

Occupational Wage Survey

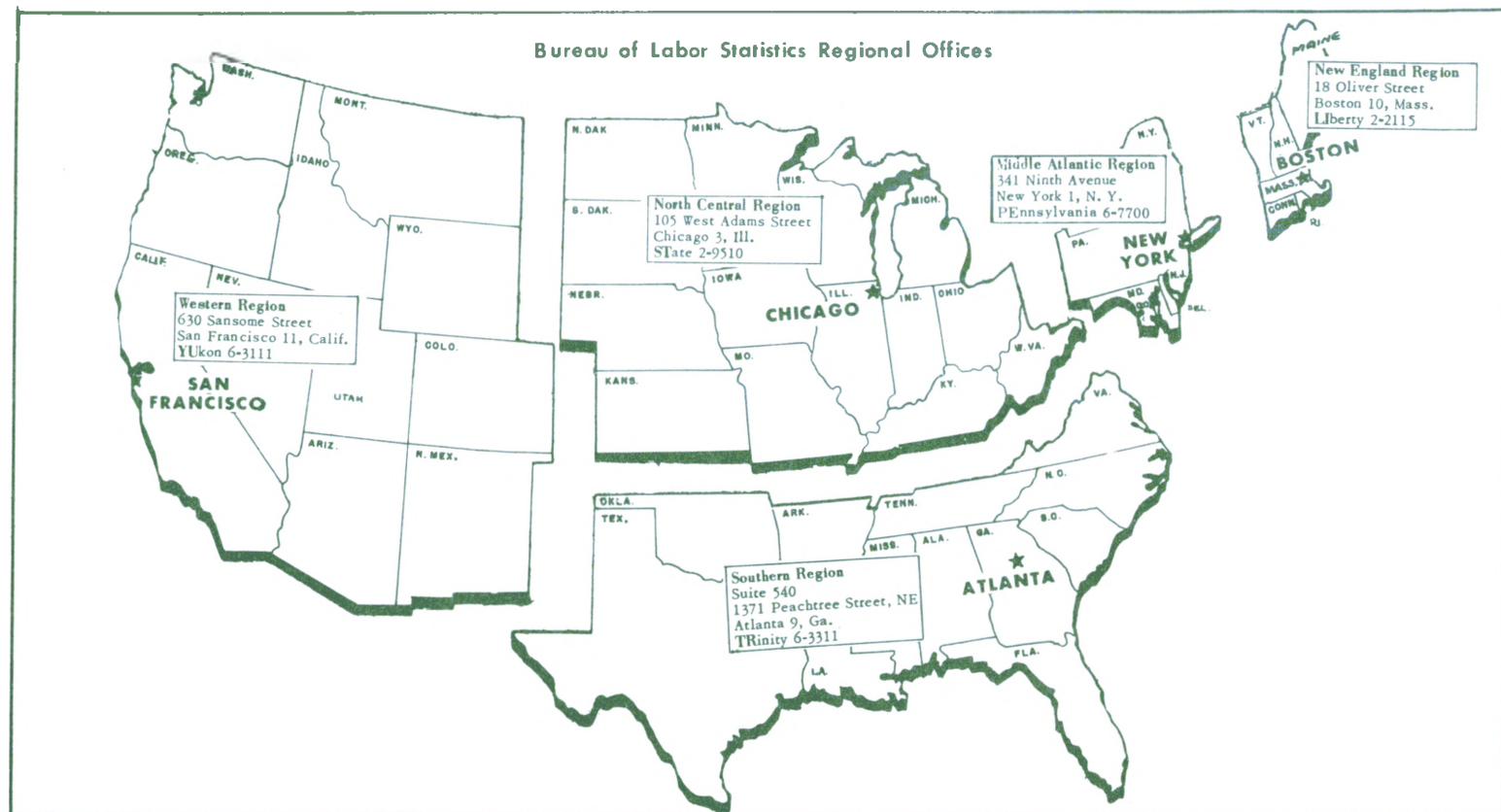
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DECEMBER 1961

Bulletin No. 1303-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner



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Preface

The Labor Market Occupational Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics annually conducts occupational wage surveys in 82 labor markets. The studies provide data on occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report furnishing trend data and average earnings is released within a month of the completion of each study. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the preliminary report.

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

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

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Wage trends for selected occupational groups	4
Tables:	
1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey	3
2. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups	3
A: Occupational earnings:*	
A-1. Office occupations—men and women	5
A-2. Professional and technical occupations—men and women	9
A-3. Office, professional, and technical occupations—men and women combined	10
A-4. Maintenance and powerplant occupations	11
A-5. Custodial and material movement occupations	12
B: Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions:*	
B-1. Shift differentials	14
B-2. Minimum entrance salaries for women office workers	15
B-3. Scheduled weekly hours	16
B-4. Paid holidays	17
B-5. Paid vacations	18
B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans	20
Appendixes:	
A. Changes in occupational descriptions	21
B. Occupational descriptions	23

* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in previous Indianapolis area reports (December 1960 and January 1960) and for other major areas. A directory indicating the areas, dates of study, and prices of these reports is available upon request.

Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are also available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers and helpers.

Occupational Wage Survey—Indianapolis, Ind.

Introduction

This area is 1 of 82 labor markets in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an area-wide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they tend to furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area, except for those below the minimum size studied.

Occupations and Earnings

The occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. (See appendix for listing of these descriptions.) Earnings data are presented (in the A-series tables) for the following types of occupations: (a) Office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and powerplant; and (d) custodial and material movement.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is

to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

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

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

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The concept "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers performing clerical or related functions, and excludes administrative, executive, and professional personnel. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, and professional employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but are included as plant workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,² plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law. Tabulations of paid sick-leave plans are limited to formal plans³ which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are presented according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans which provide either partial pay or a waiting period. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

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

² The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

³ An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave that could be expected by each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick-leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Indianapolis, Ind.,¹ by major industry division,² December 1961

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ⁴	Office	Plant	
All divisions	50	596	181	163,000	30,100	105,200	114,840
Manufacturing	50	215	74	89,200	11,900	62,700	70,970
Nonmanufacturing	50	381	107	73,800	18,200	42,500	43,870
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵	50	56	24	19,600	3,700	10,600	15,300
Wholesale trade	50	97	19	10,400	(⁶)	(⁶)	3,320
Retail trade	50	104	30	25,100	3,100	19,800	16,460
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	64	16	11,500	(⁶)	(⁶)	5,650
Services ⁷	50	60	18	7,200	(⁶)	(⁶)	3,140

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

² The 1957 revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division. Major changes from the earlier edition (used in the Bureau's labor market wage surveys conducted prior to July 1958) are the transfer of milk pasteurization plants and ready-mixed concrete establishments from trade (wholesale or retail) to manufacturing, and the transfer of radio and television broadcasting from services to the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division.

