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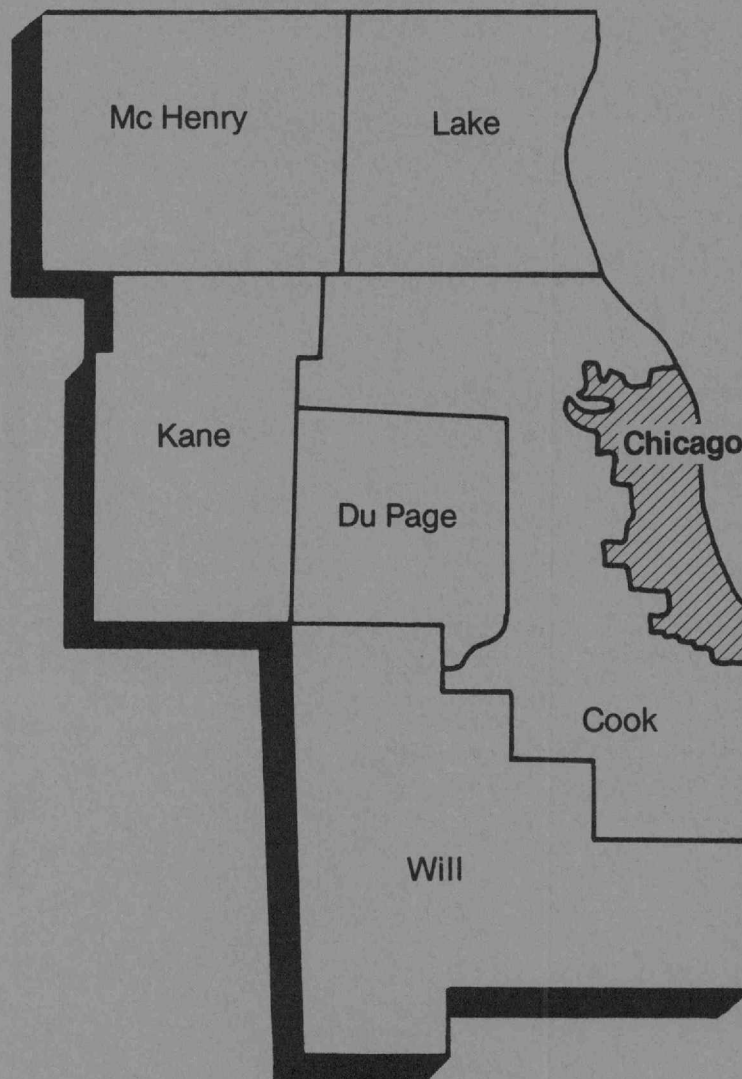
Area Wage Survey

Chicago, Illinois, Metropolitan Area May 1980



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3000-26



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a May 1980 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Chicago, Illinois, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Chicago area are available for the auto dealer repair shops (June 1978), banking (February 1979), fabricated structural metal (November 1979), hospitals (May 1978), laundry and dry cleaning (May 1980), life insurance (February 1979), and nursing and personal care facilities (June 1978) industries. Also available are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Finally, a report on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions for municipal government workers is available for the city of Chicago. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

Area Wage Survey

Chicago, Illinois, Metropolitan Area May 1980



U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood,
Commissioner

October 1980

Bulletin 3000-26

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Introduction

This area is 1 of 71 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial

nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 through A-11 provide measures of average pay relationships within establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plan provisions; and health plan participation.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreement coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 and under 110	110 — 120	120 — 130	130 — 140	140 — 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 440	440 — 460	460 and over
Secretaries.....	16,753	39.0	268.00	259.00	229.50– 299.00	–	4	–	8	82	232	888	1762	2781	2711	2231	1895	1304	1069	589	490	295	178	92	93	49
Manufacturing.....	5,425	39.5	274.00	262.00	230.50– 306.00	–	–	–	–	–	80	183	499	935	898	734	581	521	268	179	209	121	73	72	49	23
Nonmanufacturing.....	11,328	38.5	265.50	259.00	228.00– 294.00	–	4	–	8	82	152	705	1263	1846	1813	1497	1314	783	801	410	281	174	105	20	44	26
Public utilities.....	1,193	39.5	322.50	337.50	270.50– 366.00	–	4	–	8	8	–	4	29	57	128	105	59	79	215	181	89	129	55	12	18	13
Secretaries, class A.....	1,262	38.5	327.50	326.50	293.50– 365.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	24	23	84	114	107	234	206	124	162	35	44	51	35	14
Manufacturing.....	496	38.5	334.00	335.00	280.00– 371.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	21	1	68	50	77	32	66	55	10	28	42	30	2
Nonmanufacturing.....	766	38.5	323.50	325.00	297.50– 353.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	2	83	46	57	157	174	58	107	25	16	9	5	12
Public utilities.....	130	39.0	370.50	370.00	345.50– 395.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	7	13	9	43	23	7	5	2	9
Secretaries, class B.....	3,106	39.0	291.00	283.50	251.50– 322.50	–	–	–	–	25	10	54	83	364	479	492	419	347	272	198	127	59	91	8	45	33
Manufacturing.....	835	39.5	293.50	289.50	250.00– 320.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	112	115	159	62	151	106	42	17	4	23	1	7	19
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,271	38.5	290.00	281.00	253.00– 324.50	–	–	–	–	25	10	53	67	252	364	333	357	196	166	156	110	55	68	7	38	14
Public utilities.....	271	39.5	350.00	349.00	331.00– 384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	4	11	17	30	101	7	18	31	3	16	4
Secretaries, class C.....	4,165	38.5	268.50	259.50	229.00– 299.00	–	4	–	8	35	30	205	426	648	729	612	448	274	336	109	147	83	31	28	10	2
Manufacturing.....	1,469	39.0	283.50	274.00	231.00– 317.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	110	236	218	176	210	106	48	51	115	81	15	25	10	2
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,696	38.0	260.00	255.50	227.50– 287.50	–	4	–	8	35	30	139	316	412	511	436	238	168	288	58	32	2	16	3	–	–
Public utilities.....	464	39.0	292.50	299.00	256.00– 337.50	–	4	–	8	8	–	–	16	31	67	78	20	34	155	3	20	2	15	3	–	–
Secretaries, class D.....	4,368	38.5	249.00	241.00	222.50– 270.00	–	–	–	–	–	56	274	637	1081	943	504	475	162	41	67	11	103	7	5	2	–
Manufacturing.....	1,383	39.5	256.50	247.50	228.00– 280.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	60	165	320	310	173	140	123	27	16	11	24	7	4	2	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,985	38.0	246.00	239.50	220.00– 267.50	–	–	–	–	–	55	214	472	761	633	331	335	39	14	51	–	79	–	1	–	–
Public utilities.....	228	40.0	325.50	346.00	269.00– 383.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	12	23	9	21	15	6	47	–	79	–	1	–	–
Secretaries, class E.....	1,588	39.0	220.00	217.50	198.50– 234.00	–	–	–	–	22	111	326	375	411	159	94	46	15	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	605	39.5	227.50	224.50	205.00– 244.00	–	–	–	–	–	76	48	120	170	97	33	21	12	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	983	38.5	215.50	215.50	195.50– 229.50	–	–	–	–	22	35	278	255	241	62	61	25	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers.....	2,170	39.0	249.50	234.50	207.00– 291.00	–	–	–	–	1	93	322	332	408	224	188	118	208	95	94	76	8	2	1	–	–
Manufacturing.....	855	39.5	263.00	253.00	220.00– 302.00	–	–	–	–	1	34	80	78	166	118	59	95	56	51	59	50	6	1	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,315	39.0	240.50	230.00	201.00– 260.00	–	–	–	–	–	59	242	254	242	106	129	23	152	44	35	26	2	1	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	329	39.5	308.50	314.50	300.00– 330.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	17	11	19	10	148	44	35	26	2	1	–	–	–
Stenographers, senior.....	1,074	39.0	260.00	256.50	221.00– 294.00	–	–	–	–	–	26	83	147	202	91	169	109	97	45	43	54	6	1	1	–	–
Manufacturing.....	344	39.5	305.00	299.00	281.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	6	2	47	92	50	19	43	49	5	1	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	730	39.0	239.00	230.00	209.50– 260.00	–	–	–	–	–	26	68	133	196	89	122	17	47	26	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	137	39.0	288.50	300.00	263.50– 310.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	12	10	18	7	47	26	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Stenographers, general.....	1,096	39.5	238.50	220.00	195.50– 260.00	–	–	–	–	1	67	239	185	206	133	19	9	111	50	51	22	2	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing.....	511	39.5	234.50	230.00	207.00– 253.00	–	–	–	–	1	34	65	64	160	116	12	3	6	32	16	1	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	585	39.0	242.00	211.00	192.00– 314.50	–	–	–	–	–	33	174	121	46	17	7	6	105	18	35	21	1	1	–	–	–
Public utilities.....	192	40.0	322.50	317.00	314.50– 346.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	3	101	18	35	21	1	1	–	–	–
Transcribing-machine typists.....	784	38.5	196.00	186.50	172.50– 208.50	–	–	–	–	36	237	214	198	25	45	6	1	9	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	551	38.0	197.50	184.50	171.00– 215.00	–	–	–	–	36	198	113	105	25	45	6	1	9	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists.....	5,005	38.5	198.50	187.00	165.00– 213.00	–	–	86	53	754	1273	1021	684	385	252	132	90	98	42	53	23	2	2	16	39	–
Manufacturing.....	1,381	39.0	216.50	200.00	180.00– 237.00	–	–	–	–	78	220	374	230	147	105	56	15	54	26	49	22	2	2	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,624	38.5	191.50	179.00	161.00– 207.00	–	–	86	53	676	1053	647	454	238	147	76	75	44	16	4	1	–	–	15	39	–
Public utilities.....	243	39.5	282.50	244.00	209.00– 328.50	–	–	–	–	–	31	20	21	32	29	1	24	13	14	3	1	–	–	15	39	–
Typists, class A.....	2,362	39.0	213.00	200.00	179.00– 231.00	–	–	–	–	116	516	539	420	261	131	121	82	87	16	37	22	2	2	1	9	–
Manufacturing.....	692	39.5	233.00	214.00	192.00– 268.00	–	–	–	–	34	65	147	122	95	32	54	13	54	12	37	22	2	2	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,670	38.5	204.50	196.50	176.00– 223.00	–	–	–	–	82	451	392	298	166	99	67	69	33	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Public utilities.....	75	39.0	254.00	253.50	161.50– 287.50	–	–	–	–	–	24	3	5	3	4	1	18	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 and under 110	110 — 120	120 — 130	130 — 140	140 — 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 440	440 — 460	460 and over					
Typists, class B.....	2,599	38.5	184.50	172.50	158.00— 195.50	—	—	86	53	638	756	469	255	119	115	6	8	7	26	15	1	—	—	15	30	—					
Manufacturing.....	682	39.0	200.00	190.00	177.00— 210.50	—	—	—	—	44	155	220	108	52	73	2	2	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,917	38.5	179.00	165.00	155.50— 187.50	—	—	86	53	594	601	249	147	67	42	4	6	7	12	3	1	—	—	15	30	—					
Public utilities.....	168	39.5	295.00	244.00	225.00— 432.50	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	16	29	25	—	6	7	12	3	1	—	—	15	30	—					
File clerks.....	3,913	38.5	166.00	156.00	139.00— 180.00	28	12	275	694	1081	808	410	306	144	69	5	18	26	7	6	1	2	—	20	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	443	39.0	185.00	179.00	160.00— 209.00	—	—	13	20	64	125	51	97	39	31	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,470	38.5	163.50	154.50	138.00— 177.00	28	12	262	674	1017	683	359	209	105	38	4	18	26	6	6	—	2	—	20	1	—					
Public utilities.....	231	40.0	250.50	216.50	206.00— 300.00	—	—	—	10	—	3	37	69	26	13	2	10	26	6	6	—	2	—	20	1	—					
File clerks, class A.....	297	38.5	213.00	200.00	176.00— 238.00	—	—	—	—	15	71	42	50	47	36	4	10	13	1	3	1	2	—	1	1	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	256	38.5	209.00	200.00	174.00— 232.50	—	—	—	—	15	71	38	45	36	18	3	10	13	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	—					
File clerks, class B.....	1,175	38.5	178.00	167.00	155.00— 200.00	—	—	85	55	270	347	129	177	59	15	1	8	4	6	3	—	—	—	16	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	200	38.5	192.00	200.50	163.00— 210.00	—	—	—	6	20	55	6	83	17	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	975	38.5	175.00	165.00	154.00— 189.00	—	—	85	49	250	292	123	94	42	2	1	8	4	6	3	—	—	—	16	—	—					
Public utilities.....	57	40.0	295.50	314.50	197.00— 424.50	—	—	—	10	—	2	4	2	1	—	1	8	4	6	3	—	—	—	16	—	—					
File clerks, class C.....	2,428	39.0	154.00	149.50	134.50— 165.00	28	12	190	639	796	386	235	75	37	18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	202	39.5	168.00	165.00	154.00— 184.50	—	—	13	14	44	70	41	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,226	38.5	152.50	148.50	134.50— 161.00	28	12	177	625	752	316	194	66	26	18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—					
Messengers.....	2,073	39.0	169.50	162.00	141.50— 184.50	—	22	205	254	500	474	309	111	92	43	7	22	2	18	13	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	382	39.0	187.00	179.50	156.00— 201.50	—	12	5	23	69	93	72	33	36	16	6	3	2	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,691	38.5	165.50	157.50	138.00— 181.00	—	10	200	231	431	381	237	78	56	27	1	19	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities.....	227	39.5	217.00	197.00	175.00— 239.00	—	—	—	—	24	38	52	12	50	11	1	19	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Switchboard operators.....	1,262	39.0	206.50	192.00	170.00— 229.00	—	—	2	61	126	252	233	192	165	59	54	34	8	26	18	14	2	—	5	11	—					
Manufacturing.....	282	39.5	225.00	220.00	192.00— 243.00	—	—	—	—	16	35	40	47	68	11	35	8	4	1	7	8	2	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	980	39.0	201.50	188.50	163.00— 224.00	—	—	2	61	110	217	193	145	97	48	19	26	4	25	11	6	—	—	5	11	—					
Public utilities.....	117	40.0	302.00	288.50	266.00— 342.50	—	—	—	—	11	4	6	—	5	16	26	3	13	11	6	—	—	—	5	11	—					
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	2,317	38.5	198.00	190.00	171.00— 211.00	—	28	30	68	247	368	603	466	214	181	33	2	9	27	—	4	4	—	19	14	—					
Manufacturing.....	981	39.0	195.50	195.00	173.00— 211.00	—	—	—	—	141	158	220	304	76	65	4	1	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,336	38.0	199.50	190.00	171.00— 222.00	—	28	30	68	106	210	383	162	138	116	29	1	1	27	—	—	4	—	19	14	—					
Public utilities.....	51	39.5	378.50	432.50	273.00— 442.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	19	14	—					
Order clerks.....	3,086	39.5	219.00	210.00	172.00— 256.50	—	—	22	97	372	396	348	475	329	326	272	42	107	196	92	—	10	—	1	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	1,703	39.5	211.00	206.50	170.00— 240.00	—	—	—	7	235	299	252	298	185	128	123	8	71	61	24	—	10	—	1	1	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,383	39.0	229.00	233.50	176.00— 263.00	—	—	22	90	137	97	96	177	144	198	149	34	36	135	68	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Order clerks, class A.....	915	39.5	260.50	249.50	208.00— 320.00	—	—	—	—	50	92	180	88	89	84	8	94	128	92	—	9	—	—	—	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	587	39.5	250.00	226.00	208.00— 301.00	—	—	—	—	32	68	147	55	54	70	8	58	61	24	—	9	—	—	—	1	—					
Order clerks, class B.....	2,171	39.0	202.00	199.50	160.00— 238.50	—	—	22	97	372	346	256	295	241	237	188	34	13	68	—	—	1	—	1	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	1,116	39.5	191.00	180.50	160.00— 214.00	—	—	—	7	235	267	184	151	130	74	53	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,055	39.0	213.50	210.00	161.00— 252.50	—	—	22	90	137	79	72	144	111	163	135	34	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Accounting clerks.....	11,124	39.0	221.00	209.00	180.50— 247.00	—	—	130	188	793	1517	1987	1980	1347	934	635	495	342	135	137	116	203	64	55	62	4					
Manufacturing.....	3,788	39.5	229.50	215.00	190.00— 256.00	—	—	—	3	143	390	764	785	483	372	249	177	98	88	68	31	46	39	20	31	1					
Nonmanufacturing.....	7,336	38.5	216.50	205.00	175.00— 241.50	—	—	130	185	650	1127	1223	1195	864	562	386	318	244	47	69	85	157	25	35	31	3					
Public utilities.....	1,206	40.0	292.50	300.00	221.00— 369.50	—	—	—	—	16	60	140	81	49	89	33	130	213	12	63	76	151	24	35	31	3					
Accounting clerks, class A.....	870	39.0	285.00	272.00	234.00— 326.00	—	—	—	—	5	19	88	146	115	94	97	39	72	68	34	44	38	5	2	4	4					
Manufacturing.....	463	39.0	294.00	289.00	246.00— 336.00	—	—	—	—	—	14	48	28	53	66	52	22	65	45	17	34	13	4	1	1	1					
Nonmanufacturing.....	407	39.0	274.50	255.00	229.50— 301.00	—	—	—	—	5	5	40	118	62	28	45	17	7	23	17	10	25	1	1	3	3					
Public utilities.....	100	40.0	362.50	361.50	344.50— 401.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	7	6	23	17	8	24	1	1	1	1					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	105 and under 110	110-120	120-130	130-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320	320-340	340-360	360-380	380-400	400-420	420-440	440-460	460 and over
