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INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

Fabricated Structural Steel

OCTOBER—NOVEMBER 1964

Bulletin No. 1463

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner

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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of wages and supplementary benefits in the fabricated structural steel industry in October–November 1964.

Separate releases for the New England region and the following areas were issued earlier, usually within a few months of the payroll period to which the data relate: Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, and Los Angeles–Long Beach. Copies of these releases are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or any of its regional offices.

This study was conducted in the Bureau's Division of Occupational Pay, Toivo P. Kanninen, Chief, under the general direction of L. R. Linsenmayer, Assistant Commissioner, Wages and Industrial Relations. The analysis was prepared by Charles M. O'Connor, under the immediate supervision of L. Earl Lewis. Field work for the survey was directed by the Assistant Regional Directors for Wages and Industrial Relations.

Other reports available from the Bureau's program of industry wage studies as well as the addresses of the Bureau's six regional offices are listed at the end of this bulletin.

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Contents

	Page
Summary	1
Industry characteristics	1
Location	1
Establishment size	2
Union contract coverage	2
Method of wage payment	2
Average hourly earnings	2
Occupational earnings	3
Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions	4
Scheduled weekly hours and shift practices	4
Paid holidays	4
Paid vacations	4
Health, insurance, and retirement plans	5
Nonproduction bonuses	5
Other selected benefits	5

Tables:

Average hourly earnings:
1. By selected characteristics 6

Earnings distribution:
2. All establishments 7

Occupational averages:
3. All establishments 8
4. By community size 9
5. By establishment size 11
6. By labor-management contract coverage 13

Occupational earnings:
7. Birmingham 15
8. Chicago 16
9. Cleveland 17
10. Detroit 18
11. Houston 19
12. Los Angeles—Long Beach 20

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions:
13. Method of wage payment 21
14. Scheduled weekly hours 22
15. Shift differential provisions 23
16. Shift differential practices 24
17. Paid holidays 25
18. Paid vacations 26
19. Health, insurance, and retirement plans 29
20. Nonproduction bonuses 30
21. Other selected benefits 31

Appendixes:
A. Scope and method of survey 33
B. Occupational descriptions 37

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Industry Wage Survey—

Fabricated Structural Steel, October—November 1964

Summary

Straight-time earnings of production workers in the fabricated structural steel industry averaged $2.50 an hour in October—November 1964. Individual earnings of nearly all of the 55,429 production workers covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey[1] were within a range of $1.25 to $3.50 an hour; the middle half earned between $2.18 and $2.89.

Among the regions,[2] average earnings ranged from $1.93 an hour in the Southeast to $3.11 in the Pacific. Workers in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, totaling more than two-fifths of the work force, averaged $2.83 and $2.69 an hour, respectively.

Among the occupational groups studied separately, nationwide averages ranged from $1.72 an hour for watchmen to $2.96 for class A inspectors and for template makers. Hand welders, approximately 8,000 in number, averaged $2.62; structural fitters, also a numerically important group, averaged $2.81.

Paid holidays, paid vacations, and at least part of the cost of life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance benefits, were provided by establishments employing more than nine-tenths of the workers; other selected benefits were provided to smaller proportions of the work force.

Industry Characteristics

Fabricated structural steel establishments within scope of the survey employed 55,429 production workers (virtually all men) in October—November 1964. Occupying an intermediate position between rolling mills and builders, the fabricated structural steel industry cuts, shapes, and assembles parts for use in buildings, bridges, and other heavy construction. In 1963, the latest year for which data are available, shipments of fabricated structural metal products were valued at nearly $1.6 billion.[3] Of this total value, approximately three-fifths related to materials for buildings. Items for bridges, ships, boats, barges, transmission towers, substations, radio antenna towers, and supporting structures accounted for much of the remainder.

Location. One-fifth of the industry's production workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic region; nearly a fourth in the Great Lakes; and a seventh in both the Southeast and Southwest. Each of the other regions accounted for less than a tenth of the work force.

The industry is concentrated in metropolitan areas. The proportions of workers in such areas ranged from slightly less than three-fourths in the Southeast to more than nine-tenths in the Great Lakes, Mountain, New England, and Pacific regions.

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[1] See appendix A for scope and method of survey.

[2] For definition of regions, see footnote 1, appendix A table; for definition of areas, see footnote 1, tables 7 through 12.

[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Fabricated Structural Steel," 1963 Census of Manufactures, Industry Series, MC63 (P)-34C-1.

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Establishment Size. Seven-tenths of the establishments covered by the survey had employments ranging from 20–99 workers; one-fifth employed 100–249 workers; and a tenth, 250 workers or more. The latter accounted for slightly more than two-fifths of the industry's employment, compared with nearly three-tenths in either of the smaller size groups.

Union Contract Coverage. Establishments with labor-management agreements covering a majority of their production workers employed three-fourths of the industry's work force in October–November 1964. Regionally, the approximate proportions in such establishments were two-fifths in the Southeast and Southwest, one-half in the Border States, four-fifths in the Middle West, seven-eighths in New England and the Mountain States, and more than nine-tenths in the Great Lakes, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific. The major unions in the industry were the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the United Steelworkers of America.

Method of Wage Payment. Slightly more than nine-tenths of the production workers were paid on a time-rated basis (table 13). Formal plans providing a single rate for a specific occupation applied to half the workers covered by the study; ranges of rates, applied to a fourth; and informal plans with wages primarily determined on individual worker's qualifications, to about a sixth of the work force. Most commonly, workers in the Great Lakes, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast were paid under single-rate systems; in New England and the Middle West, under ranges of rates; and in the Border States, under individual determination. In the Southwest, the two latter types each applied to approximately two-fifths of the workers. Incentive systems, usually individual or group bonus plans, applied to less than a tenth of the industry's work force.

Average Hourly Earnings

Straight-time hourly earnings of the 55,429 production workers covered by the study averaged $2.50 in October–November 1964[4] (table 1). This average represented an increase of approximately 22 percent since March 1957, when the Bureau conducted a similar study.[5]

Regionally, averages were highest in the Pacific ($3.11) and lowest in the Southeast ($1.93). Averages in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes, the two major regions, were $2.83 and $2.69, respectively.

The six metropolitan areas for which earnings information is presented in tables 7–12 accounted for nearly one-sixth of the production workers in the industry. Average earnings in these areas ranged from $1.87 an hour in Houston to $3.09 in Los Angeles–Long Beach.

Nationwide, earnings were higher in metropolitan areas than in smaller communities ($2.54 and $2.29, respectively), higher in establishments with 100

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[4] The straight-time average hourly earnings in this bulletin differ in concept from the gross average hourly earnings published in the Bureau's monthly hours and earnings series ($2.71 in November 1964). Unlike the latter, the estimates presented here exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Average earnings were calculated by summing individual hourly earnings and dividing by the number of individuals; in the monthly series, the sum of the man-hour totals reported by establishments in the industry was divided into the reported payroll totals.