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

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

⁵ Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. Indianapolis' gas utility is municipally operated and excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the Series A and B tables. Separate presentation of data for this division is not made for one or more of the following reasons: (1) Employment in the division is too small to provide enough data to merit separate study, (2) the sample was not designed initially to permit separate presentation, (3) response was insufficient or inadequate to permit separate presentation, and (4) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

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

Table 2. Percents of increase in standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Indianapolis, Ind., December 1960 to December 1961, and January 1960 to December 1960

Industry and occupational group	December 1960 to December 1961	January 1960 to December 1960
All industries:		
Office clerical (men and women)	1.8	2.5
Industrial nurses (men and women)	3.0	4.2
Skilled maintenance (men)	2.6	2.9
Unskilled plant (men)	.9	2.3
Manufacturing:		
Office clerical (men and women)	1.5	2.3
Industrial nurses (men and women)	3.4	4.0
Skilled maintenance (men)	2.6	2.7
Unskilled plant (men)	2.0	3.3

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

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

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

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

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

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

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

The above text represents the method used in computing a new trend series. The expansion of the labor market wage survey program in 1961 made data available in 82 areas for the computation of wage trends for selected job groupings. Sixty-one areas were surveyed in 1960; prior to 1960, coverage was limited to 20 areas. Therefore, it was decided to compute a new trend series in which 1961 will be the base year since this is the first year in which data were collected in all 82 areas.

The percents of change shown in table 2 are not comparable with similar data shown for this area in last year's Bulletin 1285-28. The new series introduces changes in the job groupings for which trends are shown and changes in jobs included in the computations.

A: Occupational Earnings
Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																											
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	\$ 40.00 and under 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 150.00					
Men																															
Clerks, accounting, class A	237	40.0	\$ 107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	33	17	29	23	16	15	30	24	17	15	1	6	-						
Manufacturing	133	40.0	111.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	7	23	9	5	10	16	23	10	9	1	6	-						
Nonmanufacturing	104	40.0	102.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	22	10	6	14	11	5	14	1	7	6	-	-	-					
Public utilities	36	40.0	107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	8	10	1	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, accounting, class B	85	39.5	90.00	-	1	-	1	-	2	11	11	7	4	9	9	12	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	45	39.5	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	3	1	4	2	1	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	40	40.0	91.00	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	5	7	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Public utilities	30	40.0	97.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	7	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, order	222	40.0	88.50	-	-	-	-	21	27	13	26	27	2	26	10	17	18	14	1	14	2	1	1	2	-						
Manufacturing	47	40.0	100.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	2	9	1	6	-	11	1	2	2	1	1	2	-						
Nonmanufacturing	175	40.0	85.50	-	-	-	-	21	19	13	25	27	-	17	9	11	18	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Clerks, payroll	31	40.0	113.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	5	9	2	-	4	3	-	-	1						
Manufacturing	25	40.0	114.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	9	2	-	3	2	-	-	1						
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	69	38.0	62.50	-	-	16	7	25	10	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	58	37.5	61.50	-	-	16	5	22	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Office boys	165	39.5	59.50	-	41	42	23	16	14	3	4	10	6	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	67	40.0	62.00	-	14	13	13	6	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	98	39.5	57.50	-	27	29	10	10	11	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Tabulating-machine operators, class A	159	39.5	111.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	25	3	13	19	12	28	18	6	3	5	4	9						
Manufacturing	94	40.0	111.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	8	2	9	16	9	9	12	5	3	5	4	1						
Nonmanufacturing	65	38.5	111.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	17	1	4	3	3	19	6	1	-	-	-	8						
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	248	39.5	88.50	-	-	-	-	1	19	23	35	35	24	16	50	21	3	3	8	5	3	2	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	60	40.0	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	9	9	6	5	4	2	3	6	4	3	1	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	188	39.5	85.50	-	-	-	-	1	17	23	29	26	15	10	45	17	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-					
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	111	39.0	71.00	-	-	9	12	37	8	14	4	8	1	2	3	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manufacturing	28	40.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Nonmanufacturing	83	39.0	65.00	-	-	9	12	33	5	12	3	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Women																															
Billers, machine (billing machine)	142	40.0	73.50	7	5	14	10	26	9	7	11	8	14	2	2	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing	34	40.0	80.50	-	-	3	1	1	-	4	6	2	11	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing	108	40.0	71.50	7	5	11	9	25	9	3	5	6	3	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Public utilities ²	42	40.0	88.00	-	-	-	3	5	4	2	-	3	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 40.00 and under 45.00	\$ 45.00 50.00	\$ 50.00 55.00	\$ 55.00 60.00	\$ 60.00 65.00	\$ 65.00 70.00	\$ 70.00 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00	\$ 110.00 115.00	\$ 115.00 120.00	\$ 120.00 125.00	\$ 125.00 130.00	\$ 130.00 135.00	\$ 135.00 140.00	\$ 140.00 145.00	\$ 145.00 150.00		
Women—Continued																											
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	62	40.0	\$ 64.50	-	-	7	10	20	7	11	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	34	39.5	64.50	-	-	3	9	6	5	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	103	40.0	79.00	-	-	2	4	10	7	23	28	2	3	7	5	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	40.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	7	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	73	40.0	75.50	-	-	2	4	9	4	16	21	2	1	5	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	383	40.0	63.50	-	19	54	58	100	77	28	20	4	5	7	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	88	40.0	73.00	-	-	2	4	18	20	14	8	3	5	7	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	295	40.0	60.50	-	19	52	54	82	57	14	12	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	51	40.0	60.50	-	3	11	6	18	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	501	39.5	85.50	-	2	-	8	23	50	32	47	109	67	53	16	44	11	12	8	11	2	-	6	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	137	40.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	15	23	18	21	7	6	9	7	7	7	2	-	6	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	364	39.5	82.00	-	2	-	8	19	50	27	32	86	49	32	9	38	2	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	87	40.0	89.00	-	-	-	2	4	7	5	3	2	11	25	1	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	124	39.0	80.50	-	1	-	4	-	22	16	8	25	27	4	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, accounting, class B	842	39.5	69.00	-	45	78	91	120	165	125	65	45	17	27	21	21	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	198	40.0	77.00	-	-	7	7	21	40	26	13	24	17	13	15	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	644	39.5	66.50	-	45	71	84	99	125	99	52	21	-	14	6	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	75	39.0	67.50	-	-	2	16	13	17	13	6	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	186	40.5	65.50	-	22	27	8	13	35	41	26	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class A ³	125	38.5	71.50	-	-	1	26	19	11	26	13	9	7	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	30	40.0	78.00	-	-	-	1	4	-	11	1	2	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	95	38.0	69.50	-	-	1	25	15	11	15	12	7	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class B ³	344	38.5	56.50	13	52	89	65	81	29	4	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	324	38.5	56.00	13	52	87	62	75	28	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	25	40.0	44.50	12	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, file, class C ³	423	39.5	54.00	-	118	141	111	30	11	3	2	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	37	40.0	64.50	-	1	7	12	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	386	39.0	53.00	-	117	134	99	27	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	56	40.0	55.00	-	15	13	17	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	340	40.0	62.00	-	57	31	48	67	35	65	21	4	4	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	105	40.0	68.50	-	8	6	8	19	17	22	11	3	3	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	235	40.0	59.50	-	49	25	40	48	18	43	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

