

Electrical trades (journeyman)

Industry	Average hourly wage	Date effective	Source
RAILWAY SHOPS			
Electrician (number: 11,753)-----	\$3.0475	Jan. 1, 1966-----	Wage agreements with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Lineman (number: 2,246, including groundmen).-----	2.9950	-----do-----	
OTHER INDUSTRIES			
Building trades:			
Inside wireman-----	4.8100	July 1965-----	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Electrician-----	5.0100	October 1966-----	Do.
U.S. Steel Corp.: Lineman-----	3.5530	Aug. 1, 1966-----	Union Agreements with United Steel Workers.
General Motors: Electro-Motive Division:			
Electrician, maintenance-----	1 3.9400	September 1966-----	Wage agreements with United Automobile Workers, Local 719.
Electrician, locomotive-----	1 3.3700	September 1966-----	
Pullman, Inc.: Pullman Standard Division: Electrician, shop-----	3.5530	Jan. 1, 1966-----	Wage agreements with United Steel Workers.
General American Transportation Corp.: Electrician-----	3.5530	Feb. 15, 1966-----	Do.
Tennessee Valley Authority: Electrician-----	3.5600	Dec. 26, 1965-----	Supplementary wage schedule B, Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.
Pacific Coast Shipbuilding, repair work: Electricians-----	3.6000	Jan. 1, 1967-----	Union agreements.
U.S. Naval establishment: Electrician-----	3.4400	1966-----	U.S. Navy Department, Office of Industrial Relations.
Electrician, lineman-----	3.4400	1966-----	Median rate in step 3 of pay level 11. Rates vary among 99 areas.
Union and nonunion combined, in metropolitan areas. ² -----		Feb. 1966-----	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, bul. 1465-86; pt. II (forthcoming).

¹ Includes cost-of-living allowance.² Median straight-time hourly earnings for maintenance electricians:

	Median	Interquartile range ^a	Size of sample (workers)
All industries ^b -----	\$3.51	\$3.21-3.75	56,034
Manufacturing-----	3.50	3.22-3.73	49,129
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities-----	3.75	3.39-4.05	4,025

^a The median designates position— $\frac{1}{2}$ of the employees surveyed received more than the rate shown, $\frac{1}{2}$ received less. The interquartile range is defined by 2 rates of pay— $\frac{1}{4}$ of the workers earned less than the lower of these rates and $\frac{1}{4}$ earned more.

^b Does not include construction, mining, or Government institutions.