Accounting clerks, class B.....	1,985	39.0	248.00	234.00	205.00- 283.50	-	-	30	-	6	120	207	438	245	252	161	127	229	12	14	14	67	4	19	40	-
Manufacturing.....	680	39.5	246.50	232.00	205.00- 270.00	-	-	-	-	28	71	194	89	108	42	65	24	4	9	7	10	4	1	24	-	
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,305	38.5	249.00	237.00	205.00- 294.00	-	-	30	-	6	92	136	244	156	144	119	62	205	8	5	7	57	-	18	16	-
Public utilities.....	423	39.5	304.50	300.00	270.50- 300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	31	26	37	12	24	198	2	1	-	53	-	18	16	-
Accounting clerks, class C.....	4,351	39.0	218.00	208.00	180.00- 240.50	-	-	9	115	297	663	751	768	589	365	296	194	57	41	45	56	62	6	31	6	-
Manufacturing.....	1,548	39.5	217.50	204.50	184.00- 232.50	-	-	-	-	87	220	375	250	250	115	110	46	38	9	14	7	-	6	15	6	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,803	38.5	218.00	210.00	175.00- 242.00	-	-	9	115	210	443	376	518	339	250	186	148	19	32	31	49	62	-	16	-	-
Public utilities.....	340	40.0	306.50	287.00	232.00- 379.50	-	-	-	-	3	9	34	28	17	20	8	55	8	4	29	47	62	-	16	-	-
Accounting clerks, class D.....	2,632	39.0	200.00	190.00	175.00- 213.00	-	-	63	-	236	491	813	449	250	116	70	63	2	10	10	12	17	16	-	14	-
Manufacturing.....	468	39.0	205.00	188.00	180.00- 210.00	-	-	-	-	40	72	197	70	18	12	17	14	-	10	-	-	2	16	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,164	39.0	199.00	190.50	173.50- 213.00	-	-	63	-	196	419	616	379	232	104	53	49	2	-	10	12	15	-	-	14	-
Public utilities.....	330	40.0	238.00	200.50	184.50- 280.50	-	-	-	-	13	51	101	22	6	26	11	49	-	-	10	12	15	-	-	14	-
Payroll clerks.....	1,799	39.0	231.00	219.00	192.00- 258.00	-	-	-	8	122	147	269	385	238	182	93	147	72	38	22	21	22	5	14	13	1
Manufacturing.....	996	39.5	236.00	224.50	193.00- 282.50	-	-	-	-	101	57	114	200	136	99	38	105	64	18	16	3	22	5	14	3	1
Nonmanufacturing.....	803	38.5	224.50	213.00	192.00- 249.50	-	-	-	8	21	90	155	185	102	83	55	42	8	20	6	18	-	-	-	10	-
Public utilities.....	115	40.0	290.00	285.50	232.50- 357.00	-	-	-	8	-	2	9	2	10	19	2	15	1	13	6	18	-	-	-	10	-
Key entry operators.....	6,728	39.0	214.50	205.00	182.50- 236.00	-	-	-	-	451	1076	1443	1255	955	553	386	217	123	30	165	40	13	21	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	2,495	39.5	218.50	208.00	190.00- 235.50	-	-	-	-	73	221	698	536	384	211	113	114	39	14	46	19	13	14	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	4,233	39.0	212.00	203.50	174.50- 236.00	-	-	-	-	378	855	745	719	571	342	273	103	84	16	119	21	-	7	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	608	40.0	253.00	242.00	201.50- 290.00	-	-	-	-	-	22	100	73	102	58	61	65	17	2	101	7	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators, class A.....	2,967	39.0	233.00	220.00	200.00- 259.50	-	-	-	-	36	238	464	734	449	308	289	146	112	25	103	35	10	18	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	1,046	39.5	236.00	221.50	206.00- 254.50	-	-	-	-	32	149	312	183	128	56	79	35	9	28	14	10	11	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,921	39.0	231.00	219.50	195.50- 260.00	-	-	-	-	36	206	315	422	266	180	233	67	77	16	75	21	-	7	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	350	40.0	263.00	260.00	218.50- 299.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	33	42	41	48	42	17	2	61	7	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators, class B.....	3,749	39.0	200.00	192.00	172.00- 221.00	-	-	-	-	415	837	977	518	504	245	93	71	11	5	62	5	3	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	1,445	39.5	206.00	196.00	183.50- 225.00	-	-	-	-	73	189	549	224	201	83	53	35	4	5	18	5	3	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,304	39.0	196.00	187.00	164.50- 220.00	-	-	-	-	342	648	428	294	303	162	40	36	7	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities.....	258	40.0	240.50	225.50	199.00- 279.00	-	-	-	-	-	22	43	40	60	17	13	23	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	150 and under 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 440	440 — 460	460 — 480	480 — 500	500 — 540	540 — 580	580 and over		
Computer systems analysts (business).....	4,656	38.5	456.00	452.50	397.50– 510.00	–	–	–	–	–	15	23	110	102	139	222	214	382	398	446	392	436	417	577	413	370		
Manufacturing.....	1,073	39.5	446.00	442.50	390.00– 502.00	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	61	17	18	68	50	64	104	106	83	87	93	126	95	73		
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,583	38.5	459.00	456.50	399.50– 513.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	49	85	121	154	164	318	294	340	309	349	324	451	318	297		
Public utilities.....	744	38.5	511.50	509.50	460.50– 565.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	7	11	15	36	22	30	45	79	80	131	129	* 157		
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	1,875	38.5	491.00	480.00	438.00– 535.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	9	45	72	155	184	229	212	197	311	184	* 256		
Manufacturing.....	435	39.0	505.50	499.00	445.00– 562.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	8	7	18	41	39	42	52	76	76	63		
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,440	38.0	486.50	474.50	433.50– 528.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3	37	65	137	143	190	170	145	235	108	193		
Public utilities.....	250	39.0	561.50	563.00	513.00– 614.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	22	51	61	97			
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	1,986	39.0	450.00	436.00	390.00– 509.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	71	115	142	269	199	168	134	117	169	219	225	112		
Manufacturing.....	344	39.5	420.50	404.50	381.00– 445.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	35	22	40	69	45	36	19	8	19	17	10		
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,642	38.5	456.50	450.00	391.00– 518.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	64	80	120	229	130	123	98	98	161	200	208	102		
Public utilities.....	450	38.5	490.50	488.50	449.50– 556.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	15	25	22	30	39	64	56	66	66	# 58		
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	549	39.0	381.00	374.00	321.50– 441.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	68	56	47	84	13	27	22	78	29	91	19	3	2	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	465	39.0	379.00	372.00	321.00– 438.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	49	56	43	71	7	24	19	72	21	79	14	–	–	–		
Computer programmers (business).....	3,927	39.0	359.00	345.50	304.00– 411.50	–	–	–	27	99	111	256	396	440	514	352	404	207	241	210	241	152	130	97	40	10		
Manufacturing.....	998	39.0	348.50	333.50	288.00– 402.50	–	–	–	–	48	54	97	135	100	80	96	82	42	67	41	55	24	31	28	16	2		
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,929	39.0	363.00	349.00	311.50– 415.50	–	–	–	27	51	57	159	261	340	434	256	322	165	174	169	186	128	99	69	24	8		
Public utilities.....	458	39.0	400.50	395.50	358.00– 439.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	5	31	36	42	70	42	45	67	58	33	6	8	5	4		
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	1,379	39.0	417.50	424.50	359.00– 463.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	56	55	114	116	116	66	126	124	209	120	124	95	40	10		
Manufacturing.....	365	39.0	400.50	387.00	345.00– 454.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	1	13	48	56	20	35	16	37	10	28	27	16	2		
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,014	39.5	423.50	432.00	368.00– 468.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	54	101	68	60	46	91	108	172	110	96	68	24	8		
Public utilities.....	133	39.0	451.50	448.00	430.50– 462.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	9	22	48	17	3	8	5	4		
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	1,405	39.0	340.00	334.50	301.00– 371.50	–	–	–	–	–	37	102	192	180	245	167	199	114	80	37	25	21	4	2	–	–		
Manufacturing.....	433	39.0	335.00	320.50	294.50– 366.00	–	–	–	–	–	23	35	72	86	52	45	21	21	29	22	18	5	3	1	–	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	972	39.0	342.50	339.50	309.50– 371.50	–	–	–	–	–	14	67	120	94	193	122	178	93	51	15	7	16	1	1	–	–		
Public utilities.....	97	39.5	374.50	363.50	336.00– 391.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	14	9	13	17	16	4	1	3	14	1	–	–	–		
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	1,105	39.0	311.00	307.00	272.00– 339.50	–	–	–	27	99	70	147	146	203	146	61	85	27	31	47	5	11	–	–	–	–		
Manufacturing.....	196	39.5	281.00	269.00	240.00– 297.00	–	–	–	–	48	31	61	7	13	12	3	5	1	3	3	–	9	–	–	–	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	909	39.0	317.00	311.50	285.00– 343.00	–	–	–	27	51	39	86	139	190	134	58	80	26	28	44	5	2	–	–	–	–		
Computer operators.....	3,597	39.0	275.00	265.00	234.00– 302.00	–	22	286	295	496	494	537	447	326	230	125	77	89	62	35	30	2	27	16	1	–		
Manufacturing.....	1,321	39.5	280.50	270.00	240.00– 307.00	–	–	75	97	151	190	254	178	82	121	29	46	20	19	17	25	2	6	8	1	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,276	39.0	272.00	264.00	230.00– 300.00	–	22	211	198	345	304	283	269	244	109	96	31	69	43	18	5	–	21	8	–	–		
Public utilities.....	348	40.0	322.00	308.00	292.50– 357.50	–	–	3	10	18	26	13	20	124	18	44	6	33	12	5	1	–	7	8	–	–		
Computer operators, class A.....	1,039	39.0	315.00	304.00	273.50– 344.50	–	–	3	3	45	107	176	158	130	136	55	55	59	53	20	25	–	4	9	1	–		
Manufacturing.....	454	39.5	314.00	294.50	275.00– 338.50	–	–	3	3	17	44	76	96	41	63	14	30	19	15	9	20	–	2	1	1	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	585	39.0	316.00	305.50	267.50– 345.50	–	–	–	–	28	63	100	62	89	73	41	25	40	38	11	5	–	2	8	–	–		
Computer operators, class B.....	1,661	39.0	274.00	265.00	239.50– 294.50	–	–	69	98	272	281	297	250	145	87	67	22	23	6	7	5	2	23	7	–	–		
Manufacturing.....	537	39.0	278.00	264.50	246.00– 291.50	–	–	7	34	67	113	129	58	22	52	12	16	1	1	7	5	2	4	7	–	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,124	39.0	271.50	266.00	236.00– 294.50	–	–	62	64	205	168	168	192	123	35	55	6	22	5	–	–	19	–	–	–	–		
Computer operators, class C.....	877	39.0	231.00	220.00	199.00– 254.00	–	22	212	194	172	101	61	36	51	7	3	–	7	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Manufacturing.....	318	39.5	237.50	227.00	200.00– 260.00	–	–	65	60	64	30	46	21	19	6	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Nonmanufacturing.....	559	38.5	227.50	214.50	197.50– 241.50	–	22	147	134	108	71	15	15	32	1	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	150 and under 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 440	440 — 460	460 — 480	480 — 500	500 — 540	540 — 580	580 and over							
Peripheral equipment operators.....	212	39.5	295.50	288.00	226.50– 370.00	–	2	26	17	21	10	24	29	19	5	1	19	1	22	10	2	–	–	4	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing:																																	
Public utilities	103	40.0	346.50	357.00	298.00– 410.50	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	13	19	5	1	19	1	21	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Computer data librarians	120	39.0	235.00	232.00	194.00– 251.00	–	25	8	11	39	11	10	1	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	84	39.0	224.00	218.00	175.00– 232.00	–	25	7	11	23	1	4	1	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Drafters.....	4,312	39.5	310.50	304.50	247.50– 364.50	34	44	313	305	305	223	359	460	379	383	323	309	203	248	160	69	69	55	34	7	30							
Manufacturing	2,381	40.0	316.50	307.00	246.00– 373.00	–	10	126	178	242	139	161	270	184	223	157	142	122	128	124	48	28	36	26	7	30							
Nonmanufacturing	1,931	39.0	303.50	301.50	248.00– 360.00	34	34	187	127	63	84	198	190	195	160	166	167	81	120	36	21	41	19	8	–	–							
Public utilities	178	40.0	367.00	364.50	323.50– 406.00	–	–	1	2	4	5	–	13	17	8	3	54	22	13	15	–	18	3	–	–	–							
Drafters, class A.....	1,123	39.5	398.00	391.50	348.50– 430.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	32	56	88	160	127	130	194	96	53	65	51	33	7	30							
Manufacturing	605	40.0	413.00	402.50	372.00– 442.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	25	14	68	78	86	99	74	32	25	34	25	7	30							
Nonmanufacturing	518	39.5	380.50	375.50	339.50– 404.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	24	31	74	92	49	44	95	22	21	40	17	8	–	–							
Drafters, class B.....	1,106	39.5	328.50	322.00	295.00– 356.50	–	–	–	–	19	36	98	185	169	243	93	95	45	48	51	16	3	4	1	–	–							
Manufacturing	679	40.0	335.00	325.00	300.50– 358.00	–	–	–	–	8	18	29	109	104	192	52	49	31	28	37	16	3	2	1	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	427	39.5	319.00	312.50	281.00– 356.50	–	–	–	–	11	18	69	76	65	51	41	46	14	20	14	–	–	2	–	–	–							
Drafters, class C.....	1,130	39.5	282.50	277.00	240.00– 310.00	–	–	9	107	148	117	226	201	86	38	66	84	28	6	13	–	1	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	625	40.0	274.50	269.00	236.00– 298.50	–	–	7	60	110	68	117	140	46	9	36	13	5	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	505	39.5	293.00	280.50	255.00– 342.00	–	–	2	47	38	49	109	61	40	29	30	71	23	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–							
Drafters, class D.....	629	39.5	232.50	223.50	206.50– 249.50	–	10	119	172	131	58	30	31	63	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	426	39.5	223.50	220.00	200.00– 233.50	–	10	85	114	123	53	10	13	9	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Electronics technicians.....	2,674	39.5	374.50	420.50	286.50– 420.50	–	–	45	43	51	108	83	411	76	48	3	19	32	82	1531	40	20	64	18	–	–							
Manufacturing	446	40.0	323.00	312.00	259.50– 405.50	–	–	9	6	32	67	48	41	55	25	3	15	32	66	10	29	7	1	–	–	–							
Electronics technicians, class A.....	490	40.0	407.50	421.00	377.00– 452.00	–	–	–	–	2	–	31	19	46	16	3	9	8	18	199	40	17	64	18	–	–							
Manufacturing	173	40.0	359.00	334.00	308.00– 415.50	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	19	46	16	3	9	8	18	7	29	4	1	–	–	–							
Electronics technicians, class B:																																	
Manufacturing	127	40.0	360.50	384.00	310.00– 405.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	15	9	9	–	6	24	48	–	–	3	–	–	–	–							
Registered industrial nurses	482	39.5	330.00	329.50	286.00– 369.00	4	–	–	7	4	29	45	96	32	63	76	21	27	43	4	19	8	3	1	–	–							
Manufacturing	357	39.5	327.00	325.00	282.00– 359.00	–	–	–	7	3	29	32	89	14	36	65	10	10	33	3	18	5	3	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	125	39.0	338.50	333.00	305.50– 384.00	4	–	–	–	1	–	13	7	18	27	11	11	17	10	1	1	3	–	1	–	–							