• (Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 40.00 and under 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 145.00		
				45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00		
Women—Continued																											
Clerks, payroll	324	39.5	\$ 79.50	-	2	1	18	16	59	52	38	25	35	13	33	10	6	-	6	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	180	40.0	82.50	-	-	-	8	29	35	17	18	25	10	14	8	4	-	5	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	144	39.5	75.50	-	2	1	18	8	30	17	21	7	10	3	19	2	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	37	40.0	83.00	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	2	6	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	41	40.0	64.00	-	1	1	10	2	16	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comptometer operators	394	40.0	77.00	1	2	14	38	45	48	28	39	65	33	32	5	35	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	137	40.0	78.50	-	-	-	4	16	30	18	14	9	21	4	2	10	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	257	40.0	76.50	1	2	14	34	29	18	10	25	56	12	28	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	79	40.0	79.50	-	2	4	14	7	2	3	1	20	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	85	39.5	69.00	1	-	2	14	22	15	7	6	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	44	39.0	62.00	-	3	11	11	3	-	6	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	34	38.5	60.50	-	2	11	8	1	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Keypunch operators, class A ³	240	39.5	78.00	-	9	-	1	19	34	72	16	24	9	18	2	32	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	90	40.0	80.00	-	-	-	-	5	18	24	4	7	6	14	2	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	150	39.0	76.50	-	9	-	1	14	16	48	12	17	3	4	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	44	40.0	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	11	1	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Keypunch operators, class B ³	472	39.5	69.00	-	28	36	76	76	73	36	41	39	24	8	17	9	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	141	40.0	82.00	-	-	-	2	18	20	13	15	9	21	8	17	9	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	331	39.0	63.50	-	28	36	74	58	53	23	26	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	66	39.5	66.50	-	-	-	5	19	33	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office girls	82	39.0	59.50	-	14	20	11	8	14	4	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	63	39.0	56.50	-	12	19	11	6	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secretaries	1,681	39.5	94.50	-	1	4	19	36	66	120	172	207	164	137	147	127	94	85	75	67	66	38	29	21	4	6	
Manufacturing	814	40.0	104.00	-	-	-	10	3	16	24	49	66	84	61	40	71	63	54	57	57	65	38	29	21	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	867	39.0	85.50	-	1	4	9	33	50	96	123	141	80	76	107	56	31	31	18	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	221	40.0	95.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	23	20	21	48	31	17	23	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	94	39.5	79.50	-	1	4	4	7	10	6	13	14	9	12	4	3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, general ³	657	39.5	79.50	-	-	6	41	106	82	57	73	73	40	42	49	26	26	19	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	308	40.0	82.00	-	-	5	9	43	43	21	34	33	37	13	15	8	11	19	14	2	1	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	349	39.5	77.50	-	-	1	32	63	39	36	39	40	3	29	34	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ²	111	39.5	87.50	-	-	-	-	8	6	8	11	15	-	20	28	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	30	40.0	61.00	-	-	-	10	13	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stenographers, senior ³	542	39.5	86.00	-	-	-	3	32	37	51	78	36	93	55	53	46	36	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	378	40.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	5	17	23	39	17	90	46	45	38	36	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	164	39.0	75.50	-	-	-	3	27	20	28	39	19	3	9	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 40.00 and under 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 145.00		
Women—Continued																											
Switchboard operators	256	41.0	\$ 65.50	58	18	18	6	28	8	28	18	11	14	21	11	6	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	82	40.0	84.50	-	-	1	5	4	6	20	4	5	14	2	8	6	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	174	41.0	56.50	58	18	17	1	24	2	8	14	6	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	30	40.0	56.00	6	-	8	5	6	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switchboard operator-receptionists	326	39.5	67.00	-	1	17	78	38	70	61	27	14	10	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	94	39.5	69.50	-	-	-	20	8	34	9	10	4	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	232	39.5	66.00	-	1	17	58	30	36	52	17	10	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	40	39.5	76.50	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	11	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	65	40.5	62.00	-	-	10	20	5	11	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators, class B	34	39.5	87.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	4	-	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabulating-machine operators, class C	64	40.0	65.50	-	-	1	22	5	18	11	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	54	40.0	63.00	-	-	1	22	3	18	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transcribing-machine operators, general	333	38.5	65.00	-	-	63	29	74	51	76	19	6	6	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	54	39.5	69.00	-	-	2	1	11	12	22	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	279	38.0	64.50	-	-	61	28	63	39	54	16	6	5	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class A	551	39.5	75.00	-	-	37	38	84	68	99	38	40	29	29	32	34	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	306	40.0	81.00	-	-	6	13	38	33	37	32	21	21	22	32	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	245	39.0	68.00	-	-	31	25	46	35	62	6	19	8	7	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	40	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	1	5	3	17	1	8	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B	1,073	39.0	60.00	17	54	243	262	205	165	73	31	12	1	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	219	40.0	63.50	-	2	50	23	60	44	20	9	3	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	854	39.0	59.00	17	52	193	239	145	121	53	22	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities ²	127	39.5	64.00	-	1	8	42	36	10	14	4	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	131	40.5	57.50	8	20	26	28	14	15	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

⁴ Includes 1 worker at \$155 to \$160.

