	39.5	110.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,241	38.5	85.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,133	39.0	106.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	614	39.5	83.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	283	38.5	99.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	676	39.5	124.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	525	40.0	94.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	322	39.0	82.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	553	39.0	102.00
FINANCE ³ -----	1,256	38.0	82.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	231	39.5	83.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	272	39.5	97.50
SERVICES -----	491	38.0	82.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,034	38.5	82.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,169	39.0	101.50
				SERVICES -----	371	38.0	87.00	SERVICES -----	463	37.5	105.00

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	3,828	38.5	\$ 116.00	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,161	38.5	\$ 119.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	7,525	38.5	\$ 90.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,486	39.0	115.50	MANUFACTURING -----	258	39.0	121.50	MANUFACTURING -----	2,716	39.0	91.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,342	38.0	116.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	903	38.5	119.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,809	38.5	90.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	352	39.5	130.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	270	39.0	114.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	460	39.5	106.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	598	39.0	114.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	209	39.0	122.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	723	39.0	89.50
FINANCE ³ -----	578	37.5	108.00	FINANCE ³ -----	270	38.0	120.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	870	40.0	90.50
SERVICES -----	712	37.5	117.00					FINANCE ³ -----	2,218	38.0	87.50
								SERVICES -----	538	37.5	92.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A ----				TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,133	39.0	108.50	MANUFACTURING -----	432	38.5	100.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	2,174	39.5	177.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	460	39.0	108.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	157	39.5	97.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,535	40.0	173.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	673	38.5	109.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	275	38.5	102.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	639	38.5	187.00
FINANCE ³ -----	142	40.0	123.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	1,543	38.5	102.50	SERVICES -----	557	38.5	187.50
SERVICES -----	245	38.0	106.00	MANUFACTURING -----	535	39.0	102.50				
	145	38.0	101.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,008	38.5	102.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	2,193	39.5	153.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B ----				WHOLESALE TRADE -----				MANUFACTURING -----			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,267	39.5	94.00	FINANCE ³ -----	256	38.5	104.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,438	40.0	150.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	195	39.5	100.00					PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	755	39.0	159.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	1,072	39.5	93.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	5,798	38.5	102.00	SERVICES -----	99	39.5	167.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	125	39.5	115.50	MANUFACTURING -----	2,660	39.0	102.50				
RETAIL TRADE -----	144	40.0	101.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,138	38.5	102.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	1,158	39.5	124.00
FINANCE ³ -----	253	39.5	88.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	273	40.0	124.00	MANUFACTURING -----	934	39.5	120.50
SERVICES -----	271	38.5	97.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	381	39.5	99.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	224	39.0	138.00
	279	40.0	78.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	537	40.0	102.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	91	39.5	142.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-				FINANCE ³ -----				SERVICES -----			
MANUFACTURING -----	2,602	39.0	100.50	SERVICES -----	1,389	38.0	97.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,428	39.5	100.50					DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	341	39.5	107.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	1,174	38.5	100.00					MANUFACTURING -----	231	39.5	106.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	123	39.5	121.00					NONMANUFACTURING -----	110	39.5	110.50
FINANCE ³ -----	538	38.5	99.50					PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	61	40.0	117.00
SERVICES -----	197	38.0	96.50								
	243	37.5	97.50					NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ----	806	39.5	141.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----				NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ----				MANUFACTURING -----			
MANUFACTURING -----	542	39.0	145.00	MANUFACTURING -----	558	37.5	103.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	657	39.5	140.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	39.5	142.50					RETAIL TRADE -----	149	39.5	145.50
FINANCE ³ -----	329	38.5	147.00						60	39.5	141.50
	171	38.0	140.00								

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ May include workers other than those presented separately.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE)	333	39.5	108.00	CLERKS, PAYROLL	1,204	39.0	\$ 117.00	SECRETARIES ⁴ - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING	146	39.0	101.50	MANUFACTURING	603	39.0	120.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS C	4,584	39.0	127.00
NONMANUFACTURING	187	39.5	113.00	NONMANUFACTURING	601	39.0	113.50	MANUFACTURING	2,127	39.0	125.50
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE)	171	39.0	95.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	139	39.5	134.50	NONMANUFACTURING	2,457	39.0	128.00
NONMANUFACTURING	147	39.5	92.00	RETAIL TRADE	274	39.5	102.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	425	39.5	139.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	255	39.0	109.00	COMPTOMETER OPERATORS	1,344	39.5	104.00	WHOLESALE TRADE	174	40.0	131.00
MANUFACTURING	149	38.5	113.50	MANUFACTURING	370	39.5	105.50	RETAIL TRADE	953	40.0	123.00
NONMANUFACTURING	106	40.0	103.00	NONMANUFACTURING	974	39.5	103.50	FINANCE ³	756	38.5	127.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	254	39.0	101.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	181	40.0	116.00	SERVICES	149	37.5	126.00
NONMANUFACTURING	155	39.5	99.50	RETAIL TRADE	587	39.5	99.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS D	3,479	39.0	114.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	3,538	39.0	129.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	3,600	39.0	109.50	MANUFACTURING	1,646	39.0	114.00
MANUFACTURING	1,301	39.0	131.00	MANUFACTURING	1,492	39.0	109.50	NONMANUFACTURING	1,833	39.0	114.00
NONMANUFACTURING	2,237	39.0	127.50	NONMANUFACTURING	2,108	39.5	109.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	243	39.0	119.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	469	39.5	145.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	571	40.0	117.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	224	40.0	119.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	473	39.0	135.50	RETAIL TRADE	647	39.5	104.00	RETAIL TRADE	452	40.0	109.50
RETAIL TRADE	755	39.5	121.00	FINANCE ³	582	38.5	105.50	FINANCE ³	607	38.5	115.00
FINANCE ³	362	38.0	118.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B	2,739	39.0	100.00	SERVICES	307	38.0	111.50
SERVICES	178	37.0	109.50	MANUFACTURING	999	39.5	99.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	2,902	39.0	108.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	4,005	39.0	104.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,740	39.0	101.00	MANUFACTURING	1,218	38.5	105.50
MANUFACTURING	1,377	39.0	103.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	428	39.5	112.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,684	39.5	109.50
NONMANUFACTURING	2,628	39.0	104.00	RETAIL TRADE	281	39.5	100.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	638	39.5	124.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	418	39.5	127.50	FINANCE ³	762	38.0	93.00	WHOLESALE TRADE	167	40.0	110.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	618	39.5	115.50	SERVICES	125	38.5	100.50	RETAIL TRADE	211	39.5	98.50
RETAIL TRADE	891	39.5	92.00	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS	1,785	38.5	86.50	FINANCE ³	542	39.0	99.50
FINANCE ³	523	38.0	94.50	MANUFACTURING	470	38.5	88.50	SERVICES	126	39.0	97.00
SERVICES	178	37.0	97.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,315	39.0	86.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	2,192	39.0	118.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A	586	38.5	101.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	276	39.0	99.50	MANUFACTURING	1,084	39.0	118.00
MANUFACTURING	202	38.5	103.00	RETAIL TRADE	215	39.5	83.50	NONMANUFACTURING	1,108	39.0	118.00
NONMANUFACTURING	384	38.5	100.50	FINANCE ³	624	38.5	80.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	294	39.5	133.00
FINANCE ³	188	38.5	91.50	SERVICES	134	38.5	83.00	WHOLESALE TRADE	199	40.0	121.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B	2,069	39.0	91.00	SECRETARIES ⁴	12,328	39.0	128.00	FINANCE ³	245	37.5	107.00
MANUFACTURING	479	39.0	87.50	MANUFACTURING	5,587	39.0	127.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A	678	39.0	112.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,590	39.0	92.00	NONMANUFACTURING	6,741	39.0	129.00	MANUFACTURING	343	39.0	110.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	288	39.5	110.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	1,363	39.5	142.00	NONMANUFACTURING	335	39.0	113.50
RETAIL TRADE	515	40.0	94.50	WHOLESALE TRADE	545	40.0	133.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	127	40.0	124.00
FINANCE ³	639	38.5	82.00	RETAIL TRADE	1,924	40.0	123.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS B	639	39.5	97.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C	1,290	39.0	83.00	FINANCE ³	2,289	38.5	126.50	MANUFACTURING	104	39.0	105.50
MANUFACTURING	223	38.5	82.50	SERVICES	620	38.0	124.00	NONMANUFACTURING	535	39.5	96.00
NONMANUFACTURING	1,067	39.0	83.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS A	946	39.0	153.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	114	39.5	115.50
FINANCE ³	441	38.5	80.50	MANUFACTURING	387	39.0	154.00	RETAIL TRADE	203	39.5	89.00
CLERKS, ORDER	1,077	39.5	107.50	NONMANUFACTURING	559	39.0	153.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING	281	39.5	105.00
MANUFACTURING	632	39.0	106.00	FINANCE ³	183	38.5	149.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS B	203	39.5	105.50
NONMANUFACTURING	445	40.0	110.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS B	2,712	39.0	140.00	MANUFACTURING			
WHOLESALE TRADE	127	40.0	155.50	MANUFACTURING	1,238	39.0	138.50	NONMANUFACTURING			
RETAIL TRADE	315	39.5	92.00	NONMANUFACTURING	1,474	39.0	141.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	423	39.0	146.00
				PUBLIC UTILITIES ²	283	39.5	149.50	MANUFACTURING	182	39.5	146.50
				WHOLESALE TRADE	128	40.0	158.00	NONMANUFACTURING	241	39.0	145.50
				RETAIL TRADE	352	39.5	140.00	FINANCE ³	129	38.5	138.00
				FINANCE ³	579	38.0	134.00				
				SERVICES	132	38.5	143.50				