* Workers were distributed as follows: 115 at \$580.00 to \$620.00; 35 at \$620.00 to \$660.00; and 7 at \$660.00 to \$700.00.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 161 at \$580.00 to \$620.00; 56 at \$620.00 to \$660.00; 30 at \$660.00 to \$700.00; 1 at \$700.00 to \$740.00; 4 at \$740.00 to \$780.00; and 4 at \$780.00 to \$820.00.

Workers were distributed as follows: 50 at \$580.00 to \$620.00; and 8 at \$620.00 to \$660.00.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹
Office occupations – men				Stenographers, senior:				Order clerks, class B	1,846	39.0	201.50
Messengers:				Manufacturing.....	341	39.5	304.50	Manufacturing.....	968	39.5	190.00
Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	878	39.0	215.00
Public utilities.....	104	39.5	195.00	Public utilities.....	131	39.0	291.50	Accounting clerks.....	9,523	39.0	215.50
Order clerks.....	526	39.5	233.00	Stenographers, general.....	942	39.5	245.00	Manufacturing.....	3,373	39.5	223.00
Manufacturing.....	308	40.0	243.00	Manufacturing.....	511	39.5	234.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	6,150	38.5	211.50
Order clerks, class A.....	226	39.5	269.00	Nonmanufacturing:				Public utilities.....	933	40.0	275.50
Order clerks, class B.....	300	39.5	205.50	Public utilities.....	188	40.0	322.00	Accounting clerks, class A.....	709	39.0	277.50
Accounting clerks:				Transcribing-machine typists.....	768	38.5	195.50	Manufacturing.....	373	39.5	289.00
Manufacturing.....	404	39.0	278.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	535	38.0	197.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	336	38.5	264.50
Accounting clerks, class A:				Typists.....	4,455	38.5	198.50	Accounting clerks, class B.....	1,649	39.0	245.50
Manufacturing.....	89	38.0	313.00	Manufacturing.....	1,373	39.0	216.00	Manufacturing.....	563	39.5	236.00
Accounting clerks, class B:				Nonmanufacturing.....	3,082	38.0	190.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,086	39.0	250.50
Manufacturing.....	107	39.0	290.00	Public utilities.....	236	39.5	282.00	Public utilities.....	374	40.0	299.00
Accounting clerks, class C:				Typists, class A:				Accounting clerks, class C.....	3,783	39.0	212.50
Manufacturing.....	66	39.5	304.50	Manufacturing.....	685	39.5	232.00	Manufacturing.....	1,482	39.5	213.50
Office occupations – women				Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	2,301	38.5	211.50
Secretaries.....	14,863	38.5	267.00	Public utilities.....	75	39.0	254.00	Accounting clerks, class D.....	2,193	38.5	196.00
Manufacturing.....	5,382	39.5	273.50	Typists, class B.....	2,482	38.5	184.00	Manufacturing.....	410	39.0	203.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	9,481	38.0	263.00	Manufacturing.....	681	39.0	200.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,783	38.5	194.50
Public utilities.....	1,171	39.5	325.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,801	38.0	178.00	Public utilities.....	267	40.0	220.50
Secretaries, class A.....	1,152	38.5	330.50	Public utilities.....	161	39.5	295.00	Payroll clerks.....	1,645	39.0	228.50
Manufacturing.....	495	38.5	334.00	File clerks.....	3,601	38.5	164.00	Manufacturing.....	933	39.0	235.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	657	38.5	327.50	Manufacturing.....	429	39.0	185.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	712	38.5	220.00
Public utilities.....	130	39.0	370.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	3,172	38.5	161.00	Key entry operators.....	6,220	39.0	212.50
Secretaries, class B.....	2,764	39.0	293.50	Public utilities.....	185	40.0	235.00	Manufacturing.....	2,474	39.5	217.50
Manufacturing.....	829	39.5	292.50	File clerks, class A.....	253	38.5	210.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	3,746	39.0	209.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,935	38.5	293.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	214	38.5	205.00	Public utilities.....	539	40.0	242.00
Public utilities.....	271	39.5	350.00	File clerks, class B.....	1,030	38.5	176.50	Key entry operators, class A.....	2,761	39.0	229.50
Secretaries, class C.....	4,089	38.5	269.00	Manufacturing.....	200	38.5	192.00	Manufacturing.....	1,025	39.5	234.00
Manufacturing.....	1,441	39.0	282.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	830	38.0	172.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,736	38.5	227.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,648	38.0	261.50	File clerks, class C.....	2,305	39.0	153.00	Key entry operators, class B.....	3,447	39.0	199.00
Public utilities.....	442	39.0	299.00	Manufacturing.....	190	39.5	168.50	Manufacturing.....	1,445	39.5	206.00
Secretaries, class D.....	4,343	38.5	249.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,115	38.5	152.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,002	39.0	194.00
Manufacturing.....	1,376	39.5	256.50	Switchboard operators.....	1,177	39.0	206.00	Public utilities.....	254	40.0	240.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,967	38.0	246.00	Manufacturing.....	282	39.5	225.00	Professional and technical occupations – men			
Public utilities.....	228	40.0	325.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	895	39.0	200.50	Computer systems analysts (business).....	3,136	39.0	468.50
Secretaries, class E.....	1,583	39.0	220.00	Public utilities.....	103	40.0	301.50	Manufacturing.....	864	39.5	451.00
Manufacturing.....	605	39.5	227.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	2,238	38.5	198.00	Nonmanufacturing:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	978	38.5	215.50	Manufacturing.....	978	39.0	194.50	Public utilities.....	491	38.5	527.00
Stenographers:				Nonmanufacturing.....	1,260	38.0	200.50	Computer systems analysts (business), class A:			
Manufacturing.....	852	39.5	262.50	Public utilities.....	51	39.5	378.50	Manufacturing.....	383	39.0	507.00
Nonmanufacturing:				Order clerks.....	2,519	39.0	216.50	Nonmanufacturing:			
Public utilities.....	319	39.5	309.50	Manufacturing.....	1,395	39.5	204.00	Public utilities.....	192	39.0	566.50
				Nonmanufacturing.....	1,124	39.0	232.00				
				Order clerks, class A.....	673	39.5	257.50				
				Manufacturing.....	427	39.0	236.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)		Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²)	
		Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	1,291	39.0	465.50	Drafters, class A.....	1,018	39.5	401.00	Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing.....	238	39.5	431.00	Manufacturing.....	567	40.0	413.00	Manufacturing.....	319	39.0	324.50
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,053	38.5	473.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	451	39.5	386.00	Computer programmers (business), class A:			
Public utilities.....	271	38.5	503.00	Drafters, class B.....	961	39.5	327.50	Manufacturing.....	87	39.0	354.50
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	346	39.5	396.50	Manufacturing.....	610	40.0	330.50	Computer programmers (business), class B:			
Nonmanufacturing.....	285	39.5	396.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	351	39.5	322.00	Manufacturing.....	186	39.0	317.50
Computer programmers (business):				Drafters, class C.....	868	39.5	285.00	Computer operators:			
Manufacturing.....	671	39.0	358.50	Manufacturing.....	459	39.5	282.50	Manufacturing.....	437	39.5	271.50
Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	409	39.5	288.00	Computer operators, class A:			
Public utilities.....	271	38.5	407.50	Drafters, class D.....	464	39.0	235.00	Manufacturing.....	127	39.5	308.00
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	966	39.0	421.00	Manufacturing.....	283	39.5	225.00	Computer operators, class B.....	515	39.0	273.50
Manufacturing.....	270	39.0	413.50	Electronics technicians.....	2,539	39.5	377.50	Manufacturing.....	178	39.5	269.00
Computer programmers (business), class B:				Manufacturing.....	428	40.0	327.50	Computer operators, class C:			
Manufacturing.....	247	39.5	348.50	Electronics technicians, class A.....	467	40.0	413.00	Manufacturing.....	132	39.5	240.00
Computer programmers (business), class C:				Manufacturing.....	173	40.0	359.00	Peripheral equipment operators.....	97	39.5	273.00
Manufacturing.....	151	39.0	276.00	Electronics technicians, class B:	124	40.0	362.50	Computer data librarians.....	103	38.5	226.50
Computer operators.....	2,272	39.0	274.00	Professional and technical occupations - women				Nonmanufacturing.....	73	39.0	217.50
Manufacturing.....	878	39.0	284.00	Computer systems analysts (business):				Drafters.....	653	40.0	276.00
Computer operators, class A.....	722	39.0	310.50	Manufacturing.....	199	39.5	418.00	Manufacturing.....	371	40.0	254.50
Manufacturing.....	321	39.5	314.00	Nonmanufacturing:				Nonmanufacturing.....	282	39.5	304.50
Computer operators, class B.....	1,056	39.0	272.00	Public utilities.....	222	38.5	489.50	Drafters, class B:			
Manufacturing.....	359	39.0	282.50	Computer systems analysts (business), class A:				Nonmanufacturing.....	74	39.5	304.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	697	39.0	266.50	Manufacturing.....	52	39.0	494.50	Drafters, class C.....	258	40.0	273.00
Public utilities.....	109	40.0	303.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class B:				Manufacturing.....	164	40.0	251.00
Computer operators, class C:				Manufacturing.....	97	40.0	379.50	Drafters, class D.....	165	40.0	226.00
Manufacturing.....	186	39.5	236.00	Nonmanufacturing:				Manufacturing.....	143	40.0	220.00
Peripheral equipment operators.....	107	39.5	310.00	Public utilities.....	163	38.5	480.00	Registered industrial nurses.....	444	39.5	328.50
Drafters.....	3,595	39.5	315.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	184	38.5	351.50	Manufacturing.....	330	39.5	322.50
Manufacturing.....	1,961	39.5	325.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	162	38.5	349.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	114	39.0	347.00
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,634	39.0	303.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	4.40 and under 4.80	4.80 — 5.20	5.20 — 5.60	5.60 — 6.00	6.00 — 6.40	6.40 — 6.80	6.80 — 7.20	7.20 — 7.60	7.60 — 8.00	8.00 — 8.40	8.40 — 8.80	8.80 — 9.20	9.20 — 9.60	9.60 — 10.00	10.00 — 10.40	10.40 — 10.80	10.80 — 11.20	11.20 — 11.60	11.60 — 12.00	12.00 — 12.40	12.40 — 12.80	12.80 — 13.20	13.20 and over					
Maintenance carpenters.....	795	10.38	10.14	9.33-12.70	-	-	-	-	29	8	7	23	2	69	49	3	18	97	190	11	12	37	2	-	211	2	25					
Manufacturing	506	9.41	9.75	8.35-10.14	-	-	-	-	29	8	7	23	2	62	33	1	17	85	171	11	11	30	2	-	14	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	289	12.08	12.70	12.70-12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	2	1	12	19	-	1	7	-	-	197	2	25					
Maintenance electricians.....	3,389	10.53	10.51	9.47-11.60	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	11	89	149	134	190	359	176	487	250	154	425	662	19	24	181	50					
Manufacturing	2,586	10.21	10.18	9.30-11.27	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	89	145	130	189	340	164	484	90	154	369	258	9	6	119	11					
Nonmanufacturing.....	803	11.56	11.79	10.75-11.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	4	1	19	12	3	160	-	56	404	10	18	62	39					
Maintenance painters.....	469	10.37	10.85	9.47-11.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	4	-	21	36	-	49	38	26	43	41	191	-	2	-	2	-					
Manufacturing	252	9.71	9.62	8.62-10.68	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	21	36	-	49	30	13	43	9	39	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	217	11.13	11.50	10.85-11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	32	152	-	2	-	2	-					
Maintenance machinists.....	2,482	10.02	10.03	9.40-10.78	-	-	-	-	1	36	1	1	163	93	98	147	373	325	231	444	107	248	143	7	6	6	52					
Manufacturing	2,175	9.94	9.74	9.31-10.78	-	-	-	-	1	36	1	1	158	89	98	142	342	298	225	301	79	245	88	7	6	6	52					
Nonmanufacturing.....	307	10.58	10.67	10.19-10.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	5	31	27	6	143	28	3	55	-	-	-	-					
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	6,433	9.85	10.24	8.84-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	114	257	553	629	649	573	192	1003	872	650	417	386	-	2	14	95					
Manufacturing	5,923	9.84	10.27	8.89-10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	110	246	551	411	624	573	192	1003	872	650	403	177	-	2	6	95					
Nonmanufacturing.....	510	10.01	9.00	8.77-11.73	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	4	11	2	218	25	-	-	-	-	-	14	209	-	-	8	-					
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	2,675	11.07	11.41	10.42-12.12	-	1	-	-	33	8	27	14	37	84	61	94	151	30	125	315	129	459	300	251	526	28	2					
Manufacturing	654	9.97	10.42	8.89-11.32	-	-	-	-	29	-	7	-	36	27	37	44	100	2	35	87	64	32	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,021	11.43	11.68	10.73-12.73	-	1	-	-	4	8	20	14	1	57	24	50	51	28	90	228	65	305	268	251	526	28	2					
Public utilities.....	1,650	11.62	11.92	11.15-12.73	-	1	-	-	4	8	14	-	1	15	24	17	30	20	64	200	22	248	252	251	463	16	-					
Maintenance pipefitters.....	835	10.05	10.14	8.58-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	82	36	58	23	51	11	53	131	59	98	141	32	1	-	2	43					
Manufacturing	742	9.75	10.14	8.36-11.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	82	36	58	23	51	11	37	131	59	98	138	-	1	-	2	1					
Maintenance sheet-metal workers... Manufacturing	223	10.55	10.93	10.14-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	6	3	2	77	10	48	63	-	-	-	-	1					
Nonmanufacturing.....	223	10.55	10.93	10.14-11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	6	3	2	77	10	48	63	-	-	-	-	1					
Millwrights.....	964	10.78	11.07	10.50-11.36	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	24	35	13	30	-	4	21	208	171	251	198	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	964	10.78	11.07	10.50-11.36	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	24	35	13	30	-	4	21	208	171	251	198	-	-	-	-					
Maintenance trades helpers.....	777	7.76	7.59	7.04- 8.08	21	13	21	17	18	16	137	149	182	27	20	21	37	34	17	20	3	-	21	3	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	398	7.70	7.44	7.01- 9.33	21	13	21	17	18	6	69	81	2	6	12	21	37	34	17	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)... Manufacturing	1,055	9.84	9.93	9.00-11.07	-	-	-	-	-	13	30	72	31	38	69	40	175	72	54	90	127	221	23	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,055	9.84	9.93	9.00-11.07	-	-	-	-	-	13	30	72	31	38	69	40	175	72	54	90	127	221	23	-	-	-	-					
Tool and die makers.....	3,357	10.55	10.70	9.97-11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	74	61	265	264	218	473	437	358	442	635	32	69	-	-					
Manufacturing	3,357	10.55	10.70	9.97-11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	74	61	265	264	218	473	437	358	442	635	32	69	-	-					
Stationary engineers.....	1,130	10.55	11.20	9.73-11.55	-	-	-	5	-	33	44	12	13	49	78	6	30	78	78	49	78	322	127	13	97	2	16					
Manufacturing	625	9.71	10.25	8.58-11.05	-	-	-	-	-	33	44	12	13	45	69	-	20	71	66	38	72	131	4	5	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	505	11.58	11.55	11.55-11.92	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	6	10	7	12	11	6	191	123	8	97	-	16					
Boiler tenders.....	670	8.16	8.03	6.39- 9.47	-	-	-	1	208	13	79	4	5	64	23	50	73	35	35	63	4	13	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	588	7.90	7.19	6.31- 9.31	-	-	-	-	208	12	79	4	4	60	23	50	65	7	31	28	4	13	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	3.00 and under 3.40	3.40	3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80	11.80 and over
						3.80	4.20	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.80		
Truckdrivers	14,447	11.02	11.55	11.00–11.70	—	—	—	6	41	30	156	4	107	44	9	653	23	187	235	132	55	76	126	1656	1095	8988	824	—
Manufacturing	2,140	10.35	10.64	10.64–11.35	—	—	—	40	29	—	—	—	38	36	—	41	12	43	54	43	35	70	68	838	555	238	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	12,307	11.13	11.58	11.41–11.70	—	—	—	6	1	1	156	4	69	8	9	612	11	144	181	89	20	6	58	818	540	8750	824	—
Public utilities	8,135	11.54	11.70	11.52–11.70	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	4	—	6	2	—	—	104	15	88	—	1	58	216	67	6835	731	—
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,505	9.16	8.75	7.50–11.55	—	—	—	6	40	29	156	3	61	5	5	234	6	110	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	661	12
Nonmanufacturing	1,427	9.38	8.78	7.50–11.55	—	—	—	6	—	—	156	3	61	5	5	234	—	110	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	661	12
Public utilities	160	9.41	8.48	8.48–11.55	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	77	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
Truckdrivers, medium truck	3,820	10.74	11.14	10.64–11.52	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	13	32	4	391	4	4	12	83	1	—	—	1149	267	1857	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	3,102	10.84	11.51	10.80–11.52	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	3	4	378	—	4	6	53	1	—	—	571	267	1808	—	—
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	1,322	11.19	11.41	11.03–11.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	6	1	37	12	71	62	96	67	755	* 200	—
Nonmanufacturing	999	11.35	11.41	11.41–11.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	36	—	1	58	—	—	696	200	—
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	7,102	11.56	11.70	11.60–11.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	40	34	12	10	5	64	339	327	5645	612	—
Manufacturing	518	10.54	10.64	10.40–11.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	34	12	10	—	64	164	94	100	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	6,584	11.64	11.70	11.65–11.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	—	175	233	5545	612	—
Public utilities	5,785	11.66	11.70	11.65–11.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	27	5052	531	—
Shippers	1,526	7.15	6.87	5.91– 8.35	—	—	—	—	6	235	138	207	61	185	63	82	138	74	9	134	186	1	—	—	7	—	—	—
Manufacturing	665	6.60	6.43	5.47– 7.51	—	—	—	—	—	165	55	75	55	101	21	76	71	21	—	5	12	1	—	—	7	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	861	7.58	7.81	6.06– 9.15	—	—	—	—	6	70	83	132	6	84	42	6	67	53	9	129	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivers	1,820	6.90	6.94	5.70– 8.05	—	29	24	32	37	214	158	204	133	107	124	106	330	124	45	30	108	6	6	3	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	870	6.70	6.20	5.35– 7.94	—	7	—	—	27	186	88	104	91	19	79	28	69	88	12	5	58	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	950	7.09	7.49	6.06– 8.05	—	22	24	32	10	28	70	100	42	88	45	78	261	36	33	25	50	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Shippers and receivers	1,266	6.60	6.58	4.14– 8.09	—	22	302	16	99	26	53	63	74	58	93	49	124	14	87	59	28	5	31	—	24	39	—	—
Manufacturing	534	6.48	6.50	4.87– 7.55	—	—	88	1	94	15	41	3	39	17	82	35	42	—	21	5	27	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	732	6.69	6.58	4.14– 8.65	—	22	214	15	5	11	12	60	35	41	11	14	82	14	66	54	1	5	31	—	—	39	—	—
Warehousemen	4,142	8.64	9.10	7.02–10.35	—	—	7	40	39	188	133	75	132	393	201	123	361	218	37	607	64	235	766	12	—	511	—	—
Manufacturing	1,086	7.27	7.50	5.91– 8.46	—	—	—	30	39	130	66	21	65	123	37	123	72	147	3	187	3	—	28	12	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	3,056	9.13	9.63	7.81–10.35	—	—	7	10	—	58	67	54	67	270	164	—	289	71	34	420	61	235	738	—	—	511	—	—
Public utilities	530	10.40	9.95	9.83–11.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	2	61	155	48	—	—	216	—	—
Order fillers	6,564	7.24	7.16	5.70– 9.10	79	75	262	186	123	575	415	223	727	438	372	250	758	137	69	990	731	1	—	—	24	129	—	—
Manufacturing	2,683	6.33	6.48	5.23– 7.16	54	—	159	104	116	330	274	84	344	374	225	21	564	3	2	1	3	1	—	—	24	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	3,881	7.87	8.44	6.51– 9.10	25	75	103	82	7	245	141	139	383	64	147	229	194	134	67	989	728	—	—	—	—	129	—	—
Shipping packers	5,222	5.58	5.44	4.00– 6.69	521	483	498	695	50	247	597	180	614	106	131	473	165	57	58	34	311	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	4,049	5.39	4.79	3.90– 6.48	465	379	488	662	50	182	556	117	270	20	49	310	105	35	24	26	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	1,173	6.25	6.41	5.72– 7.24	56	104	10	33	—	65	41	63	344	86	82	163	60	22	34	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material handling laborers	13,211	8.08	7.80	6.25–10.81	64	232	120	314	466	617	676	706	562	1532	619	683	763	795	261	1145	224	63	16	214	205	2934	—	—
Manufacturing	6,074	6.74	6.84	5.50– 7.61	—	121	60	202	441	389	474	635	208	1304	484	459	417	9	223	314	27	16	67	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	7,137	9.21	9.26	7.72–11.42	64	111	60	112	25	228	202	71	354	228	135	224	346	786	38	831	—	36	—	147	205	2934	—	—
Public utilities	3,738	10.75	11.42	10.81–11.42	—	—	—	—	4	14	6	3	2	9	9	19	47	246	2	537	—	—	—	147	89	2604	—	—
Forklift operators	10,303	7.73	7.46	6.62– 8.97	—	21	—	31	33	277	480	1113	478	646	1883	1152	405	528	729	887	959	40	268	30	74	269	—	—
Manufacturing	8,507	7.58	7.26	6.62– 8.78	—	21	—	31	33	168	480	981	399	641	1878	629	372	419	702	476	959	40	238	30	10	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	1,796	8.46	8.27	7.46– 9.10	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	132	79	5	5	523	33	109	27	411	—	—	30	—	64	269	—	—
Public utilities	147	10.76	11.39	9.03–11.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	30	—	—	—	—	64	45	—	—
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	1,049	6.86	6.10	5.12– 8.20	—	—	—	—	24	406	70	37	59	26	13	28	36	125	7	21	143	8	2	11	33	—	—	—
Manufacturing	914	6.86	5.78	5.12– 8.20	—	—	—	—	24	406	47	17	34	9	5	10	32	112	—	21	143	8	2	11	33	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	3.00 and under 3.40	3.40 — 3.80	3.80 — 4.20	4.20 — 4.60	4.60 — 5.00	5.00 — 5.40	5.40 — 5.80	5.80 — 6.20	6.20 — 6.60	6.60 — 7.00	7.00 — 7.40	7.40 — 7.80	7.80 — 8.20	8.20 — 8.60	8.60 — 9.00	9.00 — 9.40	9.40 — 9.80	9.80 — 10.20	10.20 — 10.60	10.60 — 11.00	11.00 — 11.40	11.40 — 11.80	11.80 and over
Guards.....	12,127	4.78	3.75	3.50– 5.56	967	5271	792	516	584	606	544	348	436	206	197	275	626	256	44	154	129	112	43	20	—	1	—
Manufacturing.....	1,871	6.74	7.03	5.25– 8.03	—	194	7	130	44	133	169	121	69	45	65	106	516	12	20	74	51	75	30	10	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	10,256	4.43	3.73	3.50– 4.85	967	5077	785	386	540	473	375	227	367	161	132	169	110	244	24	80	78	37	13	10	—	1	—
Public utilities.....	270	7.78	8.00	6.00– 9.43	4	—	—	—	—	48	6	12	18	2	11	5	49	3	17	25	38	12	9	10	—	1	—
Guards, class A.....	2,604	6.82	7.24	5.42– 8.03	—	148	71	73	186	143	288	181	97	75	95	161	607	192	9	126	51	37	43	20	—	1	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,857	6.41	6.05	4.85– 7.90	—	148	71	73	186	96	261	158	78	55	85	157	101	189	9	78	51	37	13	10	—	1	—
Guards, class B.....	5,870	4.48	3.73	3.50– 5.21	347	3272	184	216	241	354	244	154	277	76	96	112	19	62	35	28	78	75	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	1,096	6.01	5.52	4.25– 7.46	—	194	7	130	42	84	140	94	46	15	53	100	10	9	20	26	51	75	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	4,774	4.13	3.50	3.50– 4.10	347	3078	177	86	199	270	104	60	231	61	43	12	9	53	15	2	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities.....	65	8.44	8.84	7.89– 9.67	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	8	1	11	2	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	19,155	6.03	6.35	5.60– 6.35	255	527	843	1087	968	853	1445	2068	8069	567	891	380	332	186	70	426	28	4	73	—	83	—	—
Manufacturing.....	5,941	6.26	6.05	5.50– 7.17	58	211	42	209	443	474	1000	1027	439	467	464	297	212	83	65	426	20	4	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	13,214	5.93	6.35	5.64– 6.35	197	316	801	878	525	379	445	1041	7630	100	427	83	120	103	5	—	8	—	73	—	83	—	—
Public utilities.....	974	6.92	6.42	5.64– 8.04	—	—	23	32	14	33	202	59	192	11	144	2	66	101	5	—	—	—	7	—	83	—	—
* All workers were at \$11.80 to \$12.00.																											