⁵ Includes 12 workers at \$20 to \$25; 18 at \$30 to \$35; 10 at \$35 to \$40.

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

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																							
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$60.00 and under 65.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$150.00	\$155.00	\$160.00	\$165.00 and over		
<u>Men</u>																											
Draftsmen, leader _____	47	40.0	\$140.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	6	4	13	2	-	-	3	-	1	10		
Manufacturing _____	40	40.0	142.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	4	13	2	-	-	-	-	1	10		
Draftsmen, senior _____	330	40.0	130.00	-	2	1	-	6	7	6	11	10	24	17	35	49	28	27	16	4	11	6	18	3	49		
Manufacturing _____	298	40.0	131.50	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	10	10	22	17	31	45	22	22	15	3	10	6	17	3	49		
Draftsmen, junior _____	150	40.0	100.50	-	1	1	8	19	27	23	13	19	4	1	-	8	7	6	2	2	5	4	-	-	-		
Manufacturing _____	122	40.0	103.00	-	1	-	5	16	21	18	9	15	2	1	-	8	7	6	2	2	5	4	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing _____	28	40.0	90.50	-	-	1	3	3	6	5	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<u>Women</u>																											
Nurses, industrial (registered) _____	116	40.0	103.00	3	5	3	2	2	7	7	12	15	15	23	8	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing _____	101	40.0	106.50	-	5	-	1	1	3	6	12	13	15	23	8	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Workers were distributed as follows: 5 at \$170 to \$180; 3 at \$180 to \$190; 2 at \$190 and over.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 16 at \$165 to \$175; 31 at \$175 to \$185; 2 at \$185 to \$195.

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

(Average straight-time weekly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)
<u>Office occupations</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>			<u>Office occupations—Continued</u>		
Billers, machine (billing machine) -----	158	\$ 74.50	Clerks, payroll -----	355	\$ 82.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists -----	326	\$ 67.00
Manufacturing -----	34	80.50	Manufacturing -----	205	86.50	Manufacturing -----	94	69.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	124	73.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	150	77.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	232	66.00
Public utilities ² -----	58	87.00	Public utilities ² -----	41	86.50	Public utilities ² -----	40	76.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) -----	68	67.50	Retail trade -----	41	64.00	Retail trade -----	65	62.00
Manufacturing -----	31	68.50	Comptometer operators -----	396	77.00	Tabulating-machine operators, class A -----	191	109.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	37	66.50	Manufacturing -----	139	78.50	Manufacturing -----	100	110.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A -----	104	79.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	257	76.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	91	108.50
Manufacturing -----	31	87.00	Public utilities ² -----	79	79.50	Tabulating-machine operators, class B -----	282	88.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	73	75.50	Retail trade -----	85	69.00	Manufacturing -----	74	96.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B -----	402	65.00	Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto) -----	113	62.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	208	85.50
Manufacturing -----	104	77.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	92	61.00	Public utilities ² -----	28	94.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	298	60.50	Keypunch operators, class A ³ -----	240	78.00	Tabulating-machine operators, class C -----	175	69.00
Retail trade -----	51	60.50	Manufacturing -----	90	80.00	Manufacturing -----	38	86.50
Clerks, accounting, class A -----	738	92.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	150	76.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	137	64.50
Manufacturing -----	270	102.50	Public utilities ² -----	44	93.50	Transcribing-machine operators, general -----	333	65.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	468	86.50	Keypunch operators, class B ³ -----	472	69.00	Manufacturing -----	54	69.00
Public utilities ² -----	123	94.50	Manufacturing -----	141	82.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	279	64.50
Retail trade -----	137	82.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	331	63.50	Typists, class A -----	568	75.00
Clerks, accounting, class B -----	927	71.00	Public utilities ² -----	66	66.50	Manufacturing -----	309	81.00
Manufacturing -----	243	79.50	Office boys and girls -----	247	59.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	259	68.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	684	68.00	Manufacturing -----	86	63.50	Public utilities ² -----	50	75.50
Public utilities ² -----	105	76.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	161	57.50	Typists, class B -----	1,085	60.00
Retail trade -----	187	65.50	Public utilities ² -----	34	69.00	Manufacturing -----	220	63.50
Clerks, file, class A ³ -----	128	72.00	Secretaries -----	1,687	94.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	865	59.50
Manufacturing -----	30	78.00	Manufacturing -----	814	104.00	Public utilities ² -----	138	65.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	98	70.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	873	85.50	Retail trade -----	131	57.50
Clerks, file, class B ³ -----	355	56.50	Public utilities ² -----	223	95.50	<u>Professional and technical occupations</u>		
Nonmanufacturing -----	335	56.00	Retail trade -----	95	79.50	Draftsmen, leader -----	47	140.50
Retail trade -----	25	44.50	Stenographers, general ³ -----	657	79.50	Manufacturing -----	40	142.50
Clerks, file, class C ³ -----	423	54.00	Manufacturing -----	308	82.00	Draftsmen, senior -----	331	130.00
Manufacturing -----	37	64.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	349	77.50	Manufacturing -----	299	131.50
Nonmanufacturing -----	386	53.00	Public utilities ² -----	111	87.50	Draftsmen, junior -----	176	96.50
Public utilities ² -----	56	55.00	Retail trade -----	30	61.00	Manufacturing -----	122	103.00
Clerks, order -----	562	72.50	Stenographers, senior ³ -----	542	86.00	Nonmanufacturing -----	54	82.00
Manufacturing -----	152	78.50	Manufacturing -----	378	90.50	Nurses, industrial (registered) -----	116	103.00
Nonmanufacturing -----	410	70.50	Nonmanufacturing -----	164	75.50	Manufacturing -----	101	106.50
			Switchboard operators -----	256	65.50			
			Manufacturing -----	82	84.50			
			Nonmanufacturing -----	174	56.50			
			Retail trade -----	30	56.00			