The estimate of the number of production workers within scope of the study is intended only as a general guide to the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. It differs from the number published in the monthly series (73.8 thousand in November 1964) by the exclusion of establishments employing fewer than 20 workers and by the fact that the advance planning necessary to make the survey requires the use of lists of establishments assembled considerably in advance of data collection. Thus, establishments new to the industry are omitted, as are establishments originally classified in the fabricated structural steel industry but found to be in other industries at the time of the survey. Also omitted are establishments fabricating structural steel products, but classified incorrectly in other industries at the time the lists were compiled.

[5] Wage Structure: Fabricated Structural Steel, March 1957 (BLS Report 123, 1958).

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workers or more than in smaller establishments ($2.53 and $2.41), and higher in establishments with labor-management contracts covering a majority of their production workers than in those without such contract coverage ($2.70 and $1.90). The relatively wide disparity in the latter comparison may be attributable, in large part, to the extent of collective bargaining contract coverage among the regions. Fully seven-tenths of the workers in establishments without such coverage were in the Southwest and Southeast combined, where wages are lower than in other regions. The nationwide relationships by size of community, size of establishment, and labor-management contract coverage usually held among the regions permitting comparisons. Because of the interrelationship of these and other factors, however, the exact influence on earnings of any one characteristic could not be determined in this study. To illustrate, establishments with labor-management contracts accounted for a greater proportion of the workers in larger than in smaller establishments in most of the regions.

Individual earnings of nearly all of the production workers were within a range of $1.25 to $3.50 an hour; earnings of the middle half were between $2.18 and $2.89. About 7 percent of the workers earned less than $1.50; 2.6 percent earned $3.50 or more (table 2). Regionally, the distributions of the workers in the earnings array varied considerably. In the Southeast, slightly more than a fifth of the workers earned less than $1.50 an hour, compared with a sixth in the Southwest, a seventh in the Border States, and fewer than 2 percent in the other regions.

Occupational Earnings

Occupational classifications for which average straight-time hourly earnings are presented in table 3 accounted for approximately three-fifths of the production workers covered by the study. Nationwide, averages for these jobs ranged from $1.72 for watchmen to $2.96 for class A inspectors and for template makers; a majority of the occupational averages exceeded $2.50 an hour. Hand welders, approximately 8,000 in number, averaged $2.62 an hour. Other numerically important jobs, with their averages, included: Structural fitters ($2.81), structural steel layout men ($2.87), electric-bridge-crane operators ($2.53), and general mechanics ($2.76).

Among the jobs for which comparisons cover all regions, averages in the Pacific region exceeded those in other regions in almost every instance. Lowest averages usually were recorded in the Southeast. For these jobs, differences between their respective highest and lowest regional averages typically exceeded 40 percent. The degree of regional pay differences among jobs is illustrated below:

Region	Average hourly earnings as a percent of nationwide average		
	Fitters, structural	Welders, hand	Painters, rough, spray
New England	94	100	106
Middle Atlantic	113	110	116
Border States	92	90	86
Southeast	83	77	72
Southwest	87	92	84
Great Lakes	104	106	112
Middle West	104	96	104
Mountain	102	108	112
Pacific	115	124	132

Thus, the maximum interregional wage spread for structural fitters amounted to 39 percent or 91 cents; for hand welders, 61 percent or $1.21; and for rough spray painters, 83 percent or $1.40.

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Occupational averages were also tabulated by size of community (table 4), size of establishment (table 5), and labor-management contract coverage (table 6). Where comparisons were possible, occupational averages usually were higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas, higher in larger than in smaller establishments, and higher in union than in nonunion establishments.

Regional differences among occupational averages existed even when comparisons were limited to the same community size and establishment size groups. For example, the Pacific region recorded highest averages in metropolitan areas for 13 of 14 occupations and in establishments with 100 workers or more for 13 of 16 occupations. Correspondingly, the Southeast recorded the lowest average for most of these occupations.

Due in large part to the predominance of time-rate pay systems, earnings of workers in a specified job and area tended to cluster (tables 7–12). In many instances, within single establishments in the six areas studied separately, all workers in the same job received the same rate; when differences did exist, they usually were less than 10 percent.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Data were also obtained on certain establishment practices, including shift differentials for production workers and work schedules and selected supplementary wage benefits, such as paid holidays, paid vacations, and health, insurance, and pension plans for production and office workers.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Shift Practices. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect at the time of the study in establishments employing four-fifths of the production workers and nine-tenths of the office workers (table 14). Shorter workweeks were not scheduled for production workers in any of the establishments visited. Forty-hour schedules were typical in each region, although longer schedules applied to significant proportions of the workers in all but the Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific regions. Particularly noteworthy were schedules of 50 hours or more applying to a fourth of the workers in both the Southeast and Southwest.

Four-fifths of the production workers were in establishments with provisions for operating extra shifts (table 15). About one-sixth of the workers were employed on second shifts at the time of the study (table 16). Virtually all second-shift workers received differentials over first-shift rates, most commonly 8 cents an hour. The proportions on second shifts were largest in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes (about one-fifth each) and smallest in New England (about 3 percent). Third or other late shifts accounted for less than 2 percent of the work force.

Paid Holidays. Nearly all of the production and office workers were provided paid holidays, most commonly seven annually (table 17). Regionally, the most common provisions for production workers were 9 days in New England, 6 or 7 days in the Border States, and 7 days in the other regions. Provisions for office workers were generally quite similar.

Paid Vacations.[6] Paid vacations after qualifying periods of service were available to virtually all of the production and office workers (table 18). Establishments providing 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service employed seven-eighths of the production workers. Provisions for 2 weeks after 3 years applied to about half of the workers and 2 weeks after 5 years, to seven-eighths. Vacations of at least 3 weeks were available to about a third of the production workers after 10 years' service and to three-fourths after 15 years. Three-tenths of the workers

[6] Includes basic plans only. Plans such as vacation-savings and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service are excluded.

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were eligible for 4 weeks after 25 years' service. Provisions varied among regions. For example, provisions for at least 3 weeks of vacation after 15 years' service applied to approximately half of the workers in New England and the three southern regions, compared with nine-tenths or more of the workers in the remaining regions. Only in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions were a majority of the workers in establishments providing 4 weeks after 25 years of service.

Office workers in the industry were usually provided 2 weeks after 1 year and 3 weeks after 15.

Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance, for which employers paid at least part of the cost, were available to more than nine-tenths of the production workers (table 19). Sickness and accident insurance applied to three-fourths of the workers; accidental death and dismemberment insurance and medical insurance, to about two-thirds; and catastrophe insurance, to about a fourth. The incidence of some of these plans varied considerably by region. Sickness and accident insurance, for example, applied to nearly half the workers in the Southeast, compared with three-fifths in the Southwest, about seven-eighths in the Middle Atlantic, and nearly all in the Great Lakes.

Most of the above benefits usually were provided to similar proportions of the office workers. Medical and catastrophe insurance covering slightly more than four-fifths and two-fifths of the office workers, respectively, were notable exceptions. Also, sick leave (full pay, no waiting period) was available to two-fifths of the office workers, but rarely available to production workers.

Pension plans, providing regular payments upon retirement for the remainder of the worker's life (in addition to Federal social security benefits), were provided by establishments employing approximately three-fifths of the production workers and a similar proportion of the office workers. The proportions of production workers covered by such plans ranged from a fifth in the Mountain region to nine-tenths in the Pacific; coverage for office workers ranged from one-third in the New England region to three-fourths in the Great Lakes. Plans providing lump-sum payments at retirement were provided to less than a tenth of the workers in either group.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses were provided by establishments employing about a fifth of the production workers and a fourth of the office workers (table 20). Regionally, the proportions of production workers receiving such bonuses were smallest in the Middle Atlantic (a tenth) and largest in New England (two-fifths). Although profit-sharing plans were reported in most regions, bonuses paid at Christmas or yearend usually were the predominant type.

Other Selected Benefits. Provisions for periodic cost-of-living pay adjustments[7] applied to a tenth of the production workers; provisions for pay to employees permanently separated from the company through no fault of their own applied to a sixth; and jury duty pay provisions, to half. These benefits were also available to similar proportions of the office workers. Supplemental unemployment benefits were available to a fifth of the production workers, compared with a tenth of the office workers; whereas, funeral leave pay provisions applied to a fourth of the production workers and to about two-fifths of the office workers (table 21). The proportions of workers in establishments providing these benefits varied considerably among the regions. Jury duty pay, for example, was available to nearly two-thirds of the production workers in the Middle Atlantic region, compared with only 4 percent in New England.

[7] Unless periodic adjustments were currently provided for, establishments were considered as not having this provision, even though adjustments accrued earlier—but not incorporated in basic wage rates—continued to be paid as a supplement to such rates.

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Table 1. Average Hourly Earnings: By Selected Characteristics

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in fabricated structural steel establishments by selected characteristics, United States and regions, October–November 1964)

Item	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers[2]	55,429	$2.50	1,530	$2.56	11,794	$2.83	2,805	$2.16	8,099	$1.93	8,526	$2.09	13,248	$2.69	3,666	$2.46	1,810	$2.72	3,951	$3.11
Size of community:																				
Metropolitan areas[3]	47,259	2.54	1,411	2.56	9,461	2.81	2,437	2.16	5,912	1.99	6,806	2.09	12,494	2.71	3,027	2.50	1,760	2.72	3,951	3.11
Nonmetropolitan areas	8,170	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,187	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Size of establishment:																				
20–99 workers	15,135	2.41	-	-	2,951	2.81	-	-	2,938	1.85	1,446	1.80	3,446	2.57	981	2.26	615	2.72	890	3.25
100 workers or more	40,294	2.53	-	-	8,843	2.83	-	-	5,161	1.97	7,080	2.14	9,802	2.73	2,685	2.53	1,195	2.72	3,061	3.07
Labor-management contracts:																				
Establishments with—																				
Majority of workers covered	41,557	2.70	1,332	2.60	11,335	2.85	-	-	3,343	2.27	3,230	2.41	12,485	2.70	2,846	2.52	1,596	2.72	3,951	3.11
None or minority of workers covered	13,872	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,756	1.69	5,296	1.89	-	-	820	2.25	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Virtually all of the workers were men.
[3] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

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

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Table 2. Earnings Distribution: All Establishments

(Percent distribution of production workers in fabricated structural steel establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States and regions, October–November 1964)

Average hourly earnings[1]	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
$ 1.25 and under $ 1.30	1.8	0.1	(2)	6.7	6.7	2.9	0.2	(2)	-	(2)
$ 1.30 and under $ 1.35	1.2	.1	-	1.6	4.2	3.0	-	0.1	-	-
$ 1.35 and under $ 1.40	1.5	-	-	2.7	5.4	4.0	(2)	.1	-	-
$ 1.40 and under $ 1.45	1.2	-	-	1.2	4.2	3.3	-	1.0	-	-
$ 1.45 and under $ 1.50	.9	-	-	1.8	2.0	3.3	-	.2	-	-
$ 1.50 and under $ 1.60	2.8	.8	0.2	4.0	8.5	7.8	.1	1.4	-	-
$ 1.60 and under $ 1.70	2.5	1.5	.1	2.7	5.9	7.1	.7	2.3	-	(2)
$ 1.70 and under $ 1.80	2.5	1.8	.1	4.9	5.8	6.2	.9	2.5	0.1	0.1
$ 1.80 and under $ 1.90	2.0	2.9	.2	5.5	4.0	5.1	.7	1.5	-	-
$ 1.90 and under $ 2.00	2.2	2.3	.4	5.2	4.1	4.4	1.0	3.4	-	-
$ 2.00 and under $ 2.10	3.9	3.8	.6	8.5	10.3	6.4	1.9	4.7	.4	.1
$ 2.10 and under $ 2.20	3.1	1.6	.7	3.8	8.6	5.6	1.5	3.4	1.6	.2
$ 2.20 and under $ 2.30	5.2	1.8	2.8	7.7	7.4	7.8	5.1	6.6	5.2	.5
$ 2.30 and under $ 2.40	5.1	8.2	5.2	8.4	3.7	4.3	5.5	8.4	5.6	1.9
$ 2.40 and under $ 2.50	8.9	13.7	11.8	7.7	6.7	4.0	10.8	13.4	11.5	2.2
$ 2.50 and under $ 2.60	7.3	9.9	8.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	10.9	15.1	11.7	1.5
$ 2.60 and under $ 2.70	7.8	6.7	10.4	4.4	4.8	1.8	10.6	12.6	11.1	5.9
$ 2.70 and under $ 2.80	9.0	25.6	13.5	8.0	2.1	3.0	12.0	9.6	11.0	4.6
$ 2.80 and under $ 2.90	6.7	6.0	9.0	3.4	.6	.7	9.9	7.0	18.8	12.0
$ 2.90 and under $ 3.00	6.7	2.5	9.0	3.2	.3	12.5	6.3	2.8	15.3	6.1
$ 3.00 and under $ 3.10	4.5	5.4	5.9	.4	.3	1.2	8.2	1.4	3.1	9.4
$ 3.10 and under $ 3.20	5.0	1.6	5.8	2.9	.9	.3	7.6	1.4	1.4	20.9
$ 3.20 and under $ 3.30	2.1	1.4	2.3	.5	.2	1.2	3.1	.7	.7	7.8
$ 3.30 and under $ 3.40	1.2	.8	1.7	.4	(2)	.3	.9	.2	.7	7.3
$ 3.40 and under $ 3.50	2.1	.1	5.1	.2	(2)	.1	1.2	(2)	.2	9.6
$ 3.50 and over	2.6	1.4	7.1	.5	.1	.4	.8	.3	1.8	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	55,429	1,530	11,794	2,805	8,099	8,526	13,248	3,666	1,810	3,951
Average hourly earnings[1]	$ 2.50	$ 2.56	$ 2.83	$ 2.16	$ 1.93	$ 2.09	$ 2.69	$ 2.46	$ 2.72	$ 3.11