^a All workers were at \$11.80 to \$12.20.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b) hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a	Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b) hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a	Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b) hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men			Stationary engineers.....	1,011	10.45	Material handling laborers.....	11,026	8.13
Maintenance carpenters.....	734	10.31	Manufacturing.....	604	9.66	Manufacturing.....	5,196	6.68
Manufacturing.....	498	9.39	Boiler tenders.....	642	8.08	Nonmanufacturing.....	5,830	9.42
Maintenance electricians.....	3,287	10.51	Manufacturing.....	588	7.90	Public utilities.....	3,546	10.83
Manufacturing.....	2,533	10.19	Material movement and custodial occupations - men			Forklift operators.....	9,545	7.59
Nonmanufacturing.....	754	11.57	Truckdrivers.....	12,456	10.94	Manufacturing.....	8,038	7.51
Maintenance painters.....	415	10.27	Manufacturing.....	2,122	10.36	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,507	8.03
Manufacturing.....	232	9.65	Nonmanufacturing.....	10,334	11.06	Power-truck operators (other than forklift).....	963	6.77
Nonmanufacturing.....	183	11.04	Truckdrivers, light truck.....	1,476	9.18	Manufacturing.....	847	6.77
Maintenance machinists.....	2,474	10.02	Nonmanufacturing.....	1,398	9.40	Guards.....	10,427	4.62
Manufacturing.....	2,175	9.94	Public utilities.....	131	9.70	Manufacturing.....	1,682	6.65
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	6,372	9.84	Truckdrivers, heavy truck.....	1,320	11.19	Nonmanufacturing.....	8,745	4.23
Manufacturing.....	5,862	9.82	Nonmanufacturing.....	998	11.35	Guards, class B.....	5,292	4.46
Nonmanufacturing.....	510	10.01	Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	6,404	11.54	Manufacturing.....	1,019	5.97
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	2,557	11.15	Manufacturing.....	501	10.57	Nonmanufacturing.....	4,273	4.10
Manufacturing.....	623	9.92	Nonmanufacturing.....	5,903	11.62	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	12,016	5.98
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,934	11.55	Public utilities.....	5,173	11.64	Manufacturing.....	4,979	6.21
Public utilities.....	1,637	11.64	Shippers.....	1,354	7.22	Nonmanufacturing.....	7,037	5.82
Maintenance pipefitters.....	786	9.97	Manufacturing.....	621	6.65	Public utilities.....	618	7.30
Manufacturing.....	699	9.68	Nonmanufacturing.....	733	7.70	Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Maintenance sheet-metal workers.....	213	10.53	Receivers:			Receivers:		
Manufacturing.....	213	10.53	Manufacturing.....	806	6.72	Manufacturing.....	64	6.51
Millwrights.....	890	10.77	Shippers and receivers.....	1,059	6.40	Order fillers.....	1,718	5.73
Manufacturing.....	890	10.77	Manufacturing.....	444	6.33	Manufacturing.....	1,083	5.78
Maintenance trades helpers.....	695	7.61	Nonmanufacturing.....	615	6.45	Material handling laborers:		
Manufacturing.....	334	7.39	Warehousemen.....	3,918	8.75	Manufacturing.....	773	7.05
Machine-tool operators (toolroom).....	959	9.75	Manufacturing.....	967	7.46	Guards:		
Manufacturing.....	959	9.75	Nonmanufacturing.....	2,951	9.18	Guards, class B.....	489	4.21
Tool and die makers.....	3,306	10.55	Public utilities.....	518	10.41	Manufacturing.....	77	6.54
Manufacturing.....	3,306	10.55	Order fillers.....	4,590	7.74	Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	6,235	6.07
			Manufacturing.....	1,600	6.70	Manufacturing.....	888	6.26
			Nonmanufacturing.....	2,990	8.30	Nonmanufacturing.....	5,347	6.04

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Chicago, Ill., selected periods

Period ^a	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (May 1977 = 100):														
May 1979	114.9	115.1	117.7	117.3	117.7	115.2	114.7	118.6	117.9	118.6	114.9	115.6	115.0	117.2
May 1980	126.6	125.6	130.3	131.0	131.6	126.6	127.0	131.3	131.3	131.3	126.8	125.0	127.4	131.6
Percent increases:														
June 1972 to May 1973:														
11-month increase	5.2	(*)	5.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	(*)	4.6	4.8	5.9	5.2	(*)	7.2	8.0
Annual rate of increase	5.7	(*)	5.5	6.2	7.8	5.7	(*)	5.0	5.2	6.5	5.7	(*)	7.9	8.8
May 1973 to May 1974	6.8	(*)	6.5	8.1	8.3	6.7	(*)	6.4	8.7	8.1	6.9	(*)	7.0	8.4
May 1974 to May 1975	8.5	7.6	9.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.6	9.4	10.8	10.6	8.1	6.5	10.2	9.3
May 1975 to May 1976	7.8	7.7	6.5	8.2	9.5	7.6	7.6	6.5	8.1	8.8	7.9	7.7	6.7	9.9
May 1976 to May 1977	8.0	6.9	7.7	8.5	10.4	8.1	6.3	7.1	8.4	10.1	8.0	7.4	9.6	10.6
May 1977 to May 1978	7.1	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	7.5	7.1	9.4	9.0	9.1	7.0	7.9	6.6	8.5
May 1978 to May 1979	7.3	7.0	8.3	8.0	8.3	7.2	7.1	8.4	8.2	8.7	7.4	7.1	7.9	8.0
May 1979 to May 1980	10.2	9.1	10.7	11.7	11.8	9.9	10.7	10.7	11.4	10.7	10.4	8.1	10.8	12.3

NOTE: A revised description for computer operators, not equivalent to the previous description, is being introduced in this area in 1980. Therefore, the earnings of computer operators are not used in computing percent increases for the electronic

data processing group.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Average pay relationships within establishments for office clerical occupations, Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Office clerical occupation being compared																				
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Transcribing-machine typists	Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Senior	General		Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
Secretaries, class A.....	100																				
Secretaries, class B.....	118	100																			
Secretaries, class C.....	129	118	100																		
Secretaries, class D.....	142	126	114	100																	
Secretaries, class E.....	152	135	121	109	100																
Stenographers, senior.....	147	135	127	116	99	100															
Stenographers, general.....	161	141	126	123	124	118	100														
Transcribing-machine typists.....	167	150	138	127	115	121	105	100													
Typists, class A.....	168	148	134	121	112	114	107	103	100												
Typists, class B.....	183	164	141	134	120	125	114	113	114	100											
File clerks, class A.....	164	146	127	123	116	100	94	101	111	90	100										
File clerks, class B.....	197	171	147	137	123	137	119	117	119	103	119	100									
File clerks, class C.....	208	179	167	147	134	147	134	126	129	115	(*)	119	100								
Messengers.....	197	177	161	144	136	137	124	120	123	109	137	111	98	100							
Switchboard operators.....	147	138	126	117	109	104	100	90	98	91	96	84	80	81	100						
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	164	150	135	120	111	122	105	108	102	96	81	87	93	86	103	100					
Order clerks, class A.....	134	122	109	94	91	(*)	87	(*)	(*)	81	85	71	76	73	79	89	100				
Order clerks, class B.....	166	146	129	106	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	105	97	93	91	91	92	105	95	132	100			
Payroll clerks.....	146	133	118	109	101	106	94	90	89	83	93	82	73	77	88	94	113	89	100		
Key entry operators, class A.....	144	132	121	108	104	104	92	94	93	84	89	80	72	76	99	100	117	93	102	100	
Key entry operators, class B.....	169	151	135	129	116	121	107	103	102	93	113	94	85	86	108	106	138	93	116	119	100

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings within establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the column heading are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the table stub at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, a value of 122 indicates that earnings for the occupation directly above in the heading are 22 percent greater than earnings for the occupation directly to

the left in the stub. Similarly, a value of 85 indicates earnings for the occupation in the heading are 15 percent below earnings for the occupation in the stub.

See appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Average pay relationships within establishments for professional and technical occupations, Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Professional and technical occupation being compared																
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Peripheral equipment operators	Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians	Registered industrial nurses
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C			Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D		
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	100																
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	119	100															
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	142	120	100														
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	120	106	84	100													
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	145	132	107	125	100												
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	165	139	120	143	120	100											
Computer operators, class A.....	158	134	119	134	110	97	100										
Computer operators, class B.....	184	157	139	163	128	115	118	100									
Computer operators, class C.....	200	180	162	186	154	135	140	123	100								
Peripheral equipment operators.....	181	163	(*)	140	122	123	137	116	105	100							
Computer data librarians.....	207	189	178	173	157	133	140	122	106	103	100						
Drafters, class A.....	134	119	86	101	95	80	87	76	63	80	(*)	100					
Drafters, class B.....	161	136	103	129	110	96	100	86	76	88	92	118	100				
Drafters, class C.....	183	155	137	152	124	116	124	101	93	99	103	144	124	100			
Drafters, class D.....	191	178	(*)	169	143	130	139	123	104	(*)	(*)	168	148	122	100		
Electronics technicians, class A.....	123	96	(*)	107	111	(*)	81	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	119	102	82	72	100	
Registered industrial nurses.....	143	122	103	130	106	92	100	83	72	84	73	121	103	93	82	119	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Average pay relationships within establishments for maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupation being compared													
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Pipefitters	Sheet-metal workers	Millwrights	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers	Boiler tenders
					Machinery	Motor vehicles								
Maintenance carpenters	100													
Maintenance electricians	97	100												
Maintenance painters	107	107	100											
Maintenance machinists	96	101	93	100										
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	97	102	95	103	100									
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	101	104	99	103	102	100								
Maintenance pipefitters.....	98	103	96	105	101	102	100							
Maintenance sheet-metal workers.....	99	101	96	100	100	98	99	100						
Millwrights.....	99	103	97	105	99	99	99	100	100					
Maintenance trades helpers	120	139	113	135	131	128	132	119	119	100				
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	97	102	97	104	102	99	100	101	102	81	100			
Tool and die makers.....	89	96	93	95	97	93	95	96	96	70	93	100		
Stationary engineers	99	101	94	101	100	97	101	99	99	78	101	109	100	
Boiler tenders	105	111	103	114	105	101	107	104	106	86	112	120	114	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Average pay relationships within establishments for material movement and custodial occupations, Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation which equals 100	Material movement and custodial occupation being compared															
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										Class A	Class B	
Truckdrivers, light truck	100															
Truckdrivers, medium truck	(*)	100														
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	91	(*)	100													
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	(*)	98	99	100												
Shippers	(*)	107	(*)	137	100											
Receivers	(*)	123	(*)	136	99	100										
Shippers and receivers	(*)	177	(*)	140	94	90	100									
Warehousemen	(*)	113	(*)	118	107	103	109	100								
Order fillers	145	150	(*)	151	107	110	117	103	100							
Shipping packers	143	170	(*)	137	112	112	115	101	98	100						
Material handling laborers	104	125	134	109	111	107	108	112	102	99	100					
Forklift operators	(*)	122	121	117	103	99	98	102	97	96	96	100				
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	97	101	87	98	92	87	94	98	100			
Guards, class A	85	(*)	(*)	125	92	88	94	108	83	92	89	100	95	100		
Guards, class B	132	(*)	267	198	116	110	114	127	110	102	111	118	109	129	100	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	149	159	193	119	120	111	115	126	127	105	110	113	113	106	90	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	115 and under 120	120	130	140	150	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	and over						
							130	140	150	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460								
Secretaries.....	11,677	39.0	274.00	267.00	232.50– 305.50	4	–	8	4	8	116	484	1160	1659	1775	1622	1591	1041	795	491	312	295	137	92	44	39							
Manufacturing.....	3,972	39.5	277.50	269.00	233.00– 307.00	–	–	–	–	–	22	155	413	567	597	549	506	355	226	146	141	121	59	72	20	23							
Nonmanufacturing.....	7,705	39.0	272.00	265.00	232.50– 304.00	4	–	8	4	8	94	329	747	1092	1178	1073	1085	686	569	345	171	174	78	20	24	16							
Public utilities.....	967	39.5	336.50	340.50	309.00– 379.00	4	–	8	4	4	–	4	12	34	38	44	53	79	192	181	83	129	55	12	18	13							
Secretaries, class A.....	779	39.5	335.00	329.50	300.00– 370.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	24	9	11	47	94	145	100	93	103	35	42	51	6	14							
Manufacturing.....	267	39.5	343.50	345.00	293.00– 404.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7	1	12	37	25	19	40	29	10	28	42	1	2							
Nonmanufacturing.....	512	39.0	330.50	323.00	300.00– 364.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	2	10	35	57	120	81	53	74	25	14	9	5	12							
Public utilities.....	102	39.0	386.00	376.50	365.50– 395.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	2	9	37	23	7	5	2	9							
Secretaries, class B.....	2,059	39.0	298.00	289.50	264.00– 326.00	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	44	149	252	372	369	264	195	170	63	59	52	8	25	23							
Manufacturing.....	561	39.5	302.00	301.50	269.00– 328.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	55	58	89	55	111	77	42	17	4	9	1	7	19							
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,498	39.0	296.50	286.50	264.00– 325.00	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	28	94	194	283	314	153	118	128	46	55	43	7	18	4							
Public utilities.....	246	39.5	359.50	349.00	337.50– 395.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	11	17	30	101	7	18	31	3	16	4							
Secretaries, class C.....	2,591	39.0	278.00	272.00	240.50– 313.00	4	–	8	4	8	30	103	193	285	422	425	309	227	253	70	96	83	31	28	10	2							
Manufacturing.....	990	39.5	295.50	282.00	249.50– 340.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	63	95	116	145	161	74	48	44	73	81	15	25	10	2							
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,601	38.5	267.50	264.00	235.00– 304.00	4	–	8	4	8	30	65	130	190	306	280	148	153	205	26	23	2	16	3	–	–							
Public utilities.....	336	39.5	306.50	324.00	271.00– 337.50	4	–	8	4	4	–	–	5	14	23	34	14	34	149	3	20	2	15	3	–	–							
Secretaries, class D.....	3,130	38.5	252.50	243.00	224.00– 276.00	–	–	–	–	–	42	196	416	750	683	318	379	118	33	67	11	103	7	5	2	–							
Manufacturing.....	1,044	39.0	260.00	252.00	226.00– 284.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	60	126	204	196	145	140	81	27	16	11	24	7	4	2	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,086	38.0	248.50	240.50	222.50– 267.50	–	–	–	–	–	41	136	290	546	487	173	239	37	6	51	–	79	–	1	–	–							
Public utilities.....	195	40.0	336.50	353.00	295.50– 384.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	12	8	3	21	15	–	47	–	79	–	1	–	–							
Secretaries, class E.....	946	38.5	226.00	220.00	205.00– 240.00	–	–	–	–	–	31	152	288	234	101	56	40	15	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing.....	473	39.0	232.00	223.50	208.00– 244.00	–	–	–	–	–	18	48	120	130	69	33	15	12	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	473	38.0	220.00	216.00	200.00– 230.00	–	–	–	–	–	13	104	168	104	32	23	25	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Stenographers.....	1,896	39.5	255.00	240.00	209.50– 300.00	–	–	–	–	1	65	235	267	360	190	188	106	208	95	94	76	8	2	1	–	–							
Manufacturing.....	730	39.5	273.00	267.00	230.00– 312.50	–	–	–	–	1	6	39	51	166	89	59	95	56	51	59	50	6	1	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,166	39.5	244.00	230.00	202.00– 267.00	–	–	–	–	–	59	196	216	194	101	129	11	152	44	35	26	2	1	–	–	–							
Public utilities.....	329	39.5	308.50	314.50	300.00– 330.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	17	11	19	10	148	44	35	26	2	1	–	–	–							
Stenographers, senior.....	991	39.0	263.00	260.00	230.00– 299.00	–	–	–	–	–	26	83	123	156	88	169	99	97	45	43	54	6	1	1	–	–							
Manufacturing.....	344	39.5	305.00	299.00	281.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	6	2	47	92	50	19	43	49	5	1	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	647	39.0	240.50	235.00	209.50– 260.00	–	–	–	–	–	26	68	109	150	86	122	7	47	26	–	5	1	–	–	–	–							
Public utilities.....	137	39.0	288.50	300.00	263.50– 310.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	12	10	18	7	47	26	–	5	1	–	–	–	–							
Stenographers, general.....	905	39.5	246.50	230.00	202.00– 313.00	–	–	–	–	1	39	152	144	204	102	19	7	111	50	51	22	2	1	–	–	–							
Manufacturing.....	386	40.0	244.50	234.50	220.00– 253.00	–	–	–	–	1	6	24	37	160	87	12	3	6	32	16	1	1	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	519	39.5	247.50	214.00	194.50– 314.50	–	–	–	–	–	33	128	107	44	15	7	4	105	18	35	21	1	1	–	–	–							
Public utilities.....	192	40.0	322.50	317.00	314.50– 346.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	3	101	18	35	21	1	1	–	–	–							
Transcribing-machine typists.....	318	39.5	209.00	204.00	184.00– 215.00	–	–	–	–	8	46	90	114	19	12	6	1	9	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	245	39.5	216.50	210.00	192.00– 219.50	–	–	–	–	8	28	44	105	19	12	6	1	9	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Typists.....	3,316	39.0	204.00	191.00	169.50– 222.50	–	–	23	132	320	821	664	450	349	224	72	42	57	42	53	23	2	2	16	24	–							
Manufacturing.....	875	39.5	230.50	220.00	190.00– 255.00	–	–	–	17	41	106	141	126	140	105	42	15	40	26	49	22	2	2	1	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,441	39.0	194.50	184.00	165.50– 208.50	–	–	23	115	279	715	523	324	209	119	30	27	17	16	4	1	–	–	15	24	–							
Public utilities.....	168	39.5	294.00	280.50	213.00– 341.50	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	21	26	9	1	18	13	14	3	1	–	–	15	24	–							
Typists, class A.....	1,810	39.0	213.00	199.50	179.50– 229.00	–	–	–	17	71	370	452	310	231	123	61	40	46	16	37	22	2	2	1	9	–							
Manufacturing.....	558	39.5	236.50	220.00	192.00– 270.00	–	–	–	10	24	58	98	79	88	32	40	13	40	12	37	22	2	2	1	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,252	39.0	202.50	196.00	179.00– 217.50	–	–	–	7	47	312	354	231	143	91	21	27	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–							
Public utilities.....	53	40.0	292.50	282.00	242.00– 315.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	4	1	18	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–							