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	794	39.0	\$ 118.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	4,472	39.0	\$ 91.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,365	39.5	\$ 152.00
MANUFACTURING -----	183	39.0	122.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,804	39.0	90.50	MANUFACTURING -----	886	40.0	148.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	611	39.0	117.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,668	39.0	91.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	479	38.5	158.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	268	39.0	114.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	333	39.5	102.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	97	39.5	167.00
FINANCE ³ -----	186	38.5	118.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	816	40.0	90.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	779	39.5	127.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	255	39.0	103.50	FINANCE ³ -----	1,248	38.5	88.00	MANUFACTURING -----	592	39.5	123.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	39.0	103.50	SERVICES -----	176	38.0	88.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	187	39.0	139.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	682	39.0	103.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS				PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	87	39.5	143.00
MANUFACTURING -----	226	38.5	105.00				SERVICES -----	84	39.0	131.00	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	456	39.0	103.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,411	39.5	177.50	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	312	39.5	108.00
FINANCE ³ -----	195	38.0	97.50	MANUFACTURING -----	914	40.0	172.50	MANUFACTURING -----	231	39.5	106.00
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	3,637	39.0	103.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	497	38.5	187.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	113.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,055	38.5	102.50				PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	61	40.0	117.00	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,582	39.0	104.00				NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) -----	648	39.5	142.00	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	181	40.0	119.00				MANUFACTURING -----	503	39.5	141.00	
RETAIL TRADE -----	499	40.0	102.50				NONMANUFACTURING -----	145	39.5	145.50	
FINANCE ³ -----	689	38.0	101.00				RETAIL TRADE -----	59	39.5	141.50	
SERVICES -----	125	38.0	99.50								

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ May include workers other than those presented separately.

Table A-3b. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—City of Chicago—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (City of Chicago only), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	843	39.0	\$ 106.50	CLERKS, ORDER -----	2,443	39.0	\$ 114.00	SECRETARIES ⁴ - CONTINUED			
MANUFACTURING -----	257	39.0	105.50	MANUFACTURING -----	908	39.0	114.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	1,383	38.5	\$ 148.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	586	39.0	107.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,535	39.0	114.50	MANUFACTURING -----	659	39.0	146.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	286	40.0	121.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,198	39.0	119.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	724	38.5	150.00
				RETAIL TRADE -----	261	39.5	96.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	105	39.0	170.00
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	237	39.0	99.50	CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	1,920	38.5	115.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	152	38.5	149.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	185	39.5	97.00	MANUFACTURING -----	909	39.0	113.50	FINANCE ³ -----	238	38.5	147.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,011	38.0	117.00	SERVICES -----	139	37.5	148.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	741	39.0	112.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	148	39.5	128.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	3,432	38.5	137.50
MANUFACTURING -----	344	39.5	117.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	154	38.5	123.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,052	39.0	138.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	397	39.0	108.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	232	39.0	107.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,380	38.5	137.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	183	39.0	109.00	FINANCE ³ -----	178	37.5	124.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	252	39.5	151.50
				SERVICES -----	299	37.0	110.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	418	38.0	136.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	909	38.5	100.50	COMPTOMETER OPERATORS -----	1,351	39.5	103.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	346	39.5	140.00
MANUFACTURING -----	303	39.0	113.50	MANUFACTURING -----	335	39.0	104.00	FINANCE ³ -----	870	38.0	132.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	606	38.5	94.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,016	39.5	103.50	SERVICES -----	494	37.5	136.50
FINANCE ³ -----	221	38.0	88.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	222	40.0	114.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	4,638	38.5	125.50
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	205	39.5	163.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,334	38.0	126.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	4,879	39.0	129.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	513	39.5	99.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,304	38.5	125.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,499	39.0	131.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	3,573	39.0	108.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	371	39.0	137.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,380	38.5	128.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,043	38.5	108.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	259	39.0	129.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	477	39.5	145.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,530	39.0	108.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	958	40.0	124.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	993	38.5	129.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	394	40.0	115.50	FINANCE ³ -----	1,198	38.5	124.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	758	39.5	122.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	557	39.0	108.00	SERVICES -----	518	36.5	120.50
FINANCE ³ -----	743	38.0	126.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	624	39.5	105.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	4,357	38.0	112.00
SERVICES -----	409	37.0	118.00	FINANCE ³ -----	816	38.0	106.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,160	39.0	113.50
				SERVICES -----	139	37.5	110.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,197	38.0	111.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	5,806	38.5	101.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	3,134	39.0	99.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	334	38.5	121.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,819	39.0	100.00	MANUFACTURING -----	726	39.0	99.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	423	39.0	115.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,987	38.5	102.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,408	38.5	99.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	474	40.0	109.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	521	39.5	125.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	334	39.5	115.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,216	37.5	115.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	987	39.5	104.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	431	39.5	97.50	SERVICES -----	750	36.0	99.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	707	39.5	96.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	259	39.5	101.50	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	3,698	38.5	108.00
FINANCE ³ -----	1,120	38.0	96.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,014	38.0	93.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,340	38.5	109.00
SERVICES -----	652	37.0	98.50	SERVICES -----	370	38.0	100.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,358	39.0	107.50
				OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS -----	2,481	38.5	86.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	584	39.5	125.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	960	38.0	102.00	MANUFACTURING -----	466	38.0	89.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	329	39.0	104.50
MANUFACTURING -----	334	37.0	105.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,015	38.5	85.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	171	40.0	97.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	626	38.5	100.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	280	38.5	99.50	FINANCE ³ -----	989	39.0	101.00
FINANCE ³ -----	288	38.0	95.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	204	39.5	82.50	SERVICES -----	285	36.5	102.50
SERVICES -----	114	37.5	95.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	196	39.5	83.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	2,563	38.5	116.00
				FINANCE ³ -----	1,019	38.5	82.00	MANUFACTURING -----	699	39.0	114.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	3,743	38.5	88.50	SERVICES -----	316	38.0	88.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,864	38.0	117.00
MANUFACTURING -----	827	38.5	92.00	SECRETARIES ⁴ -----	14,305	38.5	126.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	246	39.5	132.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,916	38.5	87.50	MANUFACTURING -----	4,370	38.5	129.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	440	39.0	115.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	358	39.5	110.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	9,935	38.5	125.50	FINANCE ³ -----	528	38.0	110.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	494	39.0	81.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	1,223	39.0	139.50	SERVICES -----	624	37.0	118.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	514	40.0	95.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,252	38.5	129.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	774	38.5	110.00
FINANCE ³ -----	1,141	38.0	81.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,959	40.0	123.00	MANUFACTURING -----	215	38.5	111.00
SERVICES -----	409	38.0	82.00	FINANCE ³ -----	3,600	38.0	124.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	559	38.5	110.00
				SERVICES -----	1,901	36.5	118.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	120	40.0	124.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	1,767	39.0	79.00					FINANCE ³ -----	229	38.0	106.00
MANUFACTURING -----	242	39.0	78.00					SERVICES -----	110	37.5	101.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,525	39.0	79.00								
FINANCE ³ -----	786	37.5	76.00								