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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Table 3. Occupational Averages: All Establishments

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, United States and regions, October–November 1964)

Occupation	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Buckers-up, hydraulic	32	$2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	$2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckers-up, pneumatic	91	2.62	-	-	36	$2.99	7	$1.75	10	$2.31	7	$2.27	25	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance	57	2.78	-	-	23	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crane operators, electric bridge[2]	1,999	2.53	25	$2.54	619	2.75	112	2.22	272	2.06	157	2.06	537	2.64	123	$2.47	43	$2.63	111	$2.97
Under 20 tons	1,312	2.45	12	2.46	302	2.71	75	2.04	230	1.98	117	1.90	375	2.64	76	2.38	33	2.61	92	2.99
20 tons and over	536	2.73	13	2.62	250	2.79	15	2.39	42	2.52	40	2.54	101	2.80	47	2.62	10	2.71	18	2.93
Electricians, maintenance	401	2.93	-	-	122	3.03	21	2.69	39	2.34	53	2.77	104	3.12	21	2.79	15	2.96	22	3.21
Fitters, structural	3,690	2.81	48	2.63	833	3.17	190	2.58	508	2.32	671	2.45	830	2.91	230	2.93	130	2.87	250	3.23
Flame-cutting-machine operators	1,372	2.64	21	2.67	360	2.87	73	2.38	185	2.14	159	2.39	298	2.76	124	2.58	52	2.68	100	3.06
Friction-sawing-machine operators	238	2.46	7	2.68	42	2.67	14	2.41	32	1.92	28	2.04	81	2.60	12	2.46	10	2.57	12	2.94
Helpers, general	3,197	2.33	147	2.38	1,128	2.54	78	2.16	254	1.52	394	2.02	551	2.26	40	1.93	247	2.35	358	2.72
Helpers, power-brake	232	2.24	-	-	51	2.54	10	1.71	27	1.85	29	1.71	69	2.38	18	2.10	-	-	21	2.64
Helpers, power-shear	527	2.13	-	-	99	2.77	27	2.06	128	1.62	74	1.58	104	2.40	51	2.10	-	-	39	2.64
Helpers, punch-press	593	2.23	-	-	167	2.55	26	1.97	98	1.60	72	1.57	98	2.57	54	2.14	-	-	70	2.76
Inspectors, class A	343	2.96	-	-	127	3.21	-	-	60	2.50	31	2.54	79	3.02	19	2.85	11	2.96	15	3.21
Inspectors, class B	148	2.76	-	-	21	3.06	18	2.70	11	2.37	28	2.45	50	2.81	14	2.76	-	-	6	3.61
Inspectors, class C	64	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	479	1.91	-	-	90	2.26	35	1.51	99	1.56	68	1.48	111	2.18	40	1.98	9	2.17	25	2.42
Lay-out men, structural steel	2,380	2.87	185	2.92	549	3.27	159	2.65	377	2.25	263	2.37	473	3.00	93	2.78	80	2.94	201	3.42
Machinists, maintenance	390	2.87	8	2.85	128	3.04	11	2.85	30	2.63	93	2.59	55	2.98	28	2.91	24	2.96	13	3.21
Markers	74	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2.67	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, general	1,857	2.76	254	2.60	512	3.19	26	2.07	181	1.95	130	2.36	299	2.71	109	2.26	136	2.71	210	3.26
Painters, rough, brush	306	2.17	-	-	125	2.44	45	1.36	-	-	36	1.57	53	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	1,299	2.32	56	2.46	171	2.70	66	1.99	258	1.66	188	1.95	344	2.60	75	2.42	61	2.61	80	3.06
Planer operators, edge or rotary	124	2.64	-	-	43	2.88	8	2.14	9	2.37	18	2.28	34	2.79	8	2.42	-	-	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	368	2.64	-	-	57	2.87	17	2.49	33	2.33	58	2.18	124	2.77	35	2.50	9	2.75	33	3.10
Power-shear operators	1,106	2.47	18	2.51	183	2.96	48	2.46	169	1.88	153	1.92	352	2.64	80	2.38	33	2.64	70	2.96
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	711	2.68	26	2.69	204	2.95	32	2.19	48	2.25	73	2.09	174	2.68	47	2.51	33	2.69	74	3.10
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	671	2.44	17	2.43	164	2.82	49	2.29	119	1.99	82	1.91	159	2.67	52	2.40	11	2.57	18	2.84
Riveters, hydraulic	50	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.89	21	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riveters, pneumatic	139	2.79	-	-	65	3.06	-	-	12	2.52	-	-	39	2.64	8	2.61	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	277	2.35	-	-	55	2.73	30	2.31	36	2.06	65	1.83	42	2.62	16	2.46	-	-	21	2.95
Template makers	521	2.96	-	-	221	3.11	19	2.57	38	2.53	30	2.18	133	3.04	34	2.88	6	2.81	36	3.20
Truckdrivers[3]	1,095	2.36	63	2.46	136	2.96	94	2.19	253	1.71	163	1.78	198	2.89	77	2.48	51	2.64	60	3.29
Light (under 1½ tons)	59	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1.66	7	2.59	-	-	13	2.54	7	3.03
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	214	2.33	8	2.51	19	2.78	-	-	53	1.81	43	1.89	45	2.85	28	2.32	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	474	2.36	45	2.42	38	3.14	35	2.21	131	1.71	58	1.89	110	2.89	25	2.51	20	2.91	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	203	2.23	-	-	37	2.91	28	2.22	44	1.58	45	1.57	28	2.91	6	2.89	-	-	10	3.17
Truckers, power (forklift)	255	2.64	-	-	39	2.71	-	-	25	2.27	14	2.10	125	2.72	-	-	20	2.63	20	2.91
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	53	2.51	-	-	18	2.66	-	-	-	-	6	1.77	16	2.65	10	2.33	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	161	1.72	-	-	54	2.06	-	-	31	1.41	30	1.35	22	1.83	10	1.72	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	8,052	2.62	170	2.61	1,328	2.87	313	2.37	1,173	2.03	1,327	2.40	2,641	2.79	510	2.51	127	2.83	463	3.24
Welders, machine	1,119	2.72	72	2.62	265	2.95	93	2.42	109	2.07	53	2.15	113	2.74	79	2.68	205	2.78	130	3.19

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes workers operating cranes of both size categories as well as those for which data are shown separately.
[3] Includes drivers operating a combination of the types and sizes of trucks shown separately.