¹ Earnings are for a regular workweek for which employees receive their straight-time weekly salaries, exclusive of any premium pay.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Description for this job has been revised since the last survey in this area. See appendix A.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			\$ 1.10 and under	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.60 and over
			1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	over
Carpenters, maintenance	185	\$2.85	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	9	16	-	5	2	6	12	5	8	11	12	45	23	5	1	6
Manufacturing	120	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	3	2	5	4	4	8	9	7	44	14	3	1	6
Nonmanufacturing	65	2.44	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	14	-	2	-	1	8	1	-	2	5	1	9	2	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	563	3.09	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	4	27	22	4	78	23	59	31	129	76	83	5	5
Manufacturing	472	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	14	3	75	22	47	26	129	36	83	5	5
Nonmanufacturing	91	2.86	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	2	8	1	3	1	12	5	-	40	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	67	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	8	-	1	-	10	5	-	39	-	-	-
Engineers, stationary	194	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	4	3	3	21	7	34	10	7	19	12	49	2	11	5	-
Manufacturing	162	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	21	4	26	8	7	18	7	49	2	11	5	-
Nonmanufacturing	32	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	3	3	-	3	8	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	204	2.14	12	17	5	-	-	18	15	-	8	6	15	29	7	14	15	9	8	2	3	4	10	1	6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	171	2.24	12	-	-	-	-	18	14	-	8	5	15	25	7	10	15	8	8	2	3	4	10	1	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	33	1.60	-	17	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, maintenance trades	135	2.26	-	1	-	-	10	5	9	1	-	1	28	21	13	6	1	18	15	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	78	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	21	20	9	6	1	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	57	2.23	-	1	-	-	10	5	3	1	-	1	7	1	4	-	-	5	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	38	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	1	3	-	-	5	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	796	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	16	38	38	63	86	367	124	20	27	3	-
Manufacturing	793	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	13	38	38	63	86	367	124	20	27	3	-
Machinists, maintenance	306	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	25	9	21	37	90	12	24	9	22	27	8
Manufacturing	274	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	16	9	21	37	90	12	19	9	22	27	8
Nonmanufacturing	32	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	32	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	496	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	2	10	7	28	-	22	13	32	3	44	45	119	115	30	6	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	139	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	2	10	6	15	-	21	13	6	2	6	6	7	3	22	6	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	357	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	13	-	1	-	26	1	38	39	112	112	8	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities ²	294	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	1	-	19	1	26	38	77	111	8	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	40	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	676	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	18	5	6	6	9	14	8	16	111	28	67	17	48	250	70	-	-
Manufacturing	655	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	9	14	8	16	111	28	67	17	48	250	70	-	-
Millwrights	277	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	28	6	3	24	34	123	43	-	-	-
Manufacturing	267	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	28	6	3	24	26	123	43	-	-	-
Oilers	146	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	2	4	11	7	24	42	28	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	128	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	4	11	6	8	42	28	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	136	2.50	-	10	2	12	1	1	5	6	-	7	-	-	5	4	1	6	16	11	2	11	25	6	2	-	2	1
Manufacturing	74	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	6	14	9	2	9	20	6	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	62	2.06	-	10	2	12	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	2	2	-	5	-	2	-	2	1	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	294	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	4	5	11	11	21	45	22	118	30	-	1	6
Manufacturing	284	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	4	-	11	11	21	45	18	118	30	-	1	6
Plumbers, maintenance	32	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	3	-	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 ⁵
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	86	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	2	12	5	34	18	3	2	1
Manufacturing	86	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	2	12	5	34	18	3	2	1
Tool and die makers	765	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	7	4	8	30	85	69	52	93	249	70	65	2
Manufacturing	765	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	7	4	8	30	85	69	52	93	249	70	65	2

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ All workers were at \$4 to \$4.10.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis
by industry division, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			\$ 0.50 and under .60	\$ 0.60 .70	\$ 0.70 .80	\$ 0.80 .90	\$ 0.90 1.00	\$ 1.00 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 3.00 and over		
Elevator operators, passenger (men) _____	47	\$ 1.22	6	6	-	1	-	-	1	15	8	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing _____	46	1.19	6	6	-	1	-	-	1	15	8	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Elevator operators, passenger (women) _____	125	.88	26	24	8	-	8	32	13	1	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing _____	125	.88	26	24	8	-	8	32	13	1	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Guards _____	556	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	3	7	5	6	7	14	13	10	45	52	5	20	35	59	2	149	63	2	10		
Manufacturing _____	432	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	10	10	40	50	5	20	17	51	2	147	63	2	10		
Nonmanufacturing _____	124	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	3	7	5	4	6	12	3	-	5	2	-	-	18	8	-	2	-	-	-		
Public utilities ³ _____	28	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	-	2	-	-	-		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) _____	2,385	1.71	39	20	71	29	56	114	111	166	164	140	82	96	114	228	136	236	91	58	102	268	47	7	7	3	-	-		
Manufacturing _____	1,304	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	65	26	74	28	24	70	207	66	218	51	41	94	268	47	7	7	3	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing _____	1,081	1.33	39	20	71	29	56	114	103	101	138	66	54	72	44	21	70	18	40	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ³ _____	157	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	7	11	16	2	45	6	38	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade _____	446	1.29	35	8	-	7	2	62	61	42	82	26	37	39	10	7	22	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) _____	375	1.54	6	-	4	10	-	14	105	32	13	26	13	21	34	4	16	12	1	12	4	48	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing _____	119	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	7	19	4	16	6	1	6	4	48	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing _____	256	1.28	6	-	4	10	-	14	103	32	9	26	11	14	15	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Public utilities ³ _____	41	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade _____	44	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	9	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Laborers, material handling _____	2,999	2.15	-	-	-	6	-	8	51	76	41	295	101	88	87	81	70	251	128	157	567	440	167	8	8	109	260	-		
Manufacturing _____	1,677	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	24	181	36	62	56	41	53	126	97	27	453	314	151	8	8	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing _____	1,322	2.19	-	-	-	6	-	8	23	64	17	114	65	26	31	40	17	125	31	130	114	126	16	-	-	109	260	-		
Public utilities ³ _____	593	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	17	122	78	1	-	-	-	-	105	260	-		
Retail trade _____	363	1.66	-	-	-	6	-	8	23	32	12	99	29	21	12	23	2	11	10	8	36	15	16	-	-	-	-	-		
Order fillers _____	1,207	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	31	51	49	75	77	36	45	26	135	212	34	185	58	32	87	27	3	-	1		
Manufacturing _____	391	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	8	16	7	7	17	17	202	16	26	11	4	15	27	3	-	1		
Nonmanufacturing _____	816	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	31	37	49	67	61	29	38	9	118	10	18	159	47	28	72	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade _____	249	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	15	8	26	3	4	-	3	-	6	-	4	39	28	72	-	-	-	-	-		
Packers, shipping (men) _____	465	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	3	55	53	41	17	19	40	18	24	13	66	42	32	10	2	1	1	8		
Manufacturing _____	352	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	21	27	8	15	40	18	24	13	66	42	32	10	2	1	1	8		
Nonmanufacturing _____	113	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	3	31	32	14	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Packers, shipping (women) _____	199	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	62	18	22	31	13	-	27	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing _____	103	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	12	8	8	-	-	27	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Receiving clerks _____	185	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	16	10	10	11	26	25	11	12	6	9	14	4	11	5		
Manufacturing _____	90	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	24	13	5	2	4	9	14	4	3	4			
Nonmanufacturing _____	95	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	16	2	10	11	2	12	6	10	2	-	-	-	8	1		
Retail trade _____	33	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	3	-	-	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	8	1		
Shipping clerks _____	167	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	7	3	5	-	9	29	15	33	4	9	13	3	2	7	22		
Manufacturing _____	106	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	19	9	20	-	2	13	3	2	7	22		
Nonmanufacturing _____	61	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	7	3	5	-	-	10	6	13	4	7	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1. Shift Differentials