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (City of Chicago only), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,002	39.5	\$ 94.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	248	38.0	\$ 104.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,033	39.0	\$ 180.50
MANUFACTURING -----	132	39.0	101.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	38.0	105.00	MANUFACTURING -----	486	40.0	172.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	870	39.5	93.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	1,118	38.5	102.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	547	38.5	187.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	117	39.5	114.50	MANUFACTURING -----	251	38.5	104.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,140	39.5	153.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	132	40.0	100.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	867	38.5	102.00	MANUFACTURING -----	516	40.0	149.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	196	39.5	88.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	173	39.0	103.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	624	39.0	156.50
FINANCE ³ -----	186	38.5	99.50	FINANCE ³ -----	430	38.0	98.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	78	39.5	164.00
SERVICES -----	239	40.0	79.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	4,102	38.5	102.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	398	39.5	117.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	1,704	38.5	100.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,535	38.5	104.00	MANUFACTURING -----	271	39.5	109.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	847	39.5	101.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,567	38.5	100.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	39.0	133.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	857	38.0	98.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	152	40.0	122.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	74	39.5	140.00
FINANCE ³ -----	381	38.5	96.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	223	39.5	97.00	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	124	39.5	104.00
SERVICES -----	160	38.0	96.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	491	40.0	103.00	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	400	39.5	141.50
	196	37.0	97.50	FINANCE ³ -----	1,190	38.0	96.50	MANUFACTURING -----	285	39.5	139.50
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	429	39.0	145.50	SERVICES -----	511	37.5	103.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.5	145.50
MANUFACTURING -----	135	39.5	138.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	5,473	38.5	90.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	51	40.0	143.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	294	38.5	148.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,509	38.5	92.50				
FINANCE ³ -----	152	38.0	141.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,964	38.5	90.00				
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	981	38.5	120.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	354	39.0	101.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	158	38.5	121.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	527	39.5	86.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	823	38.5	119.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	804	40.0	90.00				
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	251	39.0	112.00	FINANCE ³ -----	1,828	38.0	87.50				
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	199	39.0	122.00	SERVICES -----	451	37.5	92.50				
FINANCE ³ -----	243	38.0	121.50								

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ May include workers other than those presented separately.

Table A-3c. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—SMSA Excluding the City—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the City), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	478	39.5	\$ 115.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,706	39.5	\$ 110.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B ----	265	39.0	\$ 92.50
MANUFACTURING -----	225	39.5	103.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,108	39.0	108.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	39.0	91.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	253	40.0	125.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	598	39.5	113.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	898	39.0	101.00
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	111	40.0	100.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,248	39.0	95.50	MANUFACTURING -----	581	39.0	99.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	293	39.0	117.00	MANUFACTURING -----	683	39.5	95.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	317	39.0	104.50
MANUFACTURING -----	234	38.5	115.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	565	39.0	95.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	157	39.0	106.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	534	39.0	98.00	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS -----	532	39.0	84.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	113	39.5	144.50
MANUFACTURING -----	300	39.5	100.50	MANUFACTURING -----	306	39.5	86.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	180	39.5	118.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	234	38.0	95.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	39.0	82.00	MANUFACTURING -----	100	39.0	122.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	1,997	39.5	122.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	118	39.0	82.50	TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	184	39.5	95.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,302	39.5	125.00	SECRETARIES ³ -----	7,260	39.0	124.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	425	39.0	102.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	695	39.0	116.50	MANUFACTURING -----	4,485	39.5	124.50	MANUFACTURING -----	284	39.5	100.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	253	39.0	123.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,775	39.0	124.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	37.5	105.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	109	39.0	109.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	383	40.0	142.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,696	39.0	103.00
SERVICES -----	107	40.5	117.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,163	38.5	123.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,125	39.5	100.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	2,624	39.0	100.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	183	39.5	121.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	571	39.0	107.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,355	39.0	100.00	SERVICES -----	481	39.0	120.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	121	40.0	127.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,269	39.0	99.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	686	39.0	148.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	2,052	39.0	91.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	113	40.0	132.50	MANUFACTURING -----	367	39.5	148.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,207	39.5	89.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	342	39.5	109.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	319	39.0	149.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	845	38.0	94.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	425	39.5	89.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,357	39.0	134.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	106	40.0	122.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	450	39.0	95.50	MANUFACTURING -----	896	39.5	134.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	196	38.5	98.00
MANUFACTURING -----	245	39.5	104.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	461	39.0	135.50	FINANCE ⁴ -----	390	37.5	85.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	205	38.0	86.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	149	39.0	139.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	693	39.0	88.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	2,540	39.0	124.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,141	40.0	174.50
MANUFACTURING -----	343	39.5	85.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,639	39.5	124.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,049	40.0	173.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	350	39.0	90.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	901	38.5	124.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	187.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	415	39.0	80.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	546	38.0	124.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,053	40.0	153.50
MANUFACTURING -----	120	38.5	81.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	2,565	39.0	113.00	MANUFACTURING -----	922	40.0	151.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	39.0	80.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,559	39.5	113.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	131	39.0	169.50
CLERKS, ORDER -----	1,369	39.0	109.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,006	39.0	112.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	760	39.5	127.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,046	39.0	106.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	424	39.5	113.00	MANUFACTURING -----	663	39.5	125.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	323	38.5	119.50	SERVICES -----	317	39.0	112.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	97	39.0	144.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	236	38.0	134.50	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,370	39.0	103.00	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	217	39.5	109.50
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	960	39.5	113.50	MANUFACTURING -----	595	39.5	101.50	MANUFACTURING -----	176	39.5	109.00
MANUFACTURING -----	623	39.5	114.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	775	39.0	104.50	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	406	40.0	141.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	337	39.0	111.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	224	39.0	98.50	MANUFACTURING -----	372	40.0	140.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	125	39.5	102.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,265	39.0	115.50				
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS -----	371	39.0	107.50	MANUFACTURING -----	787	39.5	116.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	185	39.0	112.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	478	38.5	113.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	186	39.0	103.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ² -----	106	40.0	125.50				
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	158	38.0	112.50				
				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A ----	359	39.5	106.00				
				MANUFACTURING -----	245	39.5	106.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	39.0	106.00				

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ May include workers other than those presented separately.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—SMSA

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Ill., April 1969)