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

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Table 4. Occupational Averages: By Community Size

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, United States and regions, October—November 1964)

Occupation	United States				New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast			
	Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Crane operators, electric bridge[2]	1,785	$2.55	214	$2.39	22	$2.49	518	$2.74	84	$2.22	240	$2.11	32	$1.69
Under 20 tons	1,143	2.47	169	2.31	10	2.44	232	2.70	49	1.95	200	2.02	30	1.69
20 tons and over	498	2.73	38	2.67	-	-	224	2.80	-	-	40	2.56	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	344	2.96	57	2.77	-	-	94	3.01	17	2.77	26	2.39	13	2.22
Fitters, structural	3,115	2.80	575	2.83	46	2.63	585	3.06	160	2.62	425	2.34	83	2.22
Flame-cutting-machine operators	1,265	2.66	107	2.50	20	2.68	327	2.86	63	2.41	171	2.16	14	1.91
Friction-sawing-machine operators	219	2.46	19	2.41	7	2.68	36	2.64	10	2.49	29	1.93	-	-
Helpers, general	2,897	2.37	300	1.93	143	2.38	1,065	2.52	78	2.16	149	1.48	105	1.57
Helpers, power-brake	194	2.25	38	2.20	-	-	32	2.56	-	-	25	1.89	-	-
Helpers, power-shear	464	2.16	63	1.91	-	-	83	2.76	25	2.07	110	1.67	-	-
Helpers, punch-press	498	2.30	95	1.86	-	-	140	2.52	22	1.98	59	1.74	39	1.40
Inspectors, class A	283	2.95	-	-	-	-	80	3.27	-	-	49	2.52	11	2.44
Inspectors, class B	108	2.86	40	2.48	-	-	19	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	391	1.96	88	1.71	-	-	66	2.25	29	1.54	71	1.63	28	1.37
Lay-out men, structural steel	2,222	2.89	158	2.59	174	2.92	510	3.27	149	2.66	339	2.27	38	2.11
Machinists, maintenance	323	2.92	67	2.63	7	2.87	118	3.02	7	3.05	26	2.68	-	-
Mechanics, general	1,533	2.80	324	2.54	247	2.59	404	3.29	26	2.07	100	1.68	81	2.27
Painters, rough, brush	289	2.16	-	-	-	-	109	2.44	45	1.36	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	1,088	2.36	211	2.09	52	2.46	144	2.65	60	1.97	167	1.69	91	1.62
Planer operators, edge or rotary	104	2.61	-	-	-	-	25	2.87	8	2.14	9	2.37	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	322	2.66	46	2.50	-	-	40	2.87	13	2.55	28	2.38	-	-
Power-shear operators	914	2.53	192	2.18	17	2.51	153	2.94	44	2.49	105	2.01	64	1.65
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	583	2.70	128	2.61	26	2.69	148	2.92	22	2.18	35	2.31	13	2.09
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	587	2.49	84	2.10	17	2.43	158	2.81	49	2.29	77	2.07	42	1.83
Riveters, pneumatic	118	2.67	-	-	-	-	46	2.84	-	-	10	2.52	-	-
Stock clerks	236	2.39	41	2.16	-	-	47	2.75	24	2.34	26	2.14	10	1.86
Template makers	419	2.96	102	2.96	-	-	156	3.05	13	2.63	32	2.61	6	2.07
Truckdrivers[3]	991	2.40	104	1.95	57	2.46	126	3.01	88	2.18	230	1.71	23	1.69
Medium ($1^1/_2$ to and including 4 tons)	202	2.37	12	1.79	8	2.51	-	-	-	-	46	1.88	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	438	2.37	36	2.19	41	2.41	38	3.14	29	2.21	118	1.69	13	1.86
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	164	2.35	39	1.74	-	-	36	2.91	28	2.21	44	1.58	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	235	2.66	20	2.40	-	-	27	2.71	-	-	21	2.40	-	-
Watchmen	118	1.65	43	1.91	-	-	44	1.95	-	-	21	1.38	10	1.48
Welders, hand	6,864	2.65	1,188	2.41	146	2.60	1,048	2.86	307	2.37	802	2.07	371	1.93
Welders, machine	959	2.72	160	2.71	72	2.62	178	2.89	55	2.50	99	2.08	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4. Occupational Averages: By Community Size—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, United States and regions, October–November 1964)

Occupation	Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Crane operators, electric bridge[2]	139	$2.08	523	$2.65	107	$2.50	41	$2.65	111	$2.97
Under 20 tons	102	1.91	363	2.65	64	2.42	31	2.63	92	2.99
20 tons and over	-	-	101	2.80	43	2.62	10	2.71	18	2.93
Electricians, maintenance	42	2.78	104	3.12	20	2.81	15	2.96	22	3.21
Fitters, structural	233	2.85	816	2.92	210	2.95	125	2.87	250	3.23
Flame-cutting-machine operators	149	2.39	288	2.78	97	2.59	50	2.69	100	3.06
Friction-sawing-machine operators	26	2.02	79	2.61	12	2.46	8	2.61	12	2.94
Helpers, general	-	-	527	2.25	38	1.95	239	2.36	358	2.72
Helpers, power-brake	28	1.69	59	2.42	14	2.30	-	-	21	2.64
Helpers, power-shear	64	1.56	100	2.41	38	2.23	-	-	39	2.64
Helpers, punch-press	61	1.58	98	2.57	40	2.25	-	-	70	2.76
Inspectors, class A	31	2.54	79	3.02	17	2.85	11	2.96	15	3.21
Inspectors, class B	24	2.63	32	2.82	12	2.77	-	-	6	3.61
Janitors	54	1.52	99	2.22	36	2.00	9	2.17	25	2.42
Lay-out men, structural steel	228	2.39	461	3.01	86	2.78	74	2.95	201	3.42
Machinists, maintenance	55	2.69	49	2.99	24	2.87	24	2.96	13	3.21
Mechanics, general	47	2.27	261	2.72	104	2.28	134	2.71	210	3.26
Painters, rough, brush	36	1.57	53	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	131	1.83	328	2.61	65	2.40	61	2.61	80	3.06
Planer operators, edge or rotary	18	2.28	34	2.79	6	2.42	-	-	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	57	2.19	108	2.83	33	2.53	9	2.75	33	3.10
Power-shear operators	140	1.94	294	2.67	61	2.51	30	2.66	70	2.96
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	62	2.11	152	2.70	36	2.61	28	2.74	74	3.10
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	67	1.88	155	2.68	35	2.40	11	2.57	18	2.84
Riveters, pneumatic	-	-	39	2.64	8	2.61	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	52	1.75	40	2.65	-	-	-	-	21	2.95
Template makers	21	2.28	127	3.05	27	2.89	-	-	36	3.20
Truckdrivers[3]	130	1.84	178	2.95	73	2.48	49	2.66	60	3.29
Medium ($1^1/_2$ to and including 4 tons)	43	1.89	45	2.85	25	2.35	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	58	1.89	98	2.96	24	2.49	20	2.91	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	15	1.66	22	3.05	6	2.89	-	-	10	3.17
Truckers, power (forklift)	14	2.10	121	2.74	-	-	20	2.63	20	2.91
Watchmen	25	1.31	14	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	1,089	2.37	2,513	2.81	374	2.51	122	2.84	463	3.24
Welders, machine	37	2.10	107	2.76	76	2.68	205	2.78	130	3.19