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions ¹ for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total	92.4	87.9	16.7	4.9
With shift pay differential	90.5	86.9	16.4	4.8
Uniform cents (per hour)	37.6	34.1	7.1	2.3
5 cents	5.1	1.1	.8	(²)
6 cents	3.1	1.5	.7	.2
7 cents	1.5	-	-	-
7½ cents	.4	-	.1	-
8 cents	3.6	-	1.0	-
10 cents	9.0	11.5	1.9	.6
10¾ cents	1.6	-	.3	-
12 cents	4.5	7.5	.8	.6
12½ cents	1.3	-	.3	-
13½ cents	.6	.6	.1	-
14 cents	4.2	4.2	.5	(²)
15 cents	2.3	4.4	.5	.5
16 cents	-	1.1	-	.3
21 cents and over	.4	2.1	(²)	.1
Uniform percentage	47.4	46.5	7.8	2.3
5 percent	22.3	1.2	2.6	-
7 percent	.1	-	(²)	-
7½ percent	5.0	4.6	.3	.2
10 percent	18.2	39.9	4.5	2.2
12½ percent	.9	.9	.3	-
20 percent	.9	-	-	-
Other formal pay differential	5.5	6.3	1.5	.2
No shift pay differential	1.9	1.0	.3	.1

¹ Includes establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments with formal provisions covering late shifts even though they were not currently operating late shifts.² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Minimum weekly salary ¹	Inexperienced typists					Other inexperienced clerical workers ²				
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
		Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—					Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—			
		All schedules	40	All schedules	40		All schedules	40	All schedules	40
Establishments studied _____	181	74	xxx	107	xxx	181	74	xxx	107	xxx
Establishments having a specified minimum _____	85	33	31	52	41	90	35	33	55	41
\$ 40.00 and under \$ 42.50 _____	5	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	5	5
\$ 42.50 and under \$ 45.00 _____	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1
\$ 45.00 and under \$ 47.50 _____	8	1	1	7	6	15	3	3	12	8
\$ 47.50 and under \$ 50.00 _____	8	1	1	7	2	10	2	2	8	4
\$ 50.00 and under \$ 52.50 _____	20	5	4	15	13	20	6	5	14	11
\$ 52.50 and under \$ 55.00 _____	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	1
\$ 55.00 and under \$ 57.50 _____	8	2	1	6	5	7	3	2	4	4
\$ 57.50 and under \$ 60.00 _____	4	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	1
\$ 60.00 and under \$ 62.50 _____	8	7	7	1	1	8	6	6	2	1
\$ 62.50 and under \$ 65.00 _____	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
\$ 65.00 and under \$ 67.50 _____	6	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2
\$ 67.50 and under \$ 70.00 _____	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1
\$ 70.00 and under \$ 72.50 _____	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 72.50 and under \$ 75.00 _____	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 75.00 and under \$ 77.50 _____	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1
\$ 77.50 and under \$ 80.00 _____	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Over \$ 80.00 _____	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Establishments having no specified minimum _____	17	6	xxx	11	xxx	33	15	xxx	18	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category _____	79	35	xxx	44	xxx	58	24	xxx	34	xxx

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

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Weekly hours	OFFICE WORKERS					PLANT WORKERS			
	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public ² utilities	Retail trade	Finance	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public ² utilities	Retail trade
All workers	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
35 hours	4	1	-	-		(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		-	-	-	-
37½ hours	6	1	7	5		2	3	-	1
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	14	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
40 hours	75	98	93	88		83	89	99	67
Over 40 and under 45 hours	2	(⁴)	-	5		3	2	1	7
45 hours	-	-	-	-		2	2	-	-
Over 45 and under 48 hours	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	2
48 hours	(⁴)	-	-	2		7	1	-	17
Over 48 and under 54 hours	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	2
54 hours and over	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	4

¹ Includes data for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Includes data for wholesale trade, real estate, and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-4. Paid Holidays