Table with columns for Occupation and industry division, Number of workers, Hourly earnings (Mean, Median, Middle range), and Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of various amounts from \$2.60 to \$6.60. The table lists 100 different occupations and their respective data points.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—SMSA—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$2.60 and 2.60 under		\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$3.00	\$3.20	\$3.40	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$4.20	\$4.40	\$4.60	\$4.80	\$5.00	\$5.20	\$5.40	\$5.60	\$5.80	\$6.00	\$6.20	\$6.40	\$6.60	over
					2.60	2.70	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60			
OILERS -----	842	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.18	\$ 2.88- 3.38	61	28	38	154	152	211	70	95	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	815	3.15	3.18	2.88- 3.36	61	28	38	146	151	211	70	95	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAINTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	1,035	4.54	4.63	3.74- 5.35	-	-	2	3	13	49	115	120	42	80	34	47	42	6	24	402	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	469	3.84	3.74	3.52- 4.16	-	-	2	2	12	41	106	111	40	62	16	33	35	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	566	5.13	5.34	5.31- 5.38	-	-	-	1	1	8	9	9	2	18	18	14	7	6	23	394	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	53	3.93	4.15	3.54- 4.23	-	-	-	1	-	8	8	-	1	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	75	5.22	5.34	5.14- 5.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	11	28	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIPEFITTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	1,622	4.21	4.15	3.83- 4.62	-	-	-	-	-	74	144	153	262	301	156	103	266	97	-	3	18	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,425	4.14	4.12	3.82- 4.56	-	-	-	-	-	74	114	149	262	300	126	63	232	97	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	197	4.72	4.58	4.25- 5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	4	-	1	30	40	34	-	-	16	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	73	4.23	4.57	3.56- 4.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	-	-	7	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLUMBERS, MAINTENANCE -----	132	4.64	3.94	3.74- 5.83	-	-	-	-	-	12	52	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	5.35	5.81	5.62- 5.86	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHEET-METAL WORKERS, MAINTENANCE -----	319	4.16	4.14	3.89- 4.46	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	53	113	14	20	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	318	4.16	4.14	3.90- 4.46	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	52	113	14	20	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	4,500	4.56	4.67	4.31- 4.86	-	-	-	-	-	4	57	218	223	238	744	484	1065	1080	275	74	19	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	4,498	4.56	4.67	4.31- 4.86	-	-	-	-	-	4	57	218	223	238	742	484	1065	1080	275	74	19	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					Under \$1.60	1.60 and under	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	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	over
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	317	3.16	3.09	2.88- 3.41	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	9	16	15	16	15	19	66	9	61	42	12	19	2	5		
MANUFACTURING -----	119	3.12	3.06	2.85- 3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	7	5	11	8	27	-	19	17	8	4	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	198	3.18	3.14	2.93- 3.42	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	7	5	8	11	4	11	39	9	42	25	4	15	2	5		
RETAIL TRADE -----	134	3.05	3.07	2.82- 3.34	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	6	4	5	10	4	5	38	7	30	15	1	1	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS ⁵ -----	7,028	3.85	3.89	3.73- 4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	10	7	14	36	31	168	524	1895	1774	2476	87	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	1,619	3.86	4.00	3.81- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	15	25	57	136	133	421	771	48		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,409	3.85	3.86	3.73- 4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	10	6	2	21	6	111	388	1762	1353	1705	39	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	2,871	3.83	3.79	3.71- 4.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	1	-	12	3	107	33	1391	518	765	33	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	762	4.00	4.02	3.97- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	13	-	262	477	6		
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,326	3.91	3.87	3.81- 4.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	4	3	2	2	275	565	463	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT (UNDER 1-1/2 TONS) -----	1,947	3.79	3.77	3.70- 4.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	9	5	4	20	16	25	363	741	31	728	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS) -----	904	3.71	3.72	3.65- 3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	8	15	23	6	677	65	98	6	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	125	3.67	3.81	3.29- 3.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	13	13	-	29	51	12	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	779	3.72	3.72	3.66- 3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	10	6	648	14	86	6	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, TRAILER TYPE) -----	2,729	3.96	4.00	3.85- 4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	315	999	1317	75	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	225	3.91	3.89	3.82- 4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	36	117	21	6	42		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,504	3.96	4.01	3.85- 4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	279	882	1296	33	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	976	3.96	4.04	3.84- 4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	161	168	602	33	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	903	3.96	3.89	3.83- 4.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	70	444	387	-	-		
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE) -----	573	3.92	4.03	3.80- 4.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	38	9	87	89	333	6		
MANUFACTURING -----	81	3.50	3.28	3.23- 3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	38	-	3	13	10	6		
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	5,654	3.23	3.24	3.01- 3.54	-	-	-	5	13	14	43	33	169	85	227	203	282	279	660	685	1084	903	632	281	9	47		
MANUFACTURING -----	4,948	3.21	3.21	3.00- 3.51	-	-	-	-	4	8	28	29	159	78	207	194	274	264	630	579	1063	722	592	65	6	46		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	706	3.39	3.52	3.14- 3.83	-	-	-	5	9	6	15	4	10	7	20	9	8	15	30	106	21	181	40	216	3	1		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	60	3.46	3.45	3.16- 3.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	-	18	-	20	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	304	3.41	3.54	3.17- 3.87	-	-	-	5	9	6	7	4	2	1	1	-	2	9	-	41	13	71	31	102	-	-		
TRUCKERS, POWER (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	792	3.31	3.36	3.15- 3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	7	43	27	25	20	112	176	307	43	8	4	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	616	3.30	3.38	3.13- 3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	7	43	27	24	-	108	94	287	-	6	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	3.36	3.29	3.23- 3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	4	82	20	43	2	4	-		

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁵ Includes all drivers, as defined, regardless of size and type of truck operated.
⁶ All workers were at \$4.20 to \$4.40.

Table A-5b. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—City of Chicago—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (City of Chicago only), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	Under \$																							
					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	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	over	
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	934	3.29	3.27	3.10- 3.52	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	26	2	2	39	12	41	38	7	62	137	203	210	79	16	15	43	
MANUFACTURING -----	429	3.37	3.26	3.10- 3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	17	29	2	43	38	147	39	49	1	7	41	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	505	3.22	3.32	3.10- 3.51	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	26	2	1	24	12	24	9	5	19	99	56	171	30	15	8	2	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	261	3.19	3.31	3.08- 3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	4	4	-	2	55	36	76	16	4	6	2	
RETAIL TRADE -----	148	3.20	3.18	3.08- 3.49	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	1	2	3	5	5	16	44	19	18	14	11	2	-	
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	794	3.14	3.06	2.79- 3.49	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	30	4	5	22	55	49	33	114	73	4	139	62	51	37	48	29	
MANUFACTURING -----	365	3.21	3.21	2.93- 3.55	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	13	11	20	4	92	24	-	87	20	30	24	-	26	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	429	3.08	3.04	2.68- 3.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	4	5	9	44	29	29	22	49	4	52	42	21	13	48	3	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	244	3.19	3.28	2.62- 3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	6	30	6	-	-	10	-	30	34	19	10	48	3	
TRUCKDRIVERS ⁶ -----	13,165	3.93	4.02	3.80- 4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	41	17	-	147	29	54	387	2605	2196	7614	51	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,960	3.88	3.95	3.78- 4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	21	28	4	470	660	754	10	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,205	3.94	4.03	3.80- 4.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	41	5	-	146	8	26	383	2135	1536	6860	41	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	7,758	3.99	4.05	3.97- 4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	26	14	1329	688	5690	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,924	3.87	4.01	3.76- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	59	364	261	1086	6	
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,027	3.82	3.83	3.77- 3.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	11	7	-	-	339	579	79	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT (UNDER 1-1/2 TONS) -----	2,203	3.74	3.76	3.59- 4.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	41	16	-	141	16	15	321	835	31	733	30	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,454	3.61	3.72	3.53- 3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	41	4	-	140	8	15	321	835	31	5	30	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS) -----	2,365	3.85	3.90	3.72- 4.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	7	50	1021	419	842	11	
MANUFACTURING -----	309	3.72	3.72	3.65- 3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	245	39	12	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,056	3.87	3.94	3.73- 4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	50	776	380	830	11	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	1,129	3.85	3.95	3.70- 4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	389	293	440	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	660	3.91	4.01	3.77- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	50	174	59	369	6	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, TRAILER TYPE) -----	6,932	4.02	4.06	4.01- 4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	364	1171	5389	4	
MANUFACTURING -----	480	3.86	3.92	3.80- 3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	351	4	4	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,452	4.04	4.07	4.02- 4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	243	820	5385	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	5,349	4.05	4.08	4.03- 4.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	161	296	4888	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE) -----	1,160	3.96	4.02	3.94- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	128	339	650	6	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,038	3.99	4.02	3.95- 4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	84	305	640	-	
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	4,342	3.17	3.18	3.01- 3.40	-	-	-	5	13	34	75	91	137	140	131	107	92	185	752	536	965	488	394	160	37	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	3,531	3.10	3.12	2.97- 3.36	-	-	-	-	4	28	68	87	135	139	123	95	78	174	731	446	835	323	243	18	4	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	811	3.46	3.53	3.31- 3.78	-	-	-	5	9	6	7	4	2	1	8	12	14	11	21	90	130	165	151	142	33	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	242	3.56	3.40	3.35- 3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	120	18	-	65	33	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	347	3.52	3.59	3.18- 3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	12	2	18	46	-	85	130	35	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	222	3.26	3.44	3.12- 3.73	-	-	-	5	9	6	7	4	2	1	1	-	2	9	-	41	10	62	21	42	-	-		

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁵ Finance, insurance, and real estate.
⁶ Includes all drivers, as defined, regardless of size and type of truck operated.