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes workers operating cranes of both size categories as well as those for which data are shown separately.
[3] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

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Table 5. Occupational Averages: By Establishment Size

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, October–November 1964)

Occupation	United States[2]				Middle Atlantic				Southeast				Southwest			
	Establishments with—															
	20–99 workers		100 workers or more		20–99 workers		100 workers or more		20–99 workers		100 workers or more		20–99 workers		100 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Crane operators, electric bridge[3]	291	$2.31	1,708	$2.57	66	$2.76	553	$2.74	63	$1.90	209	$2.11	19	$1.48	138	$2.14
Under 20 tons	255	2.28	1,057	2.49	59	2.75	243	2.70	61	1.91	169	2.01	19	1.48	98	1.98
20 tons and over	30	2.52	506	2.74	-	-	244	2.79	-	-	40	2.56	-	-	40	2.54
Electricians, maintenance	26	2.41	375	2.97	-	-	119	3.05	-	-	30	2.39	-	-	48	2.82
Fitters, structural	813	2.63	2,877	2.86	184	2.96	649	3.24	178	2.15	330	2.41	69	2.07	602	2.50
Flame-cutting-machine operators	330	2.48	1,042	2.69	77	2.78	283	2.89	76	1.99	109	2.25	17	2.05	142	2.43
Friction-sawing-machine operators	84	2.30	154	2.54	-	-	34	2.77	17	1.83	15	2.02	10	2.02	18	2.05
Helpers, general	1,335	2.23	1,862	2.40	361	2.48	767	2.56	166	1.54	-	-	126	1.61	-	-
Helpers, power-brake	45	2.01	187	2.30	-	-	43	2.57	11	1.48	16	2.10	-	-	29	1.71
Helpers, power-shear	89	1.92	438	2.17	-	-	89	2.80	10	1.42	118	1.63	15	1.34	59	1.64
Helpers, punch-press	137	1.95	456	2.32	55	2.29	112	2.67	45	1.49	53	1.70	-	-	71	1.57
Inspectors, class A	30	2.62	313	2.99	-	-	123	3.23	15	2.45	45	2.52	-	-	28	2.54
Inspectors, class B	27	2.81	121	2.75	-	-	18	3.05	-	-	11	2.37	-	-	26	2.48
Janitors	114	1.60	365	2.01	7	1.84	83	2.30	43	1.38	56	1.69	14	1.53	54	1.47
Lay-out men, structural steel	1,192	2.86	1,188	2.88	295	3.36	254	3.16	228	2.20	149	2.33	96	2.27	167	2.43
Machinists, maintenance	111	2.64	279	2.97	24	2.73	104	3.11	9	2.26	21	2.79	46	2.42	47	2.76
Mechanics, general	1,446	2.78	411	2.66	425	3.17	87	3.31	148	2.00	-	-	102	2.34	-	-
Painters, rough, brush	75	1.76	231	2.31	-	-	113	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1.64
Painters, rough, spray	444	2.21	855	2.37	60	2.53	111	2.80	108	1.70	150	1.64	47	1.60	141	2.07
Planer operators, edge or rotary	-	-	121	2.65	-	-	43	2.88	-	-	9	2.37	-	-	18	2.28
Power-brake operators, structural steel	82	2.54	286	2.67	-	-	49	2.92	11	2.13	22	2.43	9	1.86	49	2.24
Power-shear operators	328	2.34	778	2.52	32	2.74	151	3.01	47	1.82	122	1.90	33	1.66	120	2.00
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	230	2.57	481	2.73	62	2.85	142	3.00	17	1.80	31	2.50	-	-	67	2.08
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	150	2.17	521	2.52	28	2.60	136	2.87	44	1.80	75	2.10	17	1.77	65	1.95
Riveters, pneumatic	24	2.77	115	2.80	18	2.86	47	3.14	-	-	12	2.52	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	75	2.22	202	2.40	-	-	48	2.83	10	1.89	26	2.12	12	1.42	53	1.92
Template makers	88	2.76	433	3.00	43	2.89	178	3.17	-	-	31	2.67	-	-	30	2.18
Truckdrivers[4]	501	2.29	594	2.41	93	2.88	43	3.12	135	1.63	118	1.80	42	1.53	121	1.87
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	89	2.33	125	2.34	-	-	-	-	11	1.53	42	1.88	16	1.54	27	2.10
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	200	2.27	274	2.42	32	3.11	-	-	63	1.65	68	1.76	18	1.53	40	2.05
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	107	2.15	96	2.33	-	-	25	3.10	44	1.58	-	-	-	-	40	1.58
Truckers, power (forklift)	13	1.97	242	2.68	-	-	39	2.71	-	-	21	2.40	-	-	10	2.20
Watchmen	57	1.55	104	1.81	-	-	40	2.27	16	1.25	15	1.58	-	-	28	1.36
Welders, hand	2,338	2.46	5,714	2.68	435	2.75	893	2.92	558	2.01	615	2.04	190	1.87	1,137	2.49
Welders, machine	288	2.53	831	2.78	-	-	213	2.97	-	-	56	2.16	-	-	49	2.17

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5. Occupational Averages: By Establishment Size—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, October–November 1964)