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	115 and under 120	120 — 130	130 — 140	140 — 150	150 — 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 440	440 — 460	460 and over					
Typists, class B.....	1,462	38.5	192.50	174.00	159.00— 208.00	—	—	23	115	249	450	199	131	113	95	6	2	7	26	15	1	—	—	15	15	—					
Manufacturing.....	310	38.5	221.00	218.50	183.50— 244.50	—	—	—	7	17	48	36	47	52	73	2	2	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,152	38.5	184.50	170.00	158.50— 191.50	—	—	23	108	232	402	163	84	61	22	4	—	7	12	3	1	—	—	15	15	—					
Public utilities.....	115	39.5	295.00	240.50	213.00— 432.50	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	16	23	5	—	—	7	12	3	1	—	—	15	15	—					
File clerks.....	1,755	39.0	171.00	160.00	145.00— 183.00	12	42	244	317	249	414	165	114	86	50	5	12	26	7	6	1	2	—	2	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	247	39.5	185.00	174.00	156.00— 210.00	—	—	20	19	31	57	30	43	26	18	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,508	38.5	168.50	158.50	144.00— 178.00	12	42	224	298	218	357	135	71	60	32	4	12	26	6	6	—	2	—	2	1	—					
Public utilities.....	103	40.0	268.00	280.50	238.50— 314.50	—	—	10	—	—	3	4	3	15	13	2	10	26	6	6	—	2	—	2	1	—					
File clerks, class A.....	210	38.5	219.00	213.50	182.00— 240.50	—	—	—	—	15	30	42	23	47	23	4	4	13	1	3	1	2	—	1	1	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	182	38.5	217.00	209.50	180.00— 239.00	—	—	—	—	15	30	38	18	36	18	3	4	13	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	—					
File clerks, class B.....	725	39.0	176.00	167.00	155.50— 185.00	—	2	32	83	130	260	90	78	12	15	1	8	4	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	100	39.5	188.50	189.50	159.00— 208.50	—	—	6	9	11	22	6	29	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	625	39.0	174.00	165.00	155.00— 182.00	—	2	26	74	119	238	84	49	8	2	1	8	4	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—					
File clerks, class C.....	807	39.0	153.50	147.00	137.50— 160.00	12	40	212	234	104	120	29	9	26	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	119	39.0	170.50	161.00	152.50— 184.50	—	—	14	10	20	35	20	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	688	39.0	150.50	144.00	136.00— 153.00	12	40	198	224	84	85	9	—	15	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Messengers.....	1,453	39.0	174.00	163.50	143.50— 191.00	22	37	224	223	169	291	219	78	92	35	7	22	2	18	13	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	335	39.0	191.00	182.00	164.00— 210.00	12	5	23	18	17	86	66	33	36	16	6	3	2	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,118	39.0	169.00	157.00	142.00— 184.50	10	32	201	205	152	205	153	45	56	19	1	19	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities.....	221	39.5	218.50	208.00	177.50— 239.00	—	—	—	2	16	38	52	12	50	11	1	19	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Switchboard operators.....	736	39.0	210.00	199.50	170.00— 235.00	—	2	61	28	62	82	133	121	69	43	40	34	8	14	18	14	2	—	5	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	185	39.0	230.50	215.00	192.00— 260.00	—	—	—	2	21	40	40	20	11	21	8	4	1	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	551	39.5	203.50	190.00	156.00— 226.50	—	2	61	28	60	61	93	81	49	32	19	26	4	13	11	6	—	—	5	—	—					
Public utilities.....	95	40.0	301.00	288.50	276.00— 338.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	5	16	26	3	13	11	6	—	—	5	—	—					
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	347	39.5	206.50	199.00	186.00— 216.00	—	—	—	2	7	49	128	79	35	30	2	2	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	196	39.5	215.50	210.00	190.00— 226.00	—	—	—	—	16	57	65	23	22	—	1	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	151	39.5	194.50	193.00	174.00— 199.50	—	—	—	2	7	33	71	14	12	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Order clerks.....	883	39.5	203.00	192.00	152.00— 232.00	—	22	75	80	94	102	94	155	58	31	66	8	37	25	24	—	10	—	1	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	592	39.5	226.50	210.00	187.50— 260.00	—	—	7	21	27	71	66	155	58	29	54	8	35	25	24	—	10	—	1	1	—					
Order clerks, class A.....	340	39.5	246.00	222.00	206.00— 294.00	—	—	—	—	—	24	50	89	26	21	39	8	24	25	24	—	9	—	—	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	282	39.5	255.00	226.00	207.00— 305.00	—	—	—	—	—	6	26	89	26	19	27	8	22	25	24	—	9	—	—	1	—					
Order clerks, class B.....	543	39.5	176.00	160.00	142.50— 209.50	—	22	75	80	94	78	44	66	32	10	27	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	310	39.5	201.00	199.50	163.00— 230.50	—	—	7	21	27	65	40	66	32	10	27	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—					
Accounting clerks.....	5,922	39.0	231.50	215.00	185.00— 259.00	—	9	40	33	227	764	1114	965	775	530	252	317	306	74	104	110	179	64	21	34	4					
Manufacturing.....	1,893	39.5	244.50	222.00	194.00— 278.50	—	—	3	11	45	174	324	315	221	193	136	134	71	59	39	31	46	39	20	31	1					
Nonmanufacturing.....	4,029	39.0	225.50	210.00	184.00— 248.50	—	9	37	22	182	590	790	650	554	337	116	183	235	15	65	79	133	25	1	3	3					
Public utilities.....	1,038	40.0	286.50	300.00	212.50— 353.50	—	—	—	2	14	60	140	58	38	43	27	130	213	12	63	76	131	24	1	3	3					
Accounting clerks, class A.....	684	39.0	290.00	273.00	237.50— 333.50	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	29	140	95	94	68	39	43	39	34	44	38	5	2	4					
Manufacturing.....	338	39.0	303.00	289.50	261.00— 345.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	22	40	66	52	22	36	16	17	34	13	4	1	1					
Nonmanufacturing.....	346	38.5	278.00	254.00	230.00— 321.50	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	15	118	55	28	16	17	7	23	17	10	25	1	1	3					
Public utilities.....	100	40.0	362.50	361.50	344.50— 401.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	7	6	23	17	8	24	1	1	3					
Accounting clerks, class B.....	1,351	39.0	251.00	237.00	204.50— 300.00	—	—	—	—	6	65	181	276	158	178	79	67	223	6	10	8	63	4	1	26	—					
Manufacturing.....	485	39.0	253.50	239.50	210.50— 275.00	—	—	—	—	—	28	45	123	47	81	42	36	24	4	9	7	10	4	1	24	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	866	39.0	249.50	237.00	203.00— 300.00	—	—	—	—	6	37	136	153	111	97	37	31	199	2	1	1	53	—	—	2	—					
Public utilities.....	347	40.0	301.00	300.00	295.50— 300.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	15	15	12	24	198	2	1	—	53	—	—	2	—					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	115 and under 120	120 — 130	130 — 140	140 — 150	150 — 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 440	440 — 460	460 and over					
Accounting clerks, class C	2,235	39.0	220.50	206.00	180.00– 240.50	—	9	37	19	140	348	440	357	300	191	49	119	41	15	45	56	42	6	15	6	—					
Manufacturing	727	39.5	226.50	212.00	188.00– 240.00	—	—	—	4	25	85	164	130	134	60	11	32	25	9	14	7	—	6	15	6	—					
Nonmanufacturing	1,508	39.0	217.50	202.50	174.50– 240.50	—	9	37	15	115	263	276	227	166	131	38	87	16	6	31	49	42	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities	298	40.0	294.50	287.00	221.50– 372.50	—	—	—	—	3	9	34	28	17	14	8	55	8	4	29	47	42	—	—	—	—					
Accounting clerks, class D	1,534	39.0	207.00	195.00	177.00– 220.00	—	—	—	14	65	317	443	299	172	64	30	63	2	10	10	12	17	16	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	252	39.5	225.50	209.50	182.00– 253.00	—	—	—	7	4	32	76	44	18	12	17	14	—	10	—	—	2	16	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	1,282	39.0	203.50	194.50	176.00– 218.00	—	—	—	7	61	285	367	255	154	52	13	49	2	—	10	12	15	—	—	—	—					
Payroll clerks	980	39.0	243.00	233.00	193.00– 286.00	—	—	8	8	27	104	146	150	102	112	66	63	72	34	22	21	22	5	14	3	1					
Manufacturing	548	39.0	258.00	244.50	206.00– 303.00	—	—	—	—	14	40	63	69	61	71	38	46	64	18	16	3	22	5	14	3	1					
Nonmanufacturing	432	39.0	223.50	213.00	182.00– 255.50	—	—	8	8	13	64	83	81	41	41	28	17	8	16	6	18	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities	94	40.0	278.00	285.50	220.00– 352.50	—	—	8	—	—	2	9	2	10	8	2	15	1	13	6	18	—	—	—	—	—					
Key entry operators	3,557	39.5	223.00	213.00	187.50– 245.00	—	—	—	10	109	492	675	641	602	393	216	149	50	16	151	26	13	14	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	1,475	39.5	230.50	220.00	195.00– 254.00	—	—	—	10	22	129	261	300	261	162	113	72	39	14	46	19	13	14	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	2,082	39.0	218.00	209.00	184.00– 240.00	—	—	—	—	87	363	414	341	341	231	103	77	11	2	105	7	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities	454	40.0	260.50	248.00	209.00– 303.50	—	—	—	—	—	22	58	56	74	39	37	53	5	2	101	7	—	—	—	—	—					
Key entry operators, class A	1,505	39.5	237.50	225.50	200.00– 261.00	—	—	—	—	—	121	238	321	245	188	119	85	46	11	89	21	10	11	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	646	39.5	244.00	227.00	201.00– 272.50	—	—	—	—	—	32	101	138	96	79	56	37	35	9	28	14	10	11	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	859	39.0	232.50	223.00	198.00– 253.50	—	—	—	—	—	89	137	183	149	109	63	48	11	2	61	7	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities	236	40.0	276.00	273.00	228.50– 341.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	27	36	29	24	30	5	2	61	7	—	—	—	—	—					
Key entry operators, class B	2,040	39.5	212.50	204.50	181.00– 236.00	—	—	—	10	109	370	435	317	355	205	93	64	4	5	62	5	3	3	—	—	—					
Manufacturing	825	39.5	220.00	213.00	190.00– 240.00	—	—	—	10	22	97	160	162	165	83	53	35	4	5	18	5	3	3	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing	1,215	39.0	207.50	196.00	175.00– 231.00	—	—	—	—	87	273	275	155	190	122	40	29	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities	218	40.0	243.00	222.00	195.00– 283.00	—	—	—	—	—	22	43	29	38	10	13	23	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																									
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	150 and under 160	160 — 180	180 — 200	200 — 220	220 — 240	240 — 260	260 — 280	280 — 300	300 — 320	320 — 340	340 — 360	360 — 380	380 — 400	400 — 420	420 — 460	460 — 500	500 — 540	540 — 580	580 — 620	620 — 660	660 and over					
Computer systems analysts (business).....	3,289	38.5	449.00	442.50	393.50— 500.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	55	102	118	132	200	314	321	677	537	316	261	167	56	23					
Manufacturing.....	707	39.5	468.00	454.50	405.00— 532.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	18	40	36	43	48	154	99	78	95	43	14	16					
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,582	38.0	444.00	438.00	392.50— 492.50	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	49	85	100	92	164	271	273	523	438	238	166	124	42	7					
Public utilities.....	705	38.5	514.50	513.00	460.50— 570.50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	11	15	25	22	69	148	120	129	115	35	7					
Computer systems analysts (business), class A.....	1,531	38.0	484.00	470.00	432.00— 525.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	45	72	155	364	338	205	160	105	48	23					
Manufacturing.....	355	39.5	511.50	516.00	445.00— 570.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	7	18	59	55	56	76	33	14	16					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,176	38.0	476.00	466.00	430.00— 511.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	65	137	305	283	149	84	72	34	7					
Public utilities.....	250	39.0	561.50	563.00	513.00— 614.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	35	51	61	63	27	7					
Computer systems analysts (business), class B.....	1,408	38.5	430.00	417.50	380.00— 470.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	71	87	142	226	144	280	155	92	97	60	8	—					
Manufacturing.....	281	39.5	427.50	422.50	381.00— 461.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	21	22	33	27	81	27	19	17	10	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,127	38.0	431.00	414.50	380.00— 471.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	64	66	120	193	117	199	128	73	80	50	8	—					
Computer systems analysts (business), class C.....	314	38.5	360.00	339.00	305.00— 413.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	55	56	40	36	13	16	14	31	38	3	2	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	243	38.0	345.00	323.00	300.00— 380.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	49	56	36	23	7	13	11	17	21	—	—	—	—	—					
Computer programmers (business).....	3,014	39.0	357.00	342.50	307.00— 404.00	—	—	—	—	63	83	190	306	369	461	299	278	166	204	313	185	64	27	5	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	666	39.5	372.00	364.00	303.00— 433.50	—	—	—	—	12	34	39	69	47	67	63	42	42	54	96	55	28	16	1	1	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,348	39.0	352.50	338.00	307.00— 392.50	—	—	—	—	51	49	151	237	322	394	236	236	124	150	217	130	36	11	4	—	—					
Public utilities.....	374	39.0	399.00	395.00	353.00— 439.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	25	36	42	53	25	45	81	39	8	5	4	—	—					
Computer programmers (business), class A.....	881	39.0	416.00	418.00	356.00— 464.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	51	92	76	65	48	93	195	147	62	27	5	1	—					
Manufacturing.....	262	39.5	424.50	431.50	367.50— 481.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	13	28	23	20	22	53	38	27	16	1	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	619	39.0	412.50	416.50	354.50— 461.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	79	48	42	28	71	142	109	35	11	4	—	—					
Public utilities.....	77	39.5	468.50	459.00	430.50— 482.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	26	20	8	5	4	—	—					
Computer programmers (business), class B.....	1,170	39.0	343.50	335.50	305.50— 371.50	—	—	—	—	13	91	159	113	228	154	148	99	76	62	25	2	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	291	39.5	351.00	339.50	299.00— 403.50	—	—	—	—	3	28	43	33	39	32	14	21	29	40	8	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	879	39.0	341.50	334.50	307.00— 371.50	—	—	—	—	10	63	116	80	189	122	134	78	47	22	17	1	—	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities.....	69	40.0	379.00	359.00	336.00— 441.00	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	9	13	6	5	4	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Computer programmers (business), class C.....	925	39.0	317.50	309.50	282.50— 340.50	—	—	—	—	63	70	96	126	203	132	61	61	19	31	52	11	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	109	39.0	304.00	287.50	258.00— 326.00	—	—	—	—	12	31	10	7	13	12	3	5	1	3	3	9	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	816	39.0	319.00	311.50	285.50— 340.50	—	—	—	—	51	39	86	119	190	120	58	56	18	28	49	2	—	—	—	—	—					
Computer operators.....	2,466	39.0	279.00	265.50	233.50— 310.50	—	22	169	215	313	383	328	234	241	156	123	77	82	35	56	15	16	1	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	795	39.0	294.50	277.00	243.00— 333.00	—	—	15	43	118	128	109	90	56	63	29	46	20	19	42	8	8	1	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,671	39.0	271.50	263.00	228.50— 302.00	—	22	154	172	195	255	219	144	185	93	94	31	62	16	14	7	8	—	—	—	—					
Public utilities.....	297	39.5	328.50	308.00	300.00— 357.50	—	—	3	10	12	15	13	9	101	18	44	6	33	12	6	7	8	—	—	—	—					
Computer operators, class A.....	754	39.0	320.50	307.00	271.00— 363.00	—	—	3	3	45	57	134	86	81	93	55	55	59	26	43	4	9	1	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	274	39.0	332.50	325.00	279.50— 378.50	—	—	3	3	17	8	42	28	28	34	14	30	19	15	29	2	1	1	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	480	39.0	313.50	302.50	267.50— 345.50	—	—	—	—	28	49	92	58	53	59	41	25	40	11	14	2	8	—	—	—	—					
Computer operators, class B.....	1,096	39.0	276.00	262.50	238.50— 300.00	—	—	42	86	157	220	159	109	121	56	65	22	23	6	12	11	7	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	344	39.0	281.50	259.50	240.00— 301.00	—	—	3	22	60	87	47	38	9	23	12	16	1	1	12	6	7	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	752	39.0	273.50	268.00	236.00— 300.00	—	—	39	64	97	133	112	71	112	33	53	6	22	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—					
Computer operators, class C.....	596	39.0	233.00	225.00	200.00— 254.50	—	22	122	126	104	101	32	36	39	7	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Manufacturing.....	165	39.5	259.50	254.50	226.00— 290.00	—	—	9	18	38	30	17	21	19	6	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nonmanufacturing.....	431	39.0	222.50	214.50	198.00— 242.50	—	22	113	108	66	71	15	15	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (stand-ard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	150 and under 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 and over							
Peripheral equipment operators	212	39.5	295.50	288.00	226.50– 370.00	–	2	26	17	21	10	24	29	19	5	1	19	1	22	12	–	4	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing:																																	
Public utilities	103	40.0	346.50	357.00	298.00– 410.50	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	13	19	5	1	19	1	21	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Computer data librarians	95	39.0	234.50	231.00	177.50– 254.00	–	25	8	11	18	11	6	1	9	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Nonmanufacturing	72	39.0	221.00	213.50	172.50– 232.00	–	25	7	11	15	1	–	1	9	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
Drafters.....	2,457	40.0	332.00	322.50	275.00– 380.00	–	3	25	85	145	183	204	262	269	216	209	229	144	126	201	115	34	7	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	1,282	39.5	334.00	320.00	262.00– 405.00	–	3	19	59	95	118	98	116	129	70	83	87	75	81	159	57	26	7	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	1,175	40.0	329.50	324.50	284.00– 366.50	–	–	6	26	50	65	106	146	140	146	126	142	69	45	42	58	8	–	–	–	–							
Public utilities	178	40.0	367.00	364.50	323.50– 406.00	–	–	1	2	4	5	–	13	17	8	3	54	22	13	15	21	–	–	–	–	–							
Drafters, class A.....	731	40.0	398.00	397.00	345.50– 444.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	32	43	67	85	79	75	79	121	109	33	7	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	340	40.0	423.00	425.00	386.00– 455.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	1	14	37	39	52	93	52	25	7	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	391	40.0	376.50	364.00	332.50– 413.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	24	31	66	71	42	36	27	28	57	8	–	–	–	–							
Drafters, class B.....	761	40.0	335.00	326.50	292.00– 371.50	–	–	–	–	19	25	71	113	106	97	86	81	45	45	67	5	1	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	407	39.5	347.00	340.00	304.00– 392.50	–	–	–	–	8	11	16	53	62	52	52	35	31	28	53	5	1	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	354	40.0	321.00	312.50	281.00– 360.50	–	–	–	–	11	14	55	60	44	45	34	46	14	17	14	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Drafters, class C.....	619	39.5	296.00	288.50	257.00– 330.00	–	–	9	5	51	103	105	82	86	38	34	66	24	2	13	1	–	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	323	39.5	288.00	274.00	256.50– 310.00	–	–	7	3	26	61	74	49	46	9	16	13	5	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	296	40.0	305.00	305.50	260.00– 357.00	–	–	2	2	25	42	31	33	40	29	18	53	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–							
Drafters, class D.....	289	39.5	248.50	240.00	219.00– 274.00	–	3	7	69	68	51	23	24	29	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	195	39.5	237.00	230.00	219.00– 249.00	–	3	7	52	60	46	3	6	9	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Electronics technicians:																																	
Manufacturing	388	40.0	329.50	312.00	265.50– 405.50	–	–	9	6	32	38	48	41	26	25	3	15	32	66	39	8	–	–	–	–	–							
Electronics technicians, class A.....	443	40.0	409.00	421.00	409.50– 452.00	–	–	–	–	2	–	31	19	17	16	3	9	8	18	239	81	–	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	144	40.0	367.50	376.00	308.00– 424.00	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	19	17	16	3	9	8	18	36	5	–	–	–	–	–							
Electronics technicians, class B:																																	
Manufacturing	127	40.0	360.50	384.00	310.00– 405.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	15	9	9	–	6	24	48	–	3	–	–	–	–	–							
Registered industrial nurses	447	39.5	326.50	325.50	286.00– 361.00	4	–	–	7	4	29	45	89	32	63	62	21	27	43	9	11	1	–	–	–	–							
Manufacturing	322	39.5	322.00	304.00	280.50– 350.00	–	–	–	7	3	29	32	82	14	36	51	10	10	33	7	8	–	–	–	–	–							
Nonmanufacturing	125	39.0	338.50	333.00	305.50– 384.00	4	–	–	–	1	–	13	7	18	27	11	11	17	10	2	3	1	–	–	–	–							