Table A-5c. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—SMSA Excluding the City

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the City), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	Under \$1.70	1.70 and under	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.20		
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	1,461	2.97	2.96	2.58- 3.50	6	1	18	19	9	55	61	77	82	49	111	109	37	153	40	59	124	39					268	115	11	18	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,162	3.04	2.98	2.67- 3.53	6	-	-	-	-	33	23	75	36	42	111	99	35	153	40	52	38	30					257	103	11	18	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	299	2.68	2.49	2.22- 3.25	-	1	18	19	9	22	38	2	46	7	-	10	2	-	-	7	86	9					11	12	-	-	-
GUARDS:																															
MANUFACTURING -----	977	3.12	3.11	2.74- 3.55	-	-	-	-	-	33	18	62	14	29	58	81	21	129	40	35	38	30					257	103	11	18	-
WATCHMEN:																															
MANUFACTURING -----	185	2.65	2.66	2.50- 2.87	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	22	13	53	18	14	24	-	17	-						-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ----	6,019	2.64	2.65	2.40- 2.89	41	12	230	48	276	148	342	404	577	604	623	501	795	424	226	65	199	287					156	60	-	1	-
MANUFACTURING -----	3,588	2.74	2.72	2.47- 2.93	-	-	3	6	31	52	172	300	466	233	458	372	495	320	130	44	156	281					69	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,431	2.50	2.55	2.14- 2.84	41	12	227	42	245	96	170	104	111	371	165	129	300	104	96	21	43	6					87	60	-	1	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	283	2.90	2.92	2.77- 3.07	16	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	6	16	35	50	47	47	-	13	1						21	21	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	188	2.88	2.94	2.78- 3.20	-	-	20	-	1	-	5	-	4	14	4	32	38	12	11	18	-						23	6	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	435	2.51	2.51	2.21- 2.74	7	6	9	24	28	32	54	41	13	61	44	22	11	11	14	10	12						3	33	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	1,431	2.35	2.44	2.05- 2.62	18	6	198	18	216	64	109	55	76	299	91	19	207	8	23	-	-						18	-	-	1	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS (WOMEN) -----	1,105	2.43	2.40	2.15- 2.74	5	49	33	58	72	113	178	47	101	73	80	46	78	60	88	2	7	6					4	5	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	681	2.60	2.61	2.33- 2.89	-	-	-	42	2	60	61	22	86	61	67	43	72	60	88	2	7	6					2	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	424	2.15	2.17	2.00- 2.28	5	49	33	16	70	53	117	25	15	12	13	3	6	-	-	-	-						2	5	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	77	2.21	2.19	1.93- 2.36	1	16	2	2	7	11	10	17	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						5	-	-	-	-
LABORERS, MATERIAL HANDLING -----	10,423	3.11	3.05	2.66- 3.63	-	3	85	90	195	212	395	301	244	735	604	532	753	812	467	352	335	123					1197	1557	1226	7	198
MANUFACTURING -----	5,198	2.94	2.86	2.63- 3.09	-	-	-	-	34	30	147	181	122	650	485	498	738	746	298	49	224	7					383	381	21	7	197
NONMANUFACTURING -----	5,225	3.27	3.56	2.96- 3.75	-	3	85	90	161	182	248	120	122	85	119	34	15	66	169	303	111	116					814	1176	1205	-	1
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	2,898	3.59	3.65	3.53- 3.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	7	8	10	6	2	29	145	278	6	60					532	839	953	-	1
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	939	3.13	3.41	2.58- 3.62	-	-	-	21	21	-	42	42	89	25	66	2	2	25	2	-	89	32					181	300	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	791	3.14	3.37	2.29- 3.92	-	3	5	1	2	87	107	13	11	20	23	21	11	12	22	25	16	24					99	37	252	-	-
ORDER FILLERS -----	3,087	3.05	2.94	2.65- 3.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	114	109	315	261	258	346	104	135	95	148	129					551	259	78	34	52
MANUFACTURING -----	1,777	3.03	2.89	2.69- 3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	42	37	165	153	229	238	98	131	69	17	75					287	17	74	34	52
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,310	3.08	3.23	2.60- 3.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	72	72	150	108	29	108	6	4	26	131	54					264	242	4	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,270	3.09	3.24	2.59- 3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	72	72	148	107	23	93	4	1	25	130	46					263	242	4	-	-
PACKERS, SHIPPING -----	2,168	3.10	3.08	2.80- 3.44	-	-	-	-	1	5	45	43	25	97	120	217	181	131	291	116	273	23					472	28	23	28	49
MANUFACTURING -----	1,493	3.06	3.04	2.76- 3.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	45	25	21	95	102	135	100	120	278	46	219	6				183	14	23	28	48
NONMANUFACTURING -----	675	3.21	3.27	2.85- 3.53	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	4	2	18	82	81	11	13	70	54	17					289	14	-	-	1
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	664	3.22	3.28	2.86- 3.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	82	81	11	11	68	54	17					289	14	-	-	1
PACKERS, SHIPPING (WOMEN) -----	618	2.55	2.48	2.23- 2.77	1	2	25	60	-	49	53	87	42	89	46	15	18	37	6	-	7	-					79	1	-	1	-
MANUFACTURING -----	575	2.55	2.46	2.23- 2.79	-	-	20	60	-	48	53	82	42	75	38	14	18	35	6	-	7	-					75	1	-	1	-
RECEIVING CLERKS -----	977	3.19	3.30	2.96- 3.50	-	-	19	-	7	4	4	10	15	61	4	36	66	33	73	77	83	184					144	119	34	3	1
MANUFACTURING -----	607	3.23	3.23	2.98- 3.54	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	13	8	3	32	64	33	69	51	73	17					134	79	24	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	370	3.14	3.33	2.68- 3.38	-	-	19	-	7	-	4	7	2	53	1	4	2	-	4	26	10	167					10	40	10	3	1
RETAIL TRADE -----	116	2.85	2.76	2.51- 3.33	-	-	6	-	7	-	4	7	2	29	1	4	2	-	4	8	10	15					8	4	1	3	1
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	422	3.33	3.34	3.11- 3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	17	11	4	6	43	67	17	69					71	47	12	13	28
MANUFACTURING -----	318	3.34	3.33	3.13- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	6	6	2	6	22	67	15	69					38	37	10	-	25
NONMANUFACTURING -----	104	3.33	3.43	3.03- 3.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	5	2	-	21	-	2	-					33	10	2	13	3
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS ----	709	3.40	3.42	3.12- 3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	28	18	6	23	42	47	35	48	61						242	57	29	27	40
MANUFACTURING -----	215	3.41	3.27	3.00- 3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	4	7	29	24	-	41	-						39	4	9	19	24
NONMANUFACTURING -----	494	3.39	3.43	3.19- 3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	11	2	16	13	23	35	7	61					203	53	20	8	16
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	378	3.44	3.45	3.34- 3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	9	23	30	-					186	51	10	8	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5c. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—SMSA Excluding the City—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Chicago (Standard Metropolitan Area excluding the City), Ill., April 1969)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	Under	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20
					\$ 1.70 and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	over	
TRUCKDRIVERS ⁵ -----	6,989	3.93	4.06	3.92- 4.14	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	37	45	52	1	20	132	15	118	92	245	694	854	4296	371	
MANUFACTURING -----	761	3.59	3.66	3.41- 3.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	12	32	4	115	1	144	234	110	57	38	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	6,228	3.97	4.08	3.99- 4.15	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	37	31	52	1	8	100	11	3	91	101	460	744	4239	333	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	3,895	4.02	4.10	4.03- 4.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	80	19	62	450	3237	33	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,242	3.87	4.00	3.78- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	252	272	618	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	917	3.96	4.15	3.80- 4.26	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	34	28	50	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	96	-	384	6300	
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT (UNDER 1-1/2 TONS) -----	446	3.18	3.08	2.77- 3.70	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	36	27	51	-	10	104	4	4	6	72	104	14	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	295	2.99	3.03	2.72- 3.33	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	36	13	51	-	6	100	-	-	6	67	-	2	-	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS) -----	916	3.88	4.04	3.79- 4.12	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	18	1	1	3	24	2	26	-	-	16	140	102	579	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	176	3.59	3.69	3.28- 3.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	23	-	-	12	42	56	18	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	740	3.95	4.07	4.00- 4.13	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	18	1	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	4	98	46	561	-	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, TRAILER TYPE) -----	4,221	4.06	4.11	4.04- 4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2	17	60	308	3517	251	
MANUFACTURING -----	212	3.73	3.83	3.28- 4.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	9	24	36	39	38	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,009	4.07	4.11	4.05- 4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	36	272	3478	213	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	2,992	4.06	4.11	4.05- 4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2951	33	
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE) -----	788	3.87	3.90	3.74- 4.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	9	21	9	18	324	76	200	120	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	751	3.90	3.93	3.75- 4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	18	321	74	200	120	
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT) -----	4,392	3.16	3.10	2.84- 3.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	72	121	279	466	417	191	639	360	291	243	632	405	213	5	47	
MANUFACTURING -----	3,795	3.12	3.07	2.82- 3.39	-	-	-	-	-	3	64	115	260	430	395	162	628	344	255	216	446	382	47	2	46		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	597	3.41	3.50	3.17- 3.82	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	6	19	36	22	29	11	16	36	27	186	23	166	3	1	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	441	3.44	3.50	3.28- 3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	18	29	5	-	36	24	177	13	106	3	1		
TRUCKERS, POWER (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	462	3.28	3.40	3.10- 3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	7	14	65	8	3	96	1	24	208	16	6	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	432	3.26	3.35	3.03- 3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	7	14	65	8	-	95	1	24	198	-	6	-	-		

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁵ Includes all drivers, as defined, regardless of size and type of truck operated.⁶ Workers were distributed as follows: 120 at \$ 4.20 to \$ 4.40; 120 at \$ 4.40 to \$ 4.60; and 60 at \$ 4.60 to \$ 4.80.

B. Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1. 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 1969)

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ¹	Inexperienced typists							Other inexperienced clerical workers ²						
	All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
		Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—							Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—					
		All schedules	37½	40	All schedules	37½	40		All schedules	37½	40	All schedules	37½	40
Establishments studied -----	596	225	xxx	xxx	371	xxx	xxx	596	225	xxx	xxx	371	xxx	xxx
Establishments having a specified minimum -----	275	124	17	92	151	43	82	313	133	17	99	180	48	102
\$ 60.00 and under \$ 62.50 -----	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1
\$ 62.50 and under \$ 65.00 -----	13	2	-	2	11	4	5	20	1	-	1	19	3	14
\$ 65.00 and under \$ 67.50 -----	4	1	-	1	3	-	2	11	2	1	-	9	-	7
\$ 67.50 and under \$ 70.00 -----	16	8	2	5	8	-	5	34	14	3	10	20	3	13
\$ 70.00 and under \$ 72.50 -----	22	6	2	3	16	7	7	38	9	1	6	29	9	16
\$ 72.50 and under \$ 75.00 -----	13	3	1	1	10	3	4	16	4	2	2	12	7	4
\$ 75.00 and under \$ 77.50 -----	47	22	4	14	25	11	10	51	24	4	12	27	11	8
\$ 77.50 and under \$ 80.00 -----	11	4	-	4	7	5	1	11	5	-	5	6	2	1
\$ 80.00 and under \$ 82.50 -----	49	22	1	19	27	9	17	46	24	3	19	22	9	9
\$ 82.50 and under \$ 85.00 -----	13	6	2	3	7	1	6	7	3	1	2	4	-	4
\$ 85.00 and under \$ 87.50 -----	16	6	1	4	10	2	2	11	7	1	6	4	2	2
\$ 87.50 and under \$ 90.00 -----	13	11	1	7	2	-	2	11	8	-	6	3	-	2
\$ 90.00 and under \$ 92.50 -----	10	4	-	4	6	-	5	8	4	-	4	4	1	3
\$ 92.50 and under \$ 95.00 -----	7	2	1	1	5	1	4	6	2	-	2	4	1	3
\$ 95.00 and under \$ 97.50 -----	5	4	-	4	1	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
\$ 97.50 and under \$ 100.00 -----	7	5	-	4	2	-	1	7	6	1	4	1	-	1
\$ 100.00 and under \$ 102.50 -----	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	2	-	2	2	-	1
\$ 102.50 and under \$ 105.00 -----	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
\$ 105.00 and under \$ 107.50 -----	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
\$ 107.50 and under \$ 110.00 -----	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 110.00 and under \$ 112.50 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
\$ 112.50 and under \$ 115.00 -----	12	8	-	8	4	-	4	14	8	-	8	6	-	6
\$ 115.00 and over -----	6	2	-	2	4	-	4	7	2	-	2	5	-	5
Establishments having no specified minimum -----	115	48	xxx	xxx	67	xxx	xxx	150	61	xxx	xxx	89	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category -----	206	53	xxx	xxx	153	xxx	xxx	133	31	xxx	xxx	102	xxx	xxx

¹ These salaries relate to formally established minimum starting (hiring) regular straight-time salaries that are paid for standard workweeks.

² Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger or office girl.

³ Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

Table B-2. Shift Differentials

(Late-shift pay provisions for manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of pay differential, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

(All plant workers in manufacturing = 100 percent)

Late-shift pay provision	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having provisions ¹ for late shifts		Actually working on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third or other shift	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	91.8	81.0	21.5	7.5
No pay differential for work on late shift	1.1	-	.2	-
Pay differential for work on late shift	90.7	81.0	21.2	7.5
Type and amount of differential:				
Uniform cents (per hour)	47.3	42.7	11.2	4.5
5 cents	3.6	1.9	.6	.1
6, 7, or 7½ cents	2.7	-	.6	-
8 cents	6.5	.4	1.6	-
8½ or 9 cents .....	.7	-	.2	-
10 cents	16.8	7.3	4.0	.8
11 cents	-	.3	-	-
12 cents	1.6	7.5	.5	1.3
12½ or 13 cents	1.4	1.5	.4	.1
14 cents	2.6	2.7	.7	.3
15 cents	5.0	7.4	1.0	.2
16, 17, or 18 cents	1.8	3.6	.3	.6
19 cents .....	.9	1.1	.3	.2
20 cents	1.6	5.3	.5	.4
21, 22½, or 25 cents	1.0	1.9	.3	.2
30, 35, or 44 cents	1.2	1.6	.3	.1
Uniform percentage	39.7	32.2	9.0	2.1
5 percent	5.4	-	1.7	-
6 percent .....	.5	-	.2	-
6⅔ percent	2.2	2.2	.5	.2
7 or 7½ percent	1.2	.4	.3	.1
8½ or 9 percent	1.7	.5	.4	.1
10 percent	27.1	23.4	5.4	1.4
12½ or 13½ percent .....	.9	2.6	.2	.1
15 percent .....	.7	3.0	.2	.3
20 percent	-	.1	-	-
Other formal pay differential	3.7	6.1	1.0	.9

¹ Includes all plant workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours ¹ of first-shift workers, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Weekly hours	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours -----	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	3	(⁵)	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	3
35 hours -----	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	2	-	5	22
Over 35 and under 37½ hours -----	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	8	4
37½ hours -----	2	2	(⁵)	-	6	6	23	22	9	20	9	35	33
Over 37½ and under 38¾ hours -----	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	(⁵)	-	-	-	4	1
38¾ hours -----	(⁵)	-	-	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	10	11	-	8	1	18	4
Over 38¾ and under 40 hours -----	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	(⁵)	1	3	-
40 hours -----	83	80	99	89	86	66	57	59	90	69	87	26	33
Over 40 and under 44 hours -----	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 hours -----	2	2	-	(⁵)	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 hours -----	2	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 45 and under 48 hours -----	1	2	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 hours -----	5	5	-	4	7	11	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	(⁵)
Over 48 hours -----	2	3	-	1	(⁵)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Scheduled hours are the weekly hours which a majority of the full-time workers were expected to work, whether they were paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-4. Paid Holidays

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Item	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ¹	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services ⁴
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	98	100	100	100	96	83	99	100	100	100	99	100	99
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	2	-	-	-	4	17	(⁴)	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	1
<u>Number of days</u>													
3 holidays	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-
6 holidays	15	5	6	20	37	61	18	7	5	28	24	24	45
6 holidays plus 1 half day	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	2
6 holidays plus 2 half days	3	4	-	14	1	1	3	2	-	20	2	-	6
6 holidays plus 3 or 4 half days	(⁴)	-	-	3	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	-	-	1	2	1	-
7 holidays	21	17	24	9	36	12	13	15	10	6	24	6	20
7 holidays plus 1 half day	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	3	3	2
7 holidays plus 2 half days	4	6	1	4	-	(⁴)	3	4	1	5	1	-	3
7 holidays plus 3 or 4 half days	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	1	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays	30	33	52	26	19	1	29	31	62	17	39	17	8
8 holidays plus 1 half day	1	1	1	-	1	(⁴)	2	1	(⁴)	-	4	4	1
8 holidays plus 2 half days	2	3	-	1	-	2	3	4	-	1	-	4	8
9 holidays	14	21	3	13	-	(⁴)	11	22	2	13	-	1	2
9 holidays plus 1 half day	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	1	(⁴)
9 holidays plus 2 half days	1	1	(⁴)	-	-	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	-
10 holidays	6	7	13	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	5	5	15	6	(⁴)	5	2
10 holidays plus 1 or 2 half days	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	1	-	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	2	-	-	(⁴)
11 holidays	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	25	2
11 holidays plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
12 holidays	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>Total holiday time</u> ⁵													
12 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
11½ days or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	-
11 days or more	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	4	-	-	8	(⁴)	-	3	-	32	2
10½ days or more	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	4	-	-	8	(⁴)	-	3	-	32	2
10 days or more	7	8	14	9	(⁴)	(⁴)	13	6	15	9	(⁴)	37	4
9½ days or more	7	9	14	9	(⁴)	(⁴)	14	6	19	9	(⁴)	39	4
9 days or more	22	32	17	22	(⁴)	2	28	33	21	23	(⁴)	44	13
8½ days or more	23	33	18	22	2	3	30	35	21	23	5	48	14
8 days or more	57	71	70	52	21	4	61	69	84	45	45	66	25
7½ days or more	58	73	70	55	22	7	65	74	84	46	50	69	27
7 days or more	82	93	94	79	59	19	81	91	95	72	76	75	52
6½ days or more	83	95	94	80	59	22	82	93	95	72	76	76	54
6 days or more	98	100	100	100	96	83	98	100	100	100	98	100	99
3 days or more	98	100	100	100	96	83	99	100	100	100	99	100	99