Occupation	Great Lakes				Middle West				Mountain				Pacific			
	Establishments with—															
	20–99 workers		100 workers or more		20–99 workers		100 workers or more		20–99 workers		100 workers or more		20–99 workers		100 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Crane operators, electric bridge[3]	72	$2.49	465	$2.67	15	$2.01	108	$2.53	7	$2.60	36	$2.64	-	-	106	$2.97
Under 20 tons	60	2.48	315	2.67	15	2.01	61	2.47	-	-	28	2.62	-	-	87	2.98
20 tons and over	-	-	94	2.83	-	-	47	2.62	-	-	8	2.72	-	-	18	2.93
Electricians, maintenance	-	-	103	3.12	-	-	21	2.79	-	-	13	2.98	-	-	22	3.21
Fitters, structural	191	2.83	639	2.94	24	2.63	206	2.97	35	2.73	95	2.92	44	$3.43	206	3.19
Flame-cutting-machine operators	68	2.60	230	2.80	24	2.50	100	2.60	10	2.63	42	2.70	17	3.12	83	3.05
Friction-sawing-machine operators	26	2.50	55	2.65	-	-	8	2.51	-	-	7	2.59	-	-	10	2.92
Helpers, general	343	2.30	208	2.18	40	1.93	-	-	108	2.35	139	2.35	130	2.88	228	2.62
Helpers, power-brake	16	2.25	53	2.42	-	-	14	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2.64
Helpers, power-shear	-	-	86	2.42	-	-	35	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	2.64
Helpers, punch-press	-	-	92	2.58	19	1.87	35	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	2.76
Inspectors, class A	6	2.88	73	3.03	-	-	18	2.84	-	-	10	2.95	-	-	15	3.21
Inspectors, class B	-	-	31	2.82	-	-	13	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	27	1.90	84	2.28	11	1.70	29	2.09	-	-	8	2.15	-	-	25	2.42
Lay-out men, structural steel	210	3.00	263	3.00	34	2.85	59	2.74	31	2.89	49	2.97	71	3.47	130	3.39
Machinists, maintenance	23	2.95	32	3.01	-	-	24	2.89	-	-	21	2.99	-	-	11	3.13
Mechanics, general	237	2.79	62	2.40	109	2.26	-	-	86	2.81	-	-	189	3.29	-	-
Painters, rough, brush	15	2.19	38	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	106	2.47	238	2.66	14	2.20	61	2.48	23	2.59	38	2.62	28	3.11	52	3.03
Planer operators, edge or rotary	-	-	32	2.81	-	-	7	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	36	2.62	88	2.83	-	-	31	2.53	-	-	8	2.74	-	-	27	3.03
Power-shear operators	126	2.51	226	2.71	26	2.10	54	2.51	11	2.67	22	2.63	13	3.08	57	2.94
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	76	2.57	98	2.77	18	2.24	29	2.68	19	2.66	14	2.73	-	-	70	3.10
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	22	2.55	137	2.69	23	2.32	29	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2.84
Riveters, pneumatic	-	-	37	2.63	-	-	8	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	8	2.48	34	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3.05	13	2.88
Template makers	24	2.90	109	3.07	-	-	29	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	3.19
Truckdrivers[4]	79	2.76	119	2.97	25	2.42	52	2.51	16	2.55	35	2.69	16	3.17	44	3.34
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	25	2.86	20	2.84	15	2.31	13	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	31	2.64	79	2.99	-	-	19	2.56	-	-	15	2.94	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	17	2.76	-	-	-	-	6	2.89	-	-	-	-	7	3.28	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	-	-	121	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2.62	-	-	20	2.91
Watchmen	-	-	9	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	570	2.63	2,071	2.83	157	2.52	353	2.50	32	2.75	95	2.86	137	3.32	326	3.21
Welders, machine	-	-	83	2.83	-	-	79	2.68	73	2.75	132	2.79	-	-	127	3.18

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes workers operating cranes of both size categories as well as those for which data are shown separately.
[4] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

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Table 6. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments by labor-management contract coverage, United States and selected regions, October–November 1964)

Occupation	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast			
	Establishments with—											
	Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		Majority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Crane operators, electric bridge[3]	1,679	$2.65	320	$1.91	22	$2.65	616	$2.75	152	$2.35	120	$1.70
Under 20 tons	1,020	2.61	292	1.86	9	2.69	299	2.71	113	2.27	117	1.70
20 tons and over	510	2.75	26	2.36	13	2.62	250	2.79	39	2.57	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	352	2.99	49	2.49	-	-	119	3.05	26	2.48	13	2.05
Fitters, structural	2,892	2.96	798	2.26	45	2.63	805	3.20	284	2.51	224	2.08
Flame-cutting-machine operators	1,148	2.76	224	2.06	21	2.67	352	2.88	112	2.34	73	1.85
Friction-sawing-machine operators	193	2.56	45	2.02	-	-	34	2.77	23	2.07	-	-
Helpers, general	2,702	2.45	495	1.66	135	2.43	1,101	2.55	-	-	234	1.51
Helpers, power-brake	177	2.41	55	1.69	-	-	51	2.54	-	-	13	1.46
Helpers, power-shear	354	2.46	173	1.47	-	-	99	2.77	42	2.16	86	1.35
Helpers, punch-press	399	2.53	194	1.62	-	-	142	2.64	21	2.09	77	1.47
Inspectors, class A	272	3.08	71	2.49	-	-	127	3.21	27	2.74	33	2.31
Inspectors, class B	124	2.87	24	2.20	-	-	21	3.06	-	-	-	-
Janitors	333	2.11	146	1.47	-	-	87	2.29	37	1.92	62	1.34
Lay-out men, structural steel	1,757	3.06	623	2.33	167	2.93	508	3.31	132	2.39	245	2.18
Machinists, maintenance	307	2.97	83	2.52	8	2.85	128	3.04	22	2.77	-	-
Mechanics, general	1,369	2.97	488	2.16	209	2.66	463	3.30	-	-	155	1.87
Painters, rough, brush	215	2.47	91	1.47	-	-	113	2.53	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	875	2.60	424	1.74	47	2.54	155	2.79	70	2.05	188	1.52
Planer operators, edge or rotary	92	2.80	32	2.20	-	-	43	2.88	6	2.56	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	299	2.77	69	2.09	-	-	57	2.87	19	2.50	14	2.10
Power-shear operators	842	2.67	264	1.82	15	2.54	177	2.98	69	2.26	100	1.61
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	616	2.78	95	2.06	20	2.79	201	2.96	40	2.32	8	1.91
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	504	2.62	167	1.90	14	2.55	153	2.86	51	2.21	68	1.82
Riveters, pneumatic	128	2.85	11	2.13	-	-	65	3.06	11	2.56	-	-
Stock clerks	175	2.61	102	1.91	-	-	52	2.80	22	2.15	14	1.92
Template makers	461	3.04	60	2.34	-	-	221	3.11	25	2.76	13	2.07
Truckdrivers[4]	684	2.70	411	1.78	57	2.49	121	3.06	87	1.86	166	1.63
Medium (1 1/2 to and including 4 tons)	133	2.67	81	1.79	8	2.51	19	2.78	12	2.09	41	1.73
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	280	2.74	194	1.80	39	2.45	38	3.14	33	1.96	98	1.62
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	128	2.61	75	1.59	-	-	29	3.10	28	1.66	16	1.43
Truckers, power (forklift)	237	2.68	18	2.16	-	-	39	2.71	21	2.40	-	-
Watchmen	125	1.83	36	1.32	-	-	54	2.06	14	1.59	17	1.26
Welders, hand	6,066	2.79	1,986	2.07	146	2.65	1,220	2.92	470	2.34	703	1.81
Welders, machine	915	2.83	204	2.22	72	2.62	265	2.95	17	2.50	92	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 6. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments by labor-management contract coverage, United States and selected regions, October–November 1964)