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Item	OFFICE WORKERS					PLANT WORKERS			
	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Retail trade	Finance	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Retail trade
All workers -----	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays -----	99	99	100	100		91	96	97	84
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays -----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		9	4	3	16
Number of days									
Less than 5 holidays -----	1	-	-	2		2	1	-	4
5 holidays -----	1	(⁴)	-	4		1	1	-	4
6 holidays -----	35	15	13	84		29	16	18	64
6 holidays plus 1 half day -----	10	(⁴)	25	1		1	1	1	2
6 holidays plus 2 half days -----	18	35	2	-		14	23	2	-
6 holidays plus 3 half days -----	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)		(⁴)	-	-	1
7 holidays -----	21	25	49	8		26	28	66	9
7 holidays plus 1 half day -----	1	2	-	-		1	1	-	-
7 holidays plus 2 half days -----	2	1	12	-		2	1	9	-
7 holidays plus 4 half days -----	(⁴)	-	-	1		-	-	-	-
8 holidays -----	11	20	-	-		14	23	-	-
9 holidays -----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		1	1	-	-
Total holiday time⁵									
9 days -----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	1		1	1	-	-
8 or more days -----	13	22	12	1		17	25	9	-
7½ or more days -----	14	24	12	1		18	27	9	1
7 or more days -----	53	84	63	9		58	77	77	9
6½ or more days -----	63	84	87	10		59	79	78	11
6 or more days -----	98	99	100	94		88	94	97	75
5 or more days -----	99	99	100	98		89	95	97	80
4 or more days -----	99	99	100	98		90	95	97	82
3 or more days -----	99	99	100	98		90	95	97	82
2 or more days -----	99	99	100	100		90	95	97	84
1 or more days -----	99	99	100	100		91	96	97	84

¹ Includes data for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

³ Includes data for wholesale trade, real estate, and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table B-5. Paid Vacations

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS					PLANT WORKERS			
	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Retail trade	Finance	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Retail trade
All workers	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
Method of payment									
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	99	100	100		98	99	100	95
Length-of-time payment	99	99	100	100		85	82	100	82
Percentage payment	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		12	16	-	13
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(⁴)	(⁴)				2	1		5
Amount of vacation pay⁵									
<u>After 6 months of service</u>									
Under 1 week	8	1	-	63		19	19	-	38
1 week	46	57	32	4		7	4	18	9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	7	(⁴)	-		1	2	1	-
2 weeks	6	13	-	-		3	5	-	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>									
1 week	33	18	86	88		81	80	89	85
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-		6	9	-	-
2 weeks	67	82	14	12		12	10	8	9
3 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		(⁴)	-	3	-
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>									
1 week	13	8	19	34		53	61	51	32
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	(⁴)	17	1		9	15	-	3
2 weeks	84	91	64	65		36	23	47	59
3 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		(⁴)	-	3	-
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>									
1 week	5	4	10	4		13	14	2	8
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	1		28	47	-	3
2 weeks	94	96	87	95		56	39	91	84
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	-	3	-		(⁴)	-	4	-
3 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		(⁴)	-	3	-
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>After 4 years of service</u>									
1 week	4	4	10	3		11	11	2	5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	1		24	40	-	3
2 weeks	96	96	87	96		62	48	91	86
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	-	3	-		1	1	4	-
3 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-		(⁴)	-	3	-
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent distribution of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Vacation policy	OFFICE WORKERS					PLANT WORKERS			
	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public ² utilities	Retail trade	Finance	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public ² utilities	Retail trade
Amount of vacation pay⁵—Continued									
<u>After 5 years of service</u>									
1 week	(⁴)	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
2 weeks	92	86	96	97	-	87	85	89	86
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	10	3	-	-	6	9	4	-
3 weeks	3	4	1	3	-	3	2	7	9
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 10 years of service</u>									
1 week	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 weeks	42	21	79	59	-	46	27	83	67
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	3	3	-	-	22	36	4	-
3 weeks	56	76	18	41	-	29	35	12	28
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>									
1 week	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 weeks	37	18	58	58	-	40	24	61	65
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	4	-	1	-	20	33	-	2
3 weeks	60	78	42	41	-	36	41	39	28
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>									
1 week	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 weeks	10	7	13	15	-	16	8	1	28
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
3 weeks	88	92	84	84	-	74	79	95	66
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁴)	-	1	-	-	6	9	4	-
4 weeks	(⁴)	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>									
1 week	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 weeks	10	5	13	15	-	16	7	1	28
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3 weeks	70	82	74	55	-	61	70	79	46
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁴)	1	-	-	-	7	11	-	-
4 weeks	19	11	13	29	-	13	9	20	20
<u>After 25 years of service</u>									
1 week	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 weeks	10	5	13	15	-	16	7	1	28
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3 weeks	48	57	36	25	-	40	43	52	32
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4 weeks	42	37	50	59	-	40	46	47	35

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

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

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

(Percent of office and plant workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits, Indianapolis, Ind., December 1961)

Type of benefit	OFFICE WORKERS					PLANT WORKERS			
	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Retail trade	Finance	All industries ³	Manufacturing	Public utilities ²	Retail trade
All workers -----	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:									
Life insurance -----	98	98	97	98		92	95	95	92
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance -----	66	77	61	57		66	75	45	59
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁴ -----	90	91	80	94		84	92	55	82
Sickness and accident insurance -----	61	80	46	70		69	81	32	59
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period) -----	55	64	30	28		10	5	26	10
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period) -----	10	6	27	22		16	19	4	19
Hospitalization insurance -----	90	92	71	81		79	86	77	61
Surgical insurance -----	90	92	71	81		80	86	77	69
Medical insurance -----	75	81	56	68		63	71	60	52
Catastrophe insurance -----	57	56	86	61		32	26	76	31
Retirement pension -----	80	90	59	77		69	82	53	60
No health, insurance, or pension plan -----	1	1	3	-		5	3	4	4

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

Appendix A: Changes in Occupational Descriptions

Since the Bureau's last survey in this area, occupational descriptions for three office jobs were revised in order to obtain salary information for more specific categories. Therefore, data presented for these jobs in table A-1 are not comparable to data presented in last year's bulletin.

Revisions were made in the descriptions for file clerks, key-punch operators, and stenographers. The revised description for file clerk groups these workers into three levels (class A, B, and C) in-

stead of two (class A and B). The revised description for keypunch operator groups these workers into two defined classes (A and B) instead of a single category. Previously data were presented separately for general stenographers and technical stenographers. The revision combines general stenographers, with more responsible duties, and technical stenographers to form a new senior stenographer category; other general stenographers are maintained in that classification.

The revised occupational descriptions used this year are included in appendix B.