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.⁵ All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 9 days includes those with 9 full days and no half days, 8 full days and 2 half days, 7 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Vacation policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations.....	99	100	100	100	98	96	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment.....	93	89	100	98	98	94	99	98	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage payment.....	6	10	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	1	-	-	-	2	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶</u>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	12	19	1	2	3	4	7	10	(⁵)	6	5	4	5
1 week.....	16	12	27	21	27	5	48	45	28	47	27	70	55
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	3	2	-	1	6	4	6	7	-	2	19	3	6
2 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	-	-
1 week.....	72	78	48	72	62	73	21	20	43	27	46	(⁵)	16
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	23	14	51	27	37	21	76	73	55	72	54	99	84
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	1	2	-	-	-	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	36	47	22	29	8	31	4	7	8	3	1	(⁵)	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	2	3	2	2	-	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	56	42	75	67	91	59	91	84	88	95	99	98	92
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	2
3 weeks.....	2	3	1	1	-	-	3	6	2	1	-	-	4
4 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	3	3	1	8	1	3	(⁵)	1	(⁵)	1	-	-	(⁵)
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	5	7	-	4	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	86	80	98	86	97	91	92	87	97	91	99	96	88
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	-	(⁵)	-	-	3	5	-	4	(⁵)	4	2
3 weeks.....	2	4	1	3	-	(⁵)	4	6	2	4	-	-	10
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 4 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	2	2	-	8	1	3	(⁵)	1	-	1	-	-	(⁵)
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	5	7	-	4	(⁵)	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	86	81	99	86	97	91	92	87	98	90	99	96	88
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	4	-	(⁵)	-	-	4	5	-	4	(⁵)	4	2
3 weeks.....	2	4	1	3	-	(⁵)	4	6	2	5	-	-	10
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—Continued

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Vacation policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	1	1	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	(⁵)
2 weeks.....	85	83	95	85	88	88	81	79	94	73	94	82	64
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	9	2
3 weeks.....	8	8	4	14	9	6	15	18	4	24	6	9	33
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	2	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	2	3	1	-	-	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	(⁵)
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
2 weeks.....	15	12	4	21	14	54	12	11	1	22	10	7	36
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	5	8	-	3	(⁵)	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
3 weeks.....	75	74	93	64	84	35	79	78	96	61	89	86	52
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	7	(⁵)	-	3
4 weeks.....	4	5	4	8	-	5	5	6	3	9	-	3	9
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>													
2 weeks.....	10	7	-	14	9	42	9	9	(⁵)	14	4	4	36
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	5	7	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	(⁵)	7	-
3 weeks.....	79	78	96	65	88	43	80	79	96	67	95	84	49
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	1	-	4	-	2	3	4	-	7	(⁵)	2	3
4 weeks.....	5	6	4	12	-	9	6	6	3	11	-	3	12
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-
5 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
2 weeks.....	3	2	-	6	3	17	4	3	(⁵)	6	1	(⁵)	24
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	2	-
3 weeks.....	76	79	52	67	90	63	72	69	53	66	94	82	54
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	3	2	12	(⁵)	-	-	4	2	13	1	-	8	-
4 weeks.....	17	16	36	25	6	16	20	25	34	26	5	8	22
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-
5 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
2 weeks.....	3	2	-	6	3	13	4	3	(⁵)	6	1	(⁵)	23
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	29	33	2	27	15	61	30	23	(⁵)	29	10	63	39
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	2	3	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
4 weeks.....	61	58	86	58	81	17	58	65	86	55	89	28	36
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	2	2	12	-	-	4	3	2	13	-	-	1	3
5 weeks.....	2	2	-	7	-	(⁵)	5	6	-	8	-	6	(⁵)
6 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 6 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
2 weeks.....	3	2	-	5	3	13	4	3	(⁵)	6	1	(⁵)	23
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks.....	19	17	2	21	14	61	19	11	(⁵)	27	10	38	35
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks.....	62	62	62	56	81	17	57	59	66	49	85	44	37
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	5	5	21	-	-	6	4	4	16	1	-	10	-
5 weeks.....	10	12	15	15	1	5	14	22	17	16	4	8	5
Over 5 and under 6 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
6 weeks.....	(⁵)	1	-	1	-	-	(⁵)	1	-	1	-	-	-
Over 6 weeks.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—Continued

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Vacation policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 30 years of service</u>													
2 weeks	3	2	-	5	3	13	4	3	(⁵)	6	1	(⁵)	23
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	19	17	2	21	14	61	19	11	(⁵)	27	10	38	35
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	60	60	62	56	81	17	55	57	66	49	85	43	37
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	6	7	21	-	-	-	6	6	16	1	-	9	-
5 weeks	9	10	15	14	1	3	14	19	17	14	4	11	5
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	2	3	-	2	-	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	-
Over 6 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maximum vacation available</u>													
2 weeks	3	2	-	5	3	13	4	3	(⁵)	6	1	(⁵)	23
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	19	17	2	21	14	61	19	10	(⁵)	27	10	38	35
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	60	60	62	56	81	17	56	58	66	49	85	42	37
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	6	6	21	-	-	-	6	5	16	1	-	9	-
5 weeks	9	11	15	14	1	3	14	19	17	13	4	10	5
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	2	3	-	3	-	2	2	4	-	4	-	-	-
Over 6 weeks	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	1	-

¹ Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation bonus, vacation-savings, and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for 3 weeks' pay or more after 10 years includes those eligible for 3 weeks' pay or more after fewer years of service.

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

(Percent of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits,¹ Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Type of benefit	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing at least 1 of the benefits shown below	98	99	99	99	96	90	99	99	99	99	99	99	97
Life insurance	93	96	98	96	89	73	96	97	99	98	97	91	87
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	66	68	83	79	56	44	64	70	80	78	47	54	51
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁵	91	96	78	94	90	70	90	92	94	91	94	83	87
Sickness and accident insurance	74	87	48	84	47	58	52	68	41	41	34	41	56
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	13	10	33	24	6	18	55	56	69	54	9	72	48
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	20	14	23	11	47	7	21	18	19	19	61	14	13
Hospitalization insurance	97	99	99	99	93	87	97	98	99	99	98	96	91
Surgical insurance	97	99	99	97	93	86	96	96	99	97	98	96	91
Medical insurance	90	93	95	93	80	86	91	94	97	95	65	93	88
Catastrophe insurance	64	62	93	67	68	34	84	76	97	92	83	90	78
Retirement pension	75	79	77	71	74	48	78	82	70	74	76	83	70

¹ Includes those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, except those legally required, such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ 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.

Table B-7. Method of Wage Determination and Frequency of Payment

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by method of wage determination¹ and frequency of wage payment, Chicago, Ill., April 1969)

Item	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of wage determination¹</u>													
Paid time rates.....	81	75	99	94	87	85	99	100	100	100	97	100	99
Formal rate policy.....	77	75	98	76	77	73	74	74	91	53	85	81	50
Single rate.....	26	25	46	33	11	34	4	1	29	(⁵)	(⁵)	2	(⁵)
Range of rates.....	51	50	51	43	66	38	71	74	62	52	85	79	50
Progression based on automatic advancement according to length of service.....	21	21	23	13	27	18	6	4	18	-	14	1	3
Progression based on merit review.....	14	14	1	14	21	9	42	43	12	44	58	47	26
Progression based on a combination of length of service and merit review.....	16	15	28	16	18	12	24	26	32	9	12	30	21
No formal rate policy.....	4	1	2	18	10	13	25	26	9	47	12	19	49
Paid by incentive methods.....	19	25	1	6	13	15	(⁵)	-	-	-	3	-	(⁵)
Piece rate.....	7	12	-	-	-	5							
Individual.....	5	8	-	-	-	5							
Group.....	2	3	-	-	-	-							
Production bonus.....	8	13	1	2	1	2							
Individual.....	4	6	1	2	1	(⁵)							
Group.....	4	7	-	-	-	2							
Commission.....	3	(⁵)	-	4	12	8							
Method of determining incentive pay of office workers not presented													
<u>Frequency of wage payment</u>													
Weekly.....	84	94	36	88	81	64	41	51	23	55	70	13	32
Biweekly.....	13	5	47	8	18	19	23	18	49	24	17	22	23
Semimonthly.....	4	1	17	3	2	16	33	24	28	21	13	63	41
Monthly.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	4	7	-	1	-	2	4
Other frequency.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- ¹ For a description of the methods of wage determination, see Introduction.
² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.
³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.
⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits 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; and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

OFFICE

BILLER, MACHINE

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electro-matic 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 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 bookkeeping principles but is found in offices in which the more routine accounting work is subdivided on a functional basis among several workers.