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b)		Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b)		Sex, ^a occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ^b)	
		Weekly hours ^c (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ^d			Weekly hours ^c (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ^d			Weekly hours ^c (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars) ^d
Office occupations – men				Computer operators, class A: Manufacturing.....	212	39.0	334.50	Computer systems analysts (business), class B: Manufacturing.....	70	39.5	382.00
Accounting clerks: Manufacturing.....	216	39.5	296.00	Computer operators, class B: Manufacturing.....	706	39.0	273.00	Computer systems analysts (business), class C: Manufacturing.....	117	38.0	325.00
Accounting clerks, class B: Manufacturing.....	71	39.0	294.50	Computer operators, class C: Manufacturing.....	262	39.0	288.50	Computer programmers (business): Manufacturing.....	182	39.0	345.00
Accounting clerks, class C: Manufacturing.....	66	39.5	304.50	Peripheral equipment operators.....	89	39.0	272.00	Computer programmers (business), class B: Manufacturing.....	105	39.5	334.00
Professional and technical occupations – men				Drafters.....	1,966	40.0	336.00	Computer operators: Manufacturing.....	214	39.5	268.50
Computer systems analysts (business): Manufacturing.....	560	39.5	478.50	Manufacturing.....	1,053	39.5	337.50	Computer operators, class A: Manufacturing.....	56	39.0	313.00
Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities.....	474	39.0	528.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	913	40.0	334.50	Computer operators, class B: Manufacturing.....	82	39.5	259.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class A: Manufacturing.....	310	39.5	514.00	Drafters, class A.....	626	40.0	403.50	Computer operators, class C: Manufacturing.....	76	39.5	245.00
Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities.....	192	39.0	566.50	Manufacturing.....	302	40.0	424.00	Peripheral equipment operators.....	97	39.5	273.00
Computer systems analysts (business), class B: Manufacturing.....	202	39.5	436.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	324	40.0	384.00	Computer data librarians.....	78	39.0	223.50
Computer systems analysts (business), class C: Manufacturing.....	178	38.5	380.50	Drafters, class B.....	626	40.0	333.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	61	39.0	213.50
Computer programmers (business): Manufacturing.....	476	39.5	380.50	Manufacturing.....	338	39.5	341.50	Drafters.....	427	40.0	301.50
Computer programmers (business), class A: Manufacturing.....	210	39.5	429.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	288	40.0	324.00	Nonmanufacturing.....	247	40.0	312.00
Computer programmers (business), class B: Manufacturing.....	186	39.5	360.50	Drafters, class C.....	472	39.5	294.50	Drafters, class C.....	143	40.0	298.50
Computer programmers (business), class C: Manufacturing.....	77	39.0	300.50	Manufacturing.....	258	39.5	290.50	Manufacturing.....	63	40.0	274.50
Computer operators: Manufacturing.....	575	39.0	302.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	214	40.0	299.50	Drafters, class D.....	75	40.0	248.00
				Drafters, class D.....	142	39.5	248.50	Registered industrial nurses.....	409	39.5	325.00
				Manufacturing.....	137	39.5	417.00	Manufacturing.....	295	39.5	316.50
				Electronics technicians: Manufacturing.....	370	40.0	334.50	Nonmanufacturing.....	114	39.0	347.00
				Electronics technicians, class A: Manufacturing.....	420	40.0	415.50				
				Manufacturing.....	144	40.0	367.50				
				Electronics technicians, class B: Manufacturing.....	124	40.0	362.50				
				Professional and technical occupations – women							
				Computer systems analysts (business): Manufacturing.....	137	39.5	417.00				
				Nonmanufacturing: Public utilities.....	200	38.5	494.50				

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	4.40 and under 4.80	4.80 — 5.20	5.20 — 5.60	5.60 — 6.00	6.00 — 6.40	6.40 — 6.80	6.80 — 7.20	7.20 — 7.60	7.60 — 8.00	8.00 — 8.40	8.40 — 8.80	8.80 — 9.20	9.20 — 9.60	9.60 — 10.00	10.00 — 10.40	10.40 — 10.80	10.80 — 11.20	11.20 — 11.60	11.60 — 12.00	12.00 — 12.40	12.40 — 12.80	12.80 — 13.20	13.20 and over
Maintenance carpenters.....	549	10.45	10.14	8.74–12.70	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	3	2	69	49	3	18	13	160	11	12	37	2	—	151	2	2
Manufacturing.....	343	9.67	10.14	8.47–10.32	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	3	2	62	33	1	17	1	141	11	11	30	2	—	14	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	206	11.74	12.70	10.24–12.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	2	1	12	19	—	1	7	—	—	137	2	2
Maintenance electricians.....	2,671	10.77	11.05	9.93–11.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	92	120	183	145	163	276	228	125	415	662	19	24	181	13
Manufacturing.....	1,938	10.50	10.50	9.57–11.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	88	116	182	126	151	273	84	125	369	258	9	6	119	11
Nonmanufacturing.....	733	11.50	11.79	10.51–11.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	1	19	12	3	144	—	46	404	10	18	62	2
Maintenance painters.....	308	10.09	10.56	9.20–11.29	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	4	—	21	36	—	7	38	26	29	41	86	—	2	—	2	—
Manufacturing.....	196	9.69	9.62	8.57–10.70	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	21	36	—	7	30	13	29	9	39	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance machinists.....	1,835	10.27	10.36	9.54–10.95	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	79	84	147	194	287	217	304	65	234	143	7	6	6	52
Manufacturing.....	1,726	10.24	10.36	9.54–10.80	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	75	84	142	163	285	211	301	65	231	88	7	6	6	52
Maintenance mechanics (machinery).....	4,340	10.06	10.42	8.89–11.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	75	138	345	415	175	514	186	193	800	621	403	386	—	2	14	65
Manufacturing.....	4,111	9.97	10.42	8.89–11.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	71	134	345	411	175	514	186	193	800	621	403	177	—	2	6	65
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles).....	1,580	10.90	11.35	10.25–11.68	—	1	—	—	4	8	15	8	11	65	37	75	31	24	125	269	100	382	99	141	167	16	2
Manufacturing.....	471	10.32	10.69	8.89–11.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	27	37	44	10	2	35	69	64	134	32	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,109	11.14	11.46	10.51–12.03	—	1	—	—	4	8	8	8	1	38	—	31	21	22	90	200	36	248	67	141	167	16	2
Public utilities.....	899	11.35	11.46	10.73–12.03	—	1	—	—	4	8	2	—	1	3	—	5	—	14	64	200	22	248	51	141	131	4	—
Maintenance pipefitters.....	809	10.12	10.14	8.93–11.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	82	10	58	23	51	11	53	131	59	98	141	32	1	—	2	43
Manufacturing.....	716	9.83	10.14	8.58–11.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	82	10	58	23	51	11	37	131	59	98	138	—	1	—	2	1
Maintenance sheet-metal workers.....	209	10.59	10.95	10.14–11.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	6	3	2	63	10	48	63	—	—	—	1
Manufacturing.....	209	10.59	10.95	10.14–11.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	6	3	2	63	10	48	63	—	—	—	1
Millwrights.....	951	10.82	11.07	10.50–11.36	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	11	35	13	30	—	4	21	208	171	251	198	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	951	10.82	11.07	10.50–11.36	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	11	35	13	30	—	4	21	208	171	251	198	—	—	—	—
Maintenance trades helpers.....	733	7.68	7.59	7.04– 7.95	21	13	21	17	4	16	130	149	182	27	20	21	37	34	17	16	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	373	7.75	7.44	7.01– 9.36	21	13	21	17	4	6	62	81	2	6	12	21	37	34	17	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine-tool operators (toolroom).....	753	10.30	10.61	9.58–11.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	24	11	11	175	72	54	90	127	151	23	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	753	10.30	10.61	9.58–11.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	24	11	11	175	72	54	90	127	151	23	—	—	—	—
Tool and die makers.....	2,266	10.88	11.08	10.15–11.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	42	155	107	347	278	303	358	635	32	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	2,266	10.88	11.08	10.15–11.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	42	155	107	347	278	303	358	635	32	—	—	—
Stationary engineers.....	850	10.54	11.32	9.73–11.55	—	—	—	5	—	4	15	12	13	49	71	4	30	78	10	49	64	296	127	13	6	2	2
Manufacturing.....	481	9.92	9.93	8.58–11.28	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	12	13	45	69	—	20	71	10	38	58	115	4	5	—	2	—
Nonmanufacturing.....	369	11.35	11.55	11.55–11.63	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	10	7	—	11	6	181	123	8	6	—	2
Boiler tenders.....	312	8.94	9.05	8.03–10.13	—	—	—	—	7	13	27	4	5	64	23	37	17	35	35	28	4	13	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	266	8.83	8.73	8.03–10.39	—	—	—	—	7	12	27	4	4	60	23	37	9	7	31	28	4	13	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																											
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20 — 3.60	3.60 — 4.00	4.00 — 4.40	4.40 — 4.80	4.80 — 5.20	5.20 — 5.60	5.60 — 6.00	6.00 — 6.40	6.40 — 6.80	6.80 — 7.20	7.20 — 7.60	7.60 — 8.00	8.00 — 8.40	8.40 — 8.80	8.80 — 9.20	9.20 — 9.60	9.60 — 10.00	10.00 — 10.40	10.40 — 10.80	10.80 — 11.20	11.20 — 12.00	12.00 and over					
Truckdrivers.....	5,199	11.11	11.51	10.80-11.65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	10	11	1	35	12	43	149	98	58	10	105	722	542	3368	30					
Manufacturing.....	1,405	10.64	10.64	10.64-11.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	27	10	21	35	7	39	4	46	722	17	468	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,794	11.28	11.51	11.42-11.72	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	11	1	8	2	22	114	91	19	6	59	-	525	2900	30					
Truckdrivers, medium truck.....	2,503	11.09	11.51	10.64-11.51	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	3	-	17	4	4	11	55	-	1	-	578	371	1447	-					
Truckdrivers, heavy truck.....	294	10.40	10.24	10.06-11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	37	13	-	100	4	6	114	-					
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer.....	1,817	11.47	11.72	11.42-11.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	12	6	17	5	5	140	165	1407	30					
Manufacturing.....	282	10.56	10.64	10.64-11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	6	17	-	5	140	11	72	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,535	11.64	11.72	11.42-11.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	-	-	154	1335	30						
Shippers.....	530	7.88	7.97	7.04- 9.15	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	27	45	15	46	29	90	75	21	138	10	5	-	-	-	7	-					
Manufacturing.....	237	7.53	7.78	6.37- 8.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	39	7	28	16	47	37	12	3	10	5	-	-	-	7	-					
Receivers.....	876	7.30	7.52	6.29- 8.30	-	-	7	24	36	28	37	45	58	57	92	66	65	190	43	50	8	61	-	9	-	-	-					
Manufacturing.....	340	7.52	7.83	6.20- 8.53	-	-	7	-	27	-	3	28	32	7	49	15	3	82	7	9	7	61	-	3	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	536	7.16	7.39	6.34- 8.13	-	-	-	24	9	28	34	17	26	50	43	51	62	108	36	41	1	-	-	6	-	-	-					
Shippers and receivers.....	315	7.84	7.56	5.73- 9.53	-	-	-	11	14	6	43	13	11	29	27	8	16	29	6	1	33	5	-	-	24	39	-					
Manufacturing.....	182	7.43	6.74	5.59- 9.53	-	-	-	1	4	6	43	10	9	21	14	6	6	6	-	-	32	-	-	-	24	-	-					
Warehousemen.....	2,867	9.13	9.20	8.36-10.35	-	-	-	10	69	20	48	48	32	56	123	44	179	102	162	216	415	298	690	60	-	295	-					
Manufacturing.....	772	7.50	7.87	6.28- 9.10	-	-	-	-	69	18	47	48	30	43	15	30	89	43	138	183	5	2	-	12	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,095	9.73	9.95	9.20-10.35	-	-	-	10	-	2	1	-	2	13	108	14	90	59	24	33	410	296	690	48	-	295	-					
Public utilities.....	314	9.70	9.83	9.63- 9.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	2	216	-	48	-	-	-					
Order fillers.....	2,978	7.60	7.71	6.20- 9.10	-	-	24	69	45	68	221	165	283	421	121	60	44	172	114	1011	3	3	1	-	20	133	-					
Manufacturing.....	1,269	6.35	6.39	5.62- 6.78	-	-	-	33	38	53	187	141	186	355	104	21	18	99	4	1	1	3	1	-	20	4	-					
Shipping packers.....	2,176	6.26	5.62	4.39- 7.76	-	8	15	575	27	111	158	381	87	152	63	43	41	96	44	34	312	29	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing.....	1,895	6.18	5.62	4.39- 7.31	-	-	7	569	21	107	120	369	67	113	37	30	20	70	20	8	310	27	-	-	-	-	-					
Material handling laborers.....	7,506	7.57	7.23	6.12- 8.77	3	68	79	79	237	237	505	345	799	770	585	427	630	396	489	372	404	83	31	35	121	811	-					
Manufacturing.....	4,539	6.96	6.76	5.92- 7.96	-	4	61	11	207	211	480	272	574	512	454	254	383	242	226	63	404	83	31	35	32	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,967	8.50	8.36	6.65-11.32	3	64	18	68	30	26	25	73	225	258	131	173	247	154	263	309	-	-	-	-	89	811	-					
Public utilities.....	797	10.02	11.03	8.48-11.62	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	7	2	6	3	3	41	36	231	-	-	-	-	-	89	365	-					
Forklift operators.....	6,041	8.02	8.10	6.80- 9.36	-	-	21	17	40	84	70	478	316	416	331	640	493	535	404	609	1100	160	12	36	10	269	-					
Manufacturing.....	5,326	7.82	7.82	6.62- 9.10	-	-	21	17	40	84	70	478	311	351	326	610	454	518	351	377	1100	160	12	36	10	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	715	9.56	9.10	8.44-11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	65	5	30	39	17	53	232	-	-	-	-	-	269	-					
Power-truck operators (other than forklift).....	575	8.00	8.20	6.53- 9.50	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	79	35	25	24	23	19	123	5	5	164	8	2	2	33	-	-					
Manufacturing.....	440	8.35	8.20	7.55- 9.50	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	55	8	4	10	8	6	112	-	-	164	8	2	2	33	-	-					
Guards.....	6,583	5.07	4.00	3.50- 6.40	290	2247	659	344	152	429	342	197	267	306	159	220	220	204	62	59	170	170	28	53	4	1	-					
Manufacturing.....	1,073	7.02	6.50	5.52- 8.44	-	-	7	14	14	51	247	116	67	39	65	107	50	25	23	22	69	117	1	39	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	5,510	4.69	3.65	3.50- 5.60	290	2247	652	330	138	378	95	81	200	267	94	113	170	179	39	37	101	53	27	14	4	1	-					
Public utilities.....	144	9.08	9.33	8.83- 9.67	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	7	6	4	21	32	26	14	13	4	1	-					
Guards, class A.....	1,469	7.13	7.36	5.78- 8.30	-	-	5	94	32	178	44	58	125	86	59	102	164	203	35	35	136	27	28	53	4	1	-					
Manufacturing.....	259	7.55	7.13	5.78- 9.23	-	-	-	-	-	12	38	26	21	9	24	8	6	25	2	10	38	-	1	39	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,210	7.04	7.39	5.57- 8.30	-	-	5	94	32	166	6	32	104	77	35	94	158	178	33	25	98	27	27	14	4	1	-					
Public utilities.....	79	9.61	9.43	9.21-10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	10	29	-	14	13	4	1	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)*			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean²	Median²	Middle range²	3.00 and under 3.20	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	12.00	12.00 and over
						— 3.60	— 4.00	— 4.40	— 4.80	— 5.20	— 5.60	— 6.00	— 6.40	— 6.80	— 7.20	— 7.60	— 8.00	— 8.40	— 8.80	— 9.20	— 9.60	— 10.00	— 10.40	— 10.80	— 11.20	— 12.00		
Guards, class B	2,574	5.09	4.50	3.50– 6.40	182	844	181	74	90	64	278	130	86	160	88	114	56	1	25	24	34	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	786	6.87	6.36	5.52– 7.66	—	—	7	14	14	37	205	88	40	28	33	95	44	—	21	12	31	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	1,788	4.31	3.50	3.50– 4.85	182	844	174	60	76	27	73	42	46	132	55	19	12	1	4	12	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities	65	8.44	8.84	7.89– 9.67	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	7	1	1	11	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	9,495	6.24	6.35	5.62– 6.35	6	136	84	592	328	409	386	1103	4263	479	258	305	283	136	187	353	97	—	34	32	24	—	—	—
Manufacturing	3,550	6.62	6.16	5.60– 7.51	—	—	6	19	71	305	215	709	746	248	101	262	258	36	124	353	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmanufacturing	5,945	6.01	6.35	5.64– 6.35	6	136	78	573	257	104	171	394	3517	231	157	43	25	100	63	—	—	—	34	32	24	—	—	—
Public utilities	880	6.65	6.41	5.64– 7.19	—	—	—	55	8	8	18	230	88	131	144	—	13	98	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers by sex—large establishments in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Sex, ¹ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a	Sex, ² occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a	Sex, ³ occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean ²) hourly earnings (in dollars) ^a
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations – men			Tool and die makers	2,228	10.87	Guards	5,275	4.79
			Manufacturing	2,228	10.87	Manufacturing	940	6.98
						Nonmanufacturing	4,335	4.32
Maintenance carpenters	488	10.35	Stationary engineers	731	10.41	Guards, class A:		
Manufacturing	335	9.64	Manufacturing	460	9.86	Manufacturing	205	7.28
Maintenance electricians	2,569	10.76	Boiler tenders	284	8.84			
Manufacturing	1,885	10.49	Manufacturing	266	8.83	Guards, class B	2,229	5.09
Nonmanufacturing	684	11.51				Manufacturing	709	6.91
Maintenance painters:			Material movement and custodial occupations – men			Nonmanufacturing	1,520	4.24
Manufacturing	176	9.62						
Maintenance machinists	1,827	10.27	Truckdrivers:			Janitors, porters, and cleaners	5,316	6.25
Manufacturing	1,726	10.24	Manufacturing	1,387	10.66	Manufacturing	2,873	6.57
			Truckdrivers, heavy truck	292	10.41	Nonmanufacturing:		
Maintenance mechanics						Public utilities	524	6.93
(machinery)	4,279	10.04	Shippers:					
Manufacturing	4,050	9.95	Manufacturing	207	7.70	Material movement and custodial occupations – women		
Maintenance mechanics			Receivers:					
(motor vehicles)	1,462	11.03	Manufacturing	276	7.76			
Manufacturing	440	10.28				Receivers:		
Nonmanufacturing	1,022	11.35	Warehousemen	2,670	9.32	Manufacturing	64	6.51
Public utilities	886	11.40	Manufacturing	653	7.81			
			Nonmanufacturing	2,017	9.81	Order fillers:		
Maintenance pipefitters	760	10.05	Public utilities	302	9.69	Manufacturing	656	6.43
Manufacturing	673	9.76						
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	199	10.56	Order fillers:			Material handling laborers:		
Manufacturing	199	10.56	Manufacturing	613	6.26	Manufacturing	589	7.10
Millwrights	877	10.81	Material handling laborers:					
Manufacturing	877	10.81	Manufacturing	3,845	6.93	Guards:		
Maintenance trades helpers	651	7.51	Forklift operators	5,375	7.80			
Manufacturing	309	7.42	Manufacturing	4,922	7.71	Guards, class B:		
						Manufacturing	77	6.54
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	657	10.25	Power-truck operators					
Manufacturing	657	10.25	(other than forklift)	489	8.01	Janitors, porters, and cleaners:		
			Manufacturing	373	8.41	Manufacturing	603	6.59