Appendix B: Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This is essential in order to permit the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field economists are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

OFFICE

BILLER, MACHINE

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, billers, machine, are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Biller, machine (billing machine)—Uses a special billing machine (Moon Hopkins, Elliott Fisher, Burroughs, etc., which are combination typing and adding machines) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memorandums, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Biller, machine (bookkeeping machine)—Uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register, with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A—Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B—Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under biller, machine), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A—Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts

CLERK, ACCOUNTING—Continued

payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; and requires judgment and experience in making proper assignations and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting and closing journal entries; and may direct class B accounting clerks.

Class B—Under supervision, performs one or more routine accounting operations such as posting simple journal vouchers or accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; and posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and book-keeping principles but is found in offices in which the more routine accounting work is subdivided on a functional basis among several workers.

CLERK, FILE

Class A—In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B—Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C—Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. Performs simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

CLERK, ORDER

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve *any combination of the following*: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; and distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

Computes wages of company employees and enters the necessary data on the payroll sheets. Duties involve: Calculating workers' earnings based on time or production records; and posting calculated data on payroll sheet, showing information such as worker's name, working days, time, rate, deductions for insurance, and total wages due. May make out paychecks and assist paymaster in making up and distributing pay envelopes. May use a calculating machine.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

Primary duty is to operate a Comptometer to perform mathematical computations. This job is not to be confused with that of statistical or other type of clerk, which may involve frequent use of a Comptometer but, in which, use of this machine is incidental to performance of other duties.

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, reproduces multiple copies of typewritten or handwritten matter, using a Mimeograph or Ditto machine. Makes necessary adjustment such as for ink and paper feed counter and cylinder speed. Is not required to prepare stencil or Ditto master. May keep file of used stencils or Ditto masters. May sort, collate, and staple completed material.

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR

Class A—Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to transcribe data from various source documents to keypunch tabulating cards. Performs same tasks as lower level keypunch operator but in addition, work requires application of coding skills and the making of some determinations, for example, locates on the source document the items to be punched; extracts information from several documents; and searches for and interprets information on the document to determine information to be punched. May train inexperienced operators.

Class B—Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, transcribes data from source documents to punched cards. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to keypunch tabulating cards. May verify cards. Working from various standardized source documents, follows specified sequences which have been coded or prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting data to be punched. Problems arising from erroneous items or codes, missing information, etc., are referred to supervisor.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work.

SECRETARY

Performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position. Duties include making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and

SECRETARY—Continued

making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; and taking dictation (where transcribing machine is not used) either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine, and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. May prepare special reports or memorandums for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. May operate from a stenographic pool. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See transcribing-machine operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, SENIOR

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographers, general as evidenced by the following: Work requires high degree of stenographer speed and accuracy; and a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as, maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, letters, etc.; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard. Duties involve handling incoming, outgoing, and intraplant or office calls. May record toll calls and take messages. May give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also act as receptionists see switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

In addition to performing duties of operator, on a single position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and may also type or perform routine clerical work as part of regular duties. This typing or clerical work may take the major part of this worker's time while at switchboard.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Class A—Operates a variety of tabulating or electrical accounting machines, typically including such machines as the tabulator, calculator, interpreter, collator, and others. Performs complete reporting assignments without close supervision, and performs difficult wiring as required. The complete reporting and tabulating assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are of irregular or nonrecurring type requiring some planning and sequencing of steps to be taken. As a more experienced operator, is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations, or partially trained operators in wiring from diagrams and operating sequences of long and complex reports. *Does not include* working supervisors performing tabulating-machine operations and day-to-day supervision of the work and production of a group of tabulating-machine operators.

Class B—Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the sorter, reproducer, and collator. This work is performed under specific instructions and may include the performance of some wiring from diagrams. The work typically involves, for example, tabulations involving a repetitive accounting exercise, a complete but small tabulating study, or parts of a longer and more complex report. Such reports and studies are usually of a recurring nature where the procedures are well established. May also include the training of new employees in the basic operation of the machine.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class C—Operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, reproducing punch, collator, etc., with specific instructions. May include simple wiring from diagrams and some filing work. The work typically involves portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs or repetitive operations.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A—Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; and planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B—Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; and setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

DRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Assistant draftsman)

Draws to scale units or parts of drawings prepared by draftsman or others for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Uses various types of drafting tools as required. May prepare drawings from simple plans or sketches, or perform other duties under direction of a draftsman.

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

Plans and directs activities of one or more draftsmen in preparation of working plans and detail drawings from rough or preliminary sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Interpreting blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders; determining work procedures; assigning duties to subordinates and inspecting their work; and performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during emergencies or as a regular assignment, or perform related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

Prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued

completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; and making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. May ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; conducting physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others, by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawing and tracing with pen or pencil. Uses T-square, compass, and other drafting tools. May prepare simple drawings and do simple lettering.

MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

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

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter required rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

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

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. *Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.*

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

Fire stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valve. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting worker by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines in the construction of machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE—Continued

properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gages, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

OILER

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

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. *Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.*

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

Keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order. Work involves: Knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents and traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; and opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake. In general, the work of the maintenance plumber requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching, and other metal-forming work. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings, or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments, understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speeds, feeds, and tooling of machines; heattreating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; and selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, tool and die makers in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT**ELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER**

Transports passengers between floors of an office building apartment house, department store, hotel, or similar establishment. Workers who operate elevators in conjunction with other duties such as those of starters and janitors are excluded.

GUARD

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwomen; janitress)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

(Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelve; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve *one or more of the following*: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by hand truck, car, or wheelbarrow. *Longshoremen, who load and unload ships are excluded.*

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders requisition additional stock, or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

PACKER, SHIPPING

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and *may involve one or more of the following*: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. *Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.*

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipments of merchandise or other materials. *Shipping work involves*: A knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation and rates; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. *Receiving work involves*: Verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk

Shipping clerk

Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or men between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. *Driver-salesmen and over-the-road drivers are excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by size and type of equipment, as follows: (Tractor-trailer should be rated on the basis of trailer capacity.)

Truckdriver (combination of sizes listed separately)
Truckdriver, light (under 1½ tons)
Truckdriver, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of truck, as follows:

Trucker, power (forklift)
Trucker, power (other than forklift)

WATCHMAN

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