CLERK, FILE

Class A. In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes 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.

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.

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR—Continued

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 of 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

Assigned as personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day work activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties, usually including most of the following: (a) Receives telephone calls, personal callers, and incoming mail, answers routine inquiries, and routes the technical inquiries to the proper persons; (b) establishes, maintains, and revises the supervisor's files; (c) maintains the supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed; (d) relays messages from supervisor to subordinates; (e) reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy; and (f) performs stenographic and typing work.

May also perform other clerical and secretarial tasks of comparable nature and difficulty. The work typically requires knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions

Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows: (a) Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above; (b) stenographers not fully trained in secretarial type duties; (c) stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons; (d) secretary positions in which the duties are either substantially more routine or substantially more complex and responsible than those characterized in the definition; and (e) assistant type positions which involve more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, supervisory, or specialized clerical duties which are not typical of secretarial work.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer," used in the level definitions following, refers to those officials who have a significant corporate-wide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the following level definitions.

Class A

- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the corporate officer level) of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class B

- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporate-wide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or

SECRETARY—Continued

- d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
- e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class C

- a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for class B, but whose subordinate staff normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
- b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.

Class D

- a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or
- b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer, or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; 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 involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; 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 stenographic 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

Class A. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. Performs full telephone information service or handles complex calls, such as conference, collect, overseas, or similar calls, either in addition to doing routine work as described for switchboard operator, class B, or as a full-time assignment. ("Full" telephone information service occurs when the establishment has varied functions that are not readily understandable for telephone information purposes, e.g., because of overlapping or interrelated functions, and consequently present frequent problems as to which extensions are appropriate for calls.)

Class B. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. May handle routine long distance calls and record tolls. May perform limited telephone information service. ("Limited" telephone information service occurs if the functions of the establishment serviced are readily understandable for telephone information purposes, or if the requests are routine, e.g., giving extension numbers when specific names are furnished, or if complex calls are referred to another operator.)

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.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

DRAFTSMAN

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings, or direct their preparation by lower level draftsmen.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

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

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 setup and spaced properly.

DRAFTSMAN—Continued

components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTSMAN-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)
and/or

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction 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; assisting in 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.

MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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 generation, 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, layouts, 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

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, or gas or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. 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 journeyman 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 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

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)—Continued

the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending of the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of the work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; alining and balancing of equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

OILER

Lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment of an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings 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 types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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;

CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT

GUARD AND WATCHMAN

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

Watchman. Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

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

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

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.

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 rate; 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)

Available On Request—

The ninth annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, attorneys, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, draftsmen, tracers, job analysts, directors of personnel, managers of office services, buyers, and clerical employees.

Order as BLS Bulletin 1617, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, June 1968. Seventy-five cents a copy.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest available bulletins is presented below. A directory of area wage studies including more limited studies conducted at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor is available on request. Bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the inside front cover.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Bulletin number and price</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Bulletin number and price</u>
Akron, Ohio, July 1969 ¹ -----	1625-89, 35 cents	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., May 1969-----	1625-80, 30 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Mar. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-56, 35 cents	Newark and Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 1969-----	1625-46, 40 cents
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Apr. 1969-----	1625-67, 30 cents	New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1969-----	1625-38, 30 cents
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J., May 1969-----	1625-86, 30 cents	New Orleans, La., Feb. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-51, 35 cents
Atlanta, Ga., May 1969-----	1625-77, 35 cents	New York, N.Y., Apr. 1969-----	1625-88, 60 cents
Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-8, 50 cents	Norfolk-Portsmouth and Newport News- Hampton, Va., June 1968-----	1575-85, 30 cents
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex., May 1969 ¹ -----	1625-75, 35 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1968-----	1625-9, 30 cents
Binghamton, N.Y., July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-3, 35 cents	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-26, 35 cents
Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-65, 35 cents	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., May 1969-----	1625-87, 35 cents
Boise City, Idaho, July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-6, 35 cents	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1968-----	1625-48, 50 cents
Boston, Mass., Sept. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-15, 50 cents	Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 1969-----	1625-60, 30 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-35, 50 cents	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1969-----	1625-59, 35 cents
Burlington, Vt., Mar. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-54, 35 cents	Portland, Maine, Nov. 1968-----	1625-20, 30 cents
Canton, Ohio, May 1969-----	1625-73, 30 cents	Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1969-----	1625-76, 30 cents
Charleston, W. Va., Apr. 1969-----	1625-71, 30 cents	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass., May 1969 ¹ -----	1625-74, 35 cents
Charlotte, N.C., Mar. 1969-----	1625-61, 30 cents	Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-13, 35 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-14, 35 cents	Richmond, Va., Mar. 1969-----	1625-69, 30 cents
Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-82, 65 cents	Rochester, N.Y. (office occupations only), July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-2, 35 cents
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., Mar. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-63, 45 cents	Rockford, Ill., May 1969-----	1625-72, 30 cents
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-19, 50 cents	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-64, 50 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-24, 35 cents	Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1968-----	1625-36, 30 cents
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-28, 50 cents	San Antonio, Tex., June 1969 ¹ -----	1625-85, 35 cents
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Oct. 1968-----	1625-16, 30 cents	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., Oct. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-25, 40 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-42, 35 cents	San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1968-----	1625-32, 30 cents
Denver, Colo., Dec. 1968-----	1625-39, 30 cents	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Oct. 1968-----	1625-44, 35 cents
Des Moines, Iowa, Mar. 1969-----	1625-62, 30 cents	San Jose, Calif., Sept. 1968-----	1625-21, 30 cents
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-58, 50 cents	Savannah, Ga., May 1969-----	1625-68, 30 cents
Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-27, 35 cents	Scranton, Pa., July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-12, 35 cents
Green Bay, Wis., July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-7, 35 cents	Seattle-Everett, Wash., Nov. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-43, 35 cents
Greenville, S.C., May 1969 ¹ -----	1625-70, 35 cents	Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Oct. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-23, 30 cents
Houston, Tex., May 1969 ¹ -----	1625-83, 45 cents	South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1969-----	1625-55, 30 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-40, 35 cents	Spokane, Wash., June 1969-----	1625-81, 30 cents
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-45, 35 cents	Syracuse, N.Y., July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-5, 35 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-37, 35 cents	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 1968-----	1625-10, 30 cents
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-17, 45 cents	Toledo, Ohio-Mich., Feb. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-57, 35 cents
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H., June 1969-----	1625-79, 30 cents	Trenton, N.J., Oct. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-18, 35 cents
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark., July 1969-----	1660-2, 30 cents	Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1969-----	1660-1, 30 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach and Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove, Calif., Mar. 1969 ¹ -----	1625-78, 50 cents	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Sept. 1968-----	1625-22, 35 cents
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1968-----	1625-33, 30 cents	Waterbury, Conn., Mar. 1969-----	1625-50, 30 cents
Lubbock, Tex., Mar. 1969-----	1625-53, 30 cents	Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-31, 35 cents
Manchester, N.H., July 1968 ¹ -----	1625-4, 35 cents	Wichita, Kans., Dec. 1968-----	1625-41, 30 cents
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark., Nov. 1968-----	1625-30, 30 cents	Worcester, Mass., May 1969-----	1625-84, 30 cents
Miami, Fla., Dec. 1968 ¹ -----	1625-29, 35 cents	York, Pa., Feb. 1969-----	1625-52, 30 cents
Midland and Odessa, Tex., Mar. 1969-----	1625-49, 25 cents	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio, Nov. 1968-----	1625-34, 30 cents
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1969-----	1625-66, 35 cents		
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1969-----	1625-47, 35 cents		

¹ Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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