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Minimum weekly straight-time salaries ¹	Inexperienced typists						Other inexperienced clerical workers ²					
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing			All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		
		All schedules	40.00-hour schedules	All schedules	40.00-hour schedules	37.50-hour schedules		All schedules	40.00-hour schedules	All schedules	40.00-hour schedules	37.50-hour schedules
Establishments studied	382	142	XXX	240	XXX	XXX	382	142	XXX	240	XXX	XXX
Establishments having a specified minimum	94	45	36	49	29	13	163	70	59	93	54	23
Under \$125.00.....	2	1	1	1	-	-	10	2	1	8	1	-
\$125.00 and under \$130.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
\$130.00 and under \$135.00.....	6	1	1	5	3	1	12	1	-	11	7	4
\$135.00 and under \$140.00.....	3	2	2	1	-	-	15	6	6	9	4	4
\$140.00 and under \$145.00.....	6	3	3	3	2	-	15	9	9	6	2	3
\$145.00 and under \$150.00.....	8	2	1	6	2	4	14	7	5	7	5	1
\$150.00 and under \$155.00.....	6	2	1	4	1	2	11	5	3	6	2	2
\$155.00 and under \$160.00.....	7	-	-	7	3	4	9	2	1	7	3	4
\$160.00 and under \$165.00.....	8	4	3	4	3	1	10	5	5	5	4	-
\$165.00 and under \$170.00.....	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	1	3	1	1
\$170.00 and under \$175.00.....	7	3	2	4	4	-	7	3	2	4	4	-
\$175.00 and under \$180.00.....	6	4	3	2	-	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
\$180.00 and under \$185.00.....	11	8	7	3	2	-	9	5	5	4	3	-
\$185.00 and under \$190.00.....	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	1
\$190.00 and under \$195.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	2	1	1
\$195.00 and under \$200.00.....	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
\$200.00 and under \$205.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
\$205.00 and under \$210.00.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-
\$210.00 and under \$215.00.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	2	2	3	3	-
\$215.00 and under \$220.00.....	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
\$220.00 and under \$225.00.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
\$225.00 and under \$230.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$230.00 and under \$235.00.....	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
\$235.00 and under \$240.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$240.00 and under \$245.00.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$245.00 and under \$250.00.....	3	2	2	1	1	-	5	4	4	1	1	-
\$250.00 and under \$255.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$255.00 and under \$260.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$260.00 and under \$265.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$265.00 and under \$270.00.....	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
\$270.00 and under \$275.00.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
\$275.00 and under \$280.00.....	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$280.00 and under \$285.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$285.00 and under \$290.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$290.00 and under \$295.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$295.00 and under \$300.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300.00 and under \$305.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
\$305.00 and under \$310.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$310.00 and under \$315.00.....	3	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
\$315.00 and over.....	3	2	2	1	1	-	4	2	2	2	2	-
Establishments having no specified minimum	46	18	XXX	28	XXX	XXX	82	24	XXX	58	XXX	XXX
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	242	79	XXX	163	XXX	XXX	137	48	XXX	89	XXX	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980
(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers*		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
Percent of workers				
In establishments with late-shift provisions.....	89.8	78.6	20.5	8.0
With no pay differential for late-shift work.....	.8	-	.4	-
With pay differential for late-shift work.....	89.1	78.6	20.1	8.0
Uniform cents-per-hour differential*.....	56.2	48.5	12.3	5.9
Uniform percentage differential*.....	29.4	24.1	7.3	1.6
Other differential.....	3.6	6.1	.5	.4
Average pay differential				
Uniform cents-per-hour differential.....	18.9	24.1	18.1	24.4
Uniform percentage differential.....	8.0	9.6	7.4	8.5
Percent of workers by type and amount of pay differential				
Uniform cents-per-hour:				
5 cents.....	.6	-	(10)	-
7 and under 8 cents.....	2.6	-	.5	-
8 cents.....	-	.6	-	-
10 cents.....	7.1	3.1	1.6	.5
11 cents.....	1.8	-	.5	-
12 and under 13 cents.....	-	.7	-	-
13 and under 14 cents.....	.8	-	.3	-
14 cents.....	1.7	-	.4	-
15 cents.....	12.4	5.3	2.5	.2
16 cents.....	1.6	-	.5	-
17 and under 18 cents.....	1.0	-	.3	-
18 cents.....	1.5	2.2	.2	.1
19 cents.....	1.7	.9	.5	.2
20 cents.....	9.6	5.1	2.6	.6
21 cents.....	-	1.6	-	.2
22 and under 23 cents.....	-	3.8	-	.6
23 cents.....	-	2.5	-	.8
25 cents.....	4.7	5.2	.9	.6
30 cents.....	5.7	10.9	.9	1.4
35 cents.....	-	.4	-	(10)
40 cents.....	1.8	4.9	.5	.6
50 cents.....	1.4	.2	.1	-
Uniform percentage:				
3 percent.....	1.5	-	.4	-
4 percent.....	1.3	.4	.6	.2
5 percent.....	4.6	.8	1.7	(10)
6 and under 7 percent.....	3.5	2.2	.8	.2
7 percent.....	.8	-	.2	-
9 percent.....	-	1.4	-	.3
10 percent.....	17.7	17.7	3.5	.9
15 percent.....	-	.9	-	(10)
Other differential:				
Reduced hours for a full day's pay.....	3.6	6.1	.5	.4

* Includes provisions not listed separately below.
See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
Percent of workers by scheduled weekly hours and days								
All full-time workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20 hours-5 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
25 hours.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
5 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
6 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
30 hours-5 days.....	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
30 8/10 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
32 hours-4 days.....	1	(11)	1	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
32 1/2 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
33 8/10 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
35 hours-5 days.....	2	3	1	-	5	(11)	7	-
35 1/2 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
36 hours-5 days.....	(11)	(11)	(11)	-	1	-	1	-
36 1/4 hours-5 days.....	1	1	-	-	2	5	1	-
36 1/3 hours-5 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	1	-	2	-
37 1/2 hours-5 days.....	4	4	4	3	21	21	21	11
37 3/4 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
37 9/10 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	1	-
38 hours-5 days.....	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 1/3 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
38 3/4 hours-5 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	9	6	10	-
38 8/10 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	2	(11)	3	-
39 1/4 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
39 1/2 hours-5 days.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
40 hours.....	85	84	87	96	54	67	49	89
5 days.....	85	84	87	96	54	67	49	89
5 1/2 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
42 hours-5 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
42 1/2 hours-5 days.....	(11)	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)	-
45 hours-5 days.....	3	2	3	-	(11)	-	-	-
48 hours.....	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
5 days.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 days.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 days.....	1	1	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
50 hours.....	1	2	(11)	2	-	-	-	-
5 days.....	(11)	-	(11)	2	-	-	-	-
5 1/2 days.....	(11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 days.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average scheduled weekly hours								
All weekly work schedules.....	40.1	40.2	39.9	40.1	38.7	39.2	38.6	39.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays.....	1	-	3	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
In establishments providing paid holidays.....	99	100	97	100	99	100	99	100
Average number of paid holidays								
For workers in establishments providing holidays.....	10.1	10.8	8.9	10.3	9.7	10.3	9.5	10.1
Percent of workers by number of paid holidays provided								
3 half days.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
2 holidays.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
5 holidays.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
6 holidays.....	5	(11)	13	-	6	2	7	(11)
Plus 1 or more half days.....	-	-	-	-	1	(11)	1	-
7 holidays.....	9	4	16	3	4	3	4	1
Plus 1 or more half days.....	(11)	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
8 holidays.....	5	6	4	1	7	5	8	2
Plus 1 or more half days.....	1	1	3	-	2	3	2	-
9 holidays.....	9	6	13	5	15	12	17	1
Plus 1 or more half days.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
10 holidays.....	32	32	31	66	29	28	29	83
Plus 1 half day.....	1	1	(11)	-	1	1	1	-
11 holidays.....	23	31	9	6	24	29	22	(11)
12 holidays.....	4	3	5	18	3	2	3	12
Plus 1 half day.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
13 holidays.....	4	7	-	-	3	11	-	-
14 holidays.....	(11)	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
16 holidays.....	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
Over 19 days.....	3	5	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of workers by total paid holiday time provided ¹²								
6 days or more.....	99	100	97	100	99	100	99	100
6 1/2 days or more.....	93	99	84	100	94	98	93	99
7 days or more.....	93	99	84	100	93	98	91	99
7 1/2 days or more.....	84	95	68	97	89	95	87	99
8 days or more.....	84	95	67	97	88	94	85	99
8 1/2 days or more.....	79	89	63	97	80	89	77	97
9 days or more.....	78	89	61	97	80	87	77	97
9 1/2 days or more.....	69	82	48	91	63	74	59	96
10 days or more.....	68	81	48	91	61	73	57	96
10 1/2 days or more.....	36	49	15	24	32	45	27	12
11 days or more.....	34	47	15	24	31	44	26	12
12 days or more.....	12	16	6	18	7	15	4	12
13 days or more.....	8	13	(11)	-	4	13	1	-
14 days or more.....	3	5	(11)	-	1	2	1	-
16 days or more.....	3	5	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
22 days.....	3	5	(11)	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments not providing								
paid vacations.....	1	-	1	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	-
In establishments providing								
paid vacations.....	99	100	99	100	99	99	99	100
Length-of-time payment.....	91	88	96	100	99	99	99	100
Percentage payment.....	8	12	2	-	(11)	1	-	-
Other payment.....	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of paid vacation after: ¹³								
6 months of service:								
Under 1 week.....	7	11	2	-	6	3	7	-
1 week.....	24	21	29	34	49	44	51	65
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	4	5	2	-	8	11	7	-
2 weeks.....	1	1	2	-	2	5	(11)	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	(11)	-
1 year of service:								
1 week.....	53	58	45	25	11	15	9	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	6	4	9	19	(11)	-	1	3
2 weeks.....	36	31	44	55	82	73	85	81
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	(11)
3 weeks.....	4	6	1	2	4	9	2	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
4 weeks.....	(11)	1	(11)	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
2 years of service:								
1 week.....	18	25	7	5	1	3	(11)	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	5	6	4	15	1	1	1	3
2 weeks.....	69	60	82	75	90	82	92	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	2	3	4	2	4	(11)
3 weeks.....	4	4	4	2	3	6	2	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
4 weeks.....	1	2	(11)	-	1	3	(11)	-
3 years of service:								
1 week.....	(11)	(11)	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
2 weeks.....	84	82	86	80	89	85	91	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	8	10	6	19	4	2	5	4
3 weeks.....	4	3	5	2	3	3	3	-
4 weeks.....	2	3	(11)	-	2	7	(11)	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
4 years of service:								
1 week.....	(11)	(11)	1	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-
2 weeks.....	83	81	86	80	88	85	90	92
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	9	12	6	19	4	2	5	4
3 weeks.....	4	3	6	2	4	4	4	4
4 weeks.....	2	3	(11)	-	2	7	(11)	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
5 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	59	61	56	50	58	55	60	71
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	10	11	9	33	5	3	6	13
3 weeks.....	26	24	30	15	33	33	34	17
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	-
4 weeks.....	3	3	3	2	2	7	1	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
10 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	3	2	3	(11)	3	2	3	(11)
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(11)	(11)	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
3 weeks.....	79	80	79	73	79	81	79	89
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	9	10	7	22	4	1	5	6
4 weeks.....	7	6	7	5	11	11	11	5
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
5 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	-
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
12 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	3	2	3	(11)	2	2	1	(11)
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
3 weeks.....	70	78	59	50	70	76	68	72
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	11	12	11	33	9	3	11	15
4 weeks.....	13	7	23	16	16	14	16	13
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
5 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	-
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
15 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	2	1	3	(11)	1	2	1	(11)
3 weeks.....	36	46	22	15	34	37	33	13
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	7	8	5	17	7	7	8	13
4 weeks.....	49	42	60	48	53	47	55	70
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	(11)
5 weeks.....	3	1	5	15	3	4	2	3
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
6 weeks.....	(11)	-	(11)	1	(11)	-	(11)	1
20 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	2	1	3	(11)	1	2	1	(11)
3 weeks.....	5	4	6	-	8	4	9	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)	-
4 weeks.....	65	70	58	38	70	73	69	66
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	6	6	5	18	5	3	6	12
5 weeks.....	18	16	20	25	12	16	11	18
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	1	1	1	3	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
6 weeks.....	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	1
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	1	-	3	14	1	2	1	3
25 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	2	1	3	(11)	1	2	1	(11)
3 weeks.....	5	4	6	-	8	4	9	-
4 weeks.....	37	37	36	2	34	34	34	3
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	3	3	3	12	3	1	4	7
5 weeks.....	43	49	34	48	45	53	42	74
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	1	1	2	7	3	-	5	2
6 weeks.....	6	3	11	17	5	5	5	11
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	2	1	4	15	1	2	1	3

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
30 years of service:								
2 weeks.....	2	1	3	(11)	1	2	1	(11)
3 weeks.....	5	4	6	-	8	4	9	-
4 weeks.....	33	32	36	2	32	29	34	3
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	2	-	3	-
5 weeks.....	43	47	36	56	41	44	39	78
Over 5 and under 6 weeks.....	1	1	2	7	3	1	5	3
6 weeks.....	11	11	10	13	10	19	7	5
Over 6 and under 7 weeks.....	2	1	4	15	1	2	1	3
7 weeks.....	1	-	2	7	1	-	1	8
Maximum vacation available:								
2 weeks.....	2	1	3	(11)	1	2	1	(11)
3 weeks.....	5	4	6	-	8	4	9	-
4 weeks.....	33	31	36	2	32	27	34	3
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	-
5 weeks.....	41	47	33	44	39	44	37	71
Over 5 and under 6 weeks.....	1	1	1	3	3	-	4	(11)
6 weeks.....	13	12	15	28	11	16	10	15
Over 6 and under 7 weeks.....	2	1	4	15	1	2	1	3
7 weeks.....	1	-	2	7	1	-	1	8
8 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
Over 8 and under 9 weeks.....	(11)	1	-	-	(11)	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments providing at least one of the benefits shown below ¹⁴	99	100	97	100	99	100	99	100
Life insurance	97	99	94	99	99	100	98	99
Noncontributory plans.....	79	86	70	93	63	81	56	91
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	77	78	75	92	81	84	80	92
Noncontributory plans.....	65	68	60	85	59	67	56	84
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ¹⁵	91	96	84	94	97	97	97	99
Sickness and accident insurance	79	88	66	86	48	73	39	72
Noncontributory plans.....	70	79	56	71	39	59	31	62
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period).....	25	16	38	63	69	53	75	83
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	8	4	13	4	12	8	13	9
Long-term disability insurance.....	28	28	28	23	56	52	58	17
Noncontributory plans.....	24	25	22	19	34	40	32	11
In establishments providing at least one of the health insurance plans shown below ¹⁶	99	100	96	100	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans.....	79	86	68	85	60	79	53	88
Hospitalization insurance.....	99	100	96	100	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans.....	77	86	63	82	57	78	49	84
Surgical insurance.....	98	100	96	100	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans.....	77	86	63	82	57	78	49	84
Medical insurance	98	100	95	100	96	100	95	100
Noncontributory plans.....	77	86	63	82	57	78	49	84
Major medical insurance.....	92	91	93	100	97	94	98	99
Noncontributory plans.....	69	75	61	82	53	68	47	84
Dental insurance.....	51	49	54	92	50	60	47	91
Noncontributory plans.....	43	41	46	80	37	49	33	83
Health maintenance organization.....	22	21	23	36	38	35	38	36
Noncontributory plans.....	10	13	7	8	9	16	7	13
Retirement pension.....	81	89	70	84	85	87	84	87
Noncontributory plans.....	75	83	62	81	76	78	75	84

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Health plan participation by full-time workers in Chicago, Ill., May 1980

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities	All industries	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing	Public utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hospitalization insurance.....	94	97	89	95	91	94	90	94
Noncontributory plans.....	76	83	65	78	54	73	47	81
Surgical insurance.....	94	97	89	95	92	94	91	94
Noncontributory plans.....	76	83	65	78	55	73	47	81
Medical insurance.....	93	97	87	95	88	94	85	94
Noncontributory plans.....	76	83	65	78	54	73	47	81
Major medical insurance.....	87	88	85	95	89	88	90	93
Noncontributory plans.....	69	73	62	78	51	65	46	80
Dental insurance.....	48	47	50	88	30	41	26	84
Noncontributory plans.....	43	41	46	79	25	34	22	79
Health maintenance organization.....	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	4
Noncontributory plans.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

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 workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

³ Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁵ Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

⁶ Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

⁷ Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

⁸ Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

⁹ Includes all production and related 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.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

¹² All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

¹³ 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, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

¹⁴ Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

¹⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

¹⁶ Unduplicated total of workers eligible for coverage under an insurance plan providing hospitalization, surgical, medical, major medical, or dental benefits shown separately.

Appendix A.

Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 71 areas¹ currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are also excluded because of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, minus establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

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, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material

movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, 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 the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) data were insufficient to provide meaningful statistical results, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. 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 bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Vertical lines within the distribution of workers on some A-tables indicate a change in the size of the class intervals.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Changes in an occupational average over time reflect, in addition to earnings changes, factors such as changes in proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms, or high-wage workers advancing to better jobs and being replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates

for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, 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.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries	Switchboard operators
Stenographers, senior	Order clerks, classes A and B
Stenographers, general	Accounting clerks ²
Typists, classes A and B	Payroll clerks
File clerks, classes A, B, and C	Key entry operators, classes A and B
Messengers	

Electronic data processing³

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C	Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C
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Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters	Mechanics (machinery)
Electricians	Mechanics (motor vehicle)
Painters	Pipefitters
Machinists	Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners	Material handling laborers
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Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) are multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

The index is computed by adding 100 to the most recent percent increase, multiplying the total by the previous year's index number, and dividing the product by 100 to obtain the current index value.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see 'Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes,' *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Average pay relationships within establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 present occupational pay relatives derived from comparisons of job averages within individual establishments. The method of computation is as follows:

1. A pay relative for any two occupations is computed for each establishment in which they are found by dividing the average earnings for one occupation by the average for the other and multiplying by 100 (e.g., \$5 divided by \$4 = 1.25 times 100 = 125).

2. Each pay relative is weighted by the number of workers in the two occupations compared and by the weight assigned to the establishment to represent establishments not included in the survey sample.
3. The weighted pay relatives for all establishments reporting the two occupations are summed and divided by the total of the weights to produce the average pay relatives shown in the tables.

Occupational pay relationships measured in this manner yield considerably different results than those produced by using overall survey averages such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The former measure the average pay relationships found within establishments; the latter measure the relationships among job averages in an area. In addition, the mix of establishments used in the comparisons may differ between the two methods.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as separate work forces are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The 'X's' shown under specific weekly schedules indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials—manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the majority of the shift hours is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays, vacations, and health and insurance plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits. Pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for participation and also to those who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and 'extended' or 'sabbatical' benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The benefits

may be underwritten by an insurance company, paid directly by an employer or union, or provided by a health maintenance organization. This year, for the first time in this area, provisions for health maintenance organizations (HMO's) are treated separately from insurance provisions. Workers provided the option of an insurance plan or an HMO are reported under both types of plans. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available or will eventually become available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance⁴ are excluded.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans⁵ which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a 'deductible' (e.g., \$100) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., \$10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing

accident damage are not reported.

A health maintenance organization (HMO) provides a wide range of health care services to a specified group for fixed periodic payments. An HMO directly provides comprehensive health care services rather than indemnification or reimbursement for medical, surgical, and hospital expenses.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

Health plan participation (table B-7). Estimates are presented on the percents of production and office workers participating in selected health insurance and health maintenance organization plans.

¹ Includes 70 areas surveyed under the Bureau's regular program plus Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., which is surveyed under contract. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

² A revised 4-level job description for accounting clerks, being introduced in this survey, is not comparable to the previous 2-level description. Earnings of workers that could be compared to the previous overall level were used in wage trend computations.

³ The earnings of computer operators are included in the wage trend computation for this group in the following areas only: Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.; Fresno, Calif.; Hartford, Conn.; Newark, N.J.; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.; Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., and Worcester, Mass. In other areas, a revised job description, which is not equivalent to the previous description, is being introduced.

⁴ Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

⁵ An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies 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 are excluded.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Chicago, Ill.,¹ May 1980

Industry division²	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied⁴
				Total⁵		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All establishments								
All divisions	-	4,278	382	1,410,375	100	646,457	286,899	513,009
Manufacturing.....	100	1,575	142	592,744	42	390,452	79,291	190,744
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	2,703	240	817,631	58	256,005	207,608	322,265
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities⁶	100	185	43	145,688	10	64,146	33,803	106,030
Wholesale trade	50	770	35	114,772	8	(*)	(*)	13,376
Retail trade	100	314	35	240,059	17	(*)	(*)	126,917
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	627	41	164,992	12	(*)	(*)	37,626
Services⁷	50	807	86	152,120	11	(*)	(*)	38,316
Large establishments								
All divisions	-	504	159	848,204	100	373,592	170,942	474,081
Manufacturing.....	500	274	76	350,704	41	227,657	47,866	176,689
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	230	83	497,500	59	145,935	123,076	297,392
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities⁶	500	38	22	119,512	14	48,586	28,914	101,778
Wholesale trade	500	23	6	25,637	3	(*)	(*)	9,168
Retail trade	500	65	22	202,063	24	(*)	(*)	124,702
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	500	56	12	96,688	11	(*)	(*)	33,403
Services⁷	500	48	21	53,600	6	(*)	(*)	28,341

¹The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties. The 'workers within scope of study' estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

²The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

³Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

⁴Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

⁵Abbreviated to 'public utilities' in the A- and B-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local-transit system for the city of Chicago is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the 'all industries' and 'nonmanufacturing' estimates.

⁷Hotels 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.

Appendix table 2. Labor-management agreement coverage, Chicago, Ill., May 1980

<i>Percent of workers</i>	<i>Production and related workers</i>	<i>Office workers</i>
All industries	71	12
Manufacturing	71	8
Nonmanufacturing	70	14
Public utilities	94	72

Note: An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Appendix table 3. Industrial composition in manufacturing, Chicago, Ill., May 1980

<i>Percent of all manufacturing workers</i>	
Electric and electronic equipment	17
Communication equipment	6
Machinery, except electrical	13
Fabricated metal products	11
Food and kindred products	9
Printing and publishing	8
Primary metal industries	8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	5
Chemical and allied products	6
Transportation equipment	5

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

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives 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 grouping 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 representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Accounting clerk
Key entry operator
Computer operator

Drafter
Stationary engineer
Boiler tender

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a 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. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;
- e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled 'Level of Supervisor,' e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;
- f. Trainees.

Classification by Level. Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

LS-1

- 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.)

LS-2

- a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit 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.

LS-3

- 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 corporatewide 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
- 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.

LS-4

- 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.

NOTE: The term 'corporate officer' used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide 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 definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1

Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
- b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
- c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
- d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
- e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2

Performs duties described under LR-1 and, *in addition* performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

- a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
- b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. *May* sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
- c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
- d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
- e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

	<i>LR-1</i>	<i>LR-2</i>
LS-1.....	Class E	Class D
LS-2.....	Class D	Class C
LS-3.....	Class C	Class B
LS-4.....	Class B	Class A

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, Senior. Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc., *OR*

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; 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 follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

Stenographer, General. Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does *not* involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials 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; or 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; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. 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. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

MESSENGER

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. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, *may* also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and

suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order. *Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following:* Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Class A. Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Class B. Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying the clerical accuracy of various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; preparing journal vouchers; or making entries or adjustments to accounts.

Levels C and D require a basic knowledge of routine clerical methods and office practices and procedures as they relate to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. Levels A and B *require* a knowledge and understanding of the established and standardized bookkeeping and accounting procedures and techniques used in an accounting system, or a segment of an accounting system, where there are few variations in the types of transactions handled. In addition, some jobs at each level may require a basic knowledge and understanding of the terminology, codes, and processes used in an automated accounting system.

Class A. Maintains journals or subsidiary ledgers of an accounting system and balances and reconciles accounts. Typical duties include one or both of the following: Reviews invoices and statements (verifying information, ensuring sufficient funds have been obligated, and if questionable, resolving with the submitting unit, determining accounts involved, coding transactions, and processing material through data processing for application in the accounting system); *and/or* analyzes and reconciles computer printouts with operating unit reports (contacting units and researching causes of discrepancies, and taking action to ensure that accounts balance). Employee resolves problems in recurring assignments in accordance with previous training and experience. Supervisor provides suggestions for handling unusual or on-recurring transactions. Conformance with requirements and technical soundness of completed work are

reviewed by the supervisor or are controlled by mechanisms built into the accounting system. **NOTE:** Excluded from class A are positions responsible for maintaining either a general ledger or a general ledger in combination with subsidiary accounts.

Class B. Uses a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping in performing one or more of the following: Posts actions to journals, identifying subsidiary accounts affected and debit and credit entries to be made and assigning proper codes; reviews computer printouts against manually maintained journals, detecting and correcting erroneous postings, and preparing documents to adjust accounting classifications and other data; or reviews lists of transactions rejected by an automated system, determining reasons for rejections, and preparing necessary correcting material. On routine assignments, employee selects and applies established procedures and techniques. Detailed instructions are provided for difficult or unusual assignments. Completed work and methods used are reviewed for technical accuracy.

Class C. Performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations such as: Examining, verifying, and correcting accounting transactions to ensure completeness and accuracy of data and proper identification of accounts, and checking that expenditures will not exceed obligations in specified accounts; totaling; balancing, and reconciling collection vouchers; posting data to transaction sheets where employee identifies proper accounts and items to be posted; and coding documents in accordance with a chart (listing) of accounts. Employee follows specific and detailed accounting procedures. Completed work is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with procedures.

Class D. Performs very simple and routine accounting clerical operations, for example, recognizing and comparing easily identified numbers and codes on similar and repetitive accounting documents, verifying mathematical accuracy, and identifying discrepancies and bringing them to the supervisor's attention. Supervisor gives clear and detailed instructions for specific assignments. Employee refers to supervisor all matters not covered by instructions. Work is closely controlled and reviewed in detail for accuracy, adequacy, and adherence to instructions.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves *most of the following:* Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for class B.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above class A using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves *most of the following*: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate follow-up actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied. *OR*

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves *most of the following*: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and

diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations. *OR*

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
- Starts and operates computer.
- Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation *or* refers problems.
- Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operator, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

Class A. In addition to work assignments described for a class B operator (see below) the work of a class A operator involves at least one of the following:

- Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
- Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
- Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
- Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Class B. In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Class C. Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

- Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
- Labelling tape reels, disks, or card decks.

- Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
- Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
- Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
- Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

- Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
- Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
- Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
- Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
- Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in

selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Class B. Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Class C. Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Class D. Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts of equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Class E. Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically *cannot* be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically *can* be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse 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. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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; 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.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

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.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

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.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

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 this 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.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

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 the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery 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.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

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, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Laying out 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 machines; 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.*

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

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 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.

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 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; aligning and balancing 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.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

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 operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and

operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves:* Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe

and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers 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. *Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck

(straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)

Truckdriver, medium truck

(straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)

Truckdriver, heavy truck

(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs *clerical and physical* tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper

Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a *variety* of *warehousing* duties which require an *understanding of the establishment's storage plan*. Work involves *most of the following*: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose *primary* duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and Receiver and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

ORDER FILLER

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.

SHIPPING PACKER

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.*

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

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. *Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.*

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

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 powertruck, as follows:

Forklift operator

Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Class A. Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

Class B. Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

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.*

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1970 through 1977, is available on request.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Bulletin number and price*</i>	
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1978	2025-63	\$1.00
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1979	2050-46	\$1.50
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-48	\$1.50
Atlanta, Ga., May 1980	3000-21	\$2.25
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1979	2050-42	\$1.75
Billings, Mont., July 1979	2050-43	\$1.50
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1978	2025-15	\$0.80
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1979	2050-50	\$1.75
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1979	2050-65	\$2.25
Canton, Ohio, May 1978	2025-22	\$0.70
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga., Sept. 1979	2050-39	\$1.50
Chicago, Ill., May 1980 ¹	3000-26	\$3.25
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1979 ¹	2050-28	\$2.00
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1979	2050-47	\$1.75
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1979	2050-61	\$2.25
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1979 ¹	2050-33	\$1.75
Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 1979	2050-67	\$2.25
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., Feb. 1980 ¹	3000- 5	\$2.25
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1979	2050-64	\$2.00
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1979 ¹	2050-41	\$1.50
Denver—Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1979	2050-72	\$2.25
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1980	3000- 7	\$2.25
Fresno, Calif., June 1979	2050-25	\$1.50
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1979	2050-45	\$1.50
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Ind., Oct. 1979 ¹	2050-60	\$2.25
Green Bay, Wis., July 1980	3000-22	\$1.75
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, N.C., Aug. 1979	2050-49	\$1.50
Greenville—Spartanburg, S.C., June 1980	3000-16	\$1.75
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1980 ¹	3000-19	\$2.25
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1980 ¹	3000-18	\$3.25
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1980 ¹	3000-14	\$2.25
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1979	2050-54	\$2.25
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1980	3000- 2	\$1.75
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1979 ¹	2050-69	\$2.25
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., Sept. 1979 ¹	2050-58	\$2.75
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1979	2050-59	\$2.25
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1979	2050-66	\$2.00

<i>Area</i>	<i>Bulletin number and price*</i>	
Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.—Miss., Nov. 1979 ¹	2050-56	\$2.25
Miami, Fla., Oct. 1979	2050-55	\$2.25
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1980	3000-10	\$2.25
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., Jan. 1980	3000- 1	\$2.25
Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1979	2050-36	\$1.75
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1980 ¹	3000- 8	\$3.25
New Orleans, La., Oct. 1979	2050-53	\$2.25
New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1980	3000-24	\$2.25
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1980	3000-20	\$1.75
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth and Newport News—Hampton, Va.—N.C., May 1978	2025-21	\$0.80
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1979 ¹	2050-32	\$1.75
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1979	2050-37	\$1.50
Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa, Oct. 1979	2050-51	\$1.50
Paterson—Clifton—Passaic, N.J., June 1979	2050-26	\$1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J., Nov. 1979 ¹	2050-57	\$3.00
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1980	3000- 3	\$2.25
Portland, Maine, Dec. 1979	2050-63	\$1.75
Portland, Oreg.—Wash., May 1979	2050-27	\$1.75
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1979	2050-34	\$1.50
Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y., June 1979	2050-35	\$1.50
Providence—Warwick—Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass., June 1979 ¹	2050-38	\$1.75
Richmond, Va., June 1980 ¹	3000-23	\$2.25
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill., Mar. 1980	3000-12	\$2.25
Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1979	2050-71	\$1.75
Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1979 ¹	2050-52	\$1.75
Salt Lake City—Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1979	2050-62	\$2.00
San Antonio, Tex., May 1980 ¹	3000-17	\$2.00
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1979	2050-70	\$2.00
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1980	3000- 9	\$2.25
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1980	3000- 6	\$2.00
Seattle—Everett, Wash., Dec. 1979 ¹	2050-68	\$2.25
South Bend, Ind., Aug. 1979 ¹	2050-44	\$1.75
Toledo, Ohio—Mich., May 1980	3000-13	\$1.75
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1979	2050-40	\$1.50
Utica—Rome, N.Y., July 1978	2025-34	\$1.00
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., Mar. 1980	3000- 4	\$2.25
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1980 ¹	3000-15	\$2.25
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1980 ¹	3000-25	\$2.00
York, Pa., Feb. 1980	3000-11	\$1.75

* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

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

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