Occupation	Southwest				Great Lakes		Middle West				Mountain		Pacific	
	Establishments with—													
	Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		Majority covered	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Crane operators, electric bridge[3]	62	$2.38	95	$1.85	504	$2.66	95	$2.51	28	$2.31	41	$2.64	111	$2.97
Under 20 tons	33	2.14	84	1.81	345	2.66	55	2.48	21	2.11	31	2.61	92	2.99
20 tons and over	-	-	-	-	100	2.81	40	2.56	-	-	10	2.71	18	2.93
Electricians, maintenance	-	-	22	2.54	101	3.12	19	2.74	-	-	13	2.91	22	3.21
Fitters, structural	-	-	358	2.22	775	2.93	183	3.01	47	2.63	119	2.87	250	3.23
Flame-cutting-machine operators	-	-	76	2.04	276	2.79	107	2.62	17	2.34	47	2.67	100	3.06
Friction-sawing-machine operators	11	2.31	17	1.86	78	2.61	9	2.55	-	-	8	2.53	12	2.94
Helpers, general	-	-	140	1.61	526	2.26	-	-	-	-	227	2.35	358	2.72
Helpers, power-brake	-	-	22	1.64	63	2.40	10	2.24	8	1.92	-	-	21	2.64
Helpers, power-shear	22	1.93	52	1.42	100	2.42	31	2.27	20	1.84	-	-	39	2.64
Helpers, punch-press	15	1.74	57	1.53	98	2.57	34	2.25	20	1.96	-	-	70	2.76
Inspectors, class A	-	-	28	2.53	74	3.02	15	2.82	-	-	10	2.93	15	3.21
Inspectors, class B	-	-	14	2.00	46	2.80	12	2.75	-	-	-	-	6	3.61
Janitors	23	1.55	45	1.45	103	2.21	31	1.94	9	2.13	7	2.15	25	2.42
Lay-out men, structural steel	88	2.74	175	2.19	452	3.01	77	2.80	16	2.70	68	2.93	201	3.42
Machinists, maintenance	-	-	55	2.43	52	2.99	22	2.87	6	3.04	-	-	13	3.21
Mechanics, general	-	-	130	2.36	284	2.71	-	-	73	2.20	125	2.72	210	3.26
Painters, rough, brush	-	-	31	1.46	49	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	51	2.26	137	1.84	331	2.61	59	2.46	16	2.28	52	2.60	80	3.06
Planer operators, edge or rotary	-	-	-	-	26	2.79	6	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	27	2.47	31	1.94	117	2.80	24	2.49	11	2.52	7	2.75	33	3.10
Power-shear operators	52	2.19	101	1.79	339	2.65	52	2.51	28	2.12	33	2.64	70	2.96
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	28	2.35	45	1.93	171	2.69	31	2.60	16	2.34	31	2.69	74	3.10
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	47	2.04	35	1.73	149	2.70	33	2.51	19	2.21	11	2.57	18	2.84
Riveters, pneumatic	-	-	-	-	39	2.64	8	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	-	-	60	1.83	33	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2.95
Template makers	10	2.42	20	2.06	120	3.05	29	2.83	-	-	6	2.81	36	3.20
Truckdrivers[4]	36	2.19	127	1.67	181	2.94	51	2.64	26	2.16	47	2.65	60	3.29
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	19	2.14	24	1.69	38	2.95	19	2.52	9	1.91	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	9	2.36	49	1.80	103	2.93	12	2.72	13	2.32	17	2.94	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	-	-	41	1.50	28	2.91	6	2.89	-	-	-	-	10	3.17
Truckers, power (forklift)	10	2.35	-	-	125	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2.91
Watchmen	13	1.34	17	1.36	22	1.83	10	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	596	2.74	731	2.13	2,479	2.80	431	2.55	79	2.26	117	2.83	463	3.24
Welders, machine	15	2.15	38	2.15	111	2.76	75	2.68	-	-	170	2.80	130	3.19

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes workers operating cranes of both size categories as well as those for which data are shown separately.
[4] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

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Table 7. Occupational Earnings: Birmingham[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [2] of workers in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, November 1964)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings [2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																		
			Under $1.60	$1.60 and under $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 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 and over
All production workers [3]	1,626	$2.46	5	6	7	20	23	136	173	147	133	289	126	314	106	37	17	6	64	10	7
Selected occupations																					
Crane operators, electric bridge	90	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28	25	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 20 tons	51	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 tons and over	39	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	8	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	14	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fitters, structural	155	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	64	6	39	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Flame-cutting-machine operators	47	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	33	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friction-sawing-machine operators	7	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, power-shear	39	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	10	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, punch-press	18	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A	12	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Janitors	20	2.00	1	1	6	-	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lay-out men, structural steel	33	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	13	1	-	-	-	5	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	15	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	6	-
Painters, rough, spray	13	2.35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators	38	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	-	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	16	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	19	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	7	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Template makers	16	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	4	3	-
Truckdrivers [4]	23	2.19	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	9	2.16	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	19	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	167	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	35	95	1	18	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Jefferson County.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Virtually all of the workers were paid on a time basis.
[3] All production workers were men.
[4] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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Table 8. Occupational Earnings: Chicago[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [2] of workers in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, November 1964)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings [2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
			$1.60 and under $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 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.70	$3.70 and over
All production workers [3]	1,385	$2.73	[4]6	8	8	12	16	10	61	77	93	200	100	221	149	169	89	63	28	19	30	7	6	13
Selected occupations																								
Crane operators, electric bridge [5]	54	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	37	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Under 20 tons	37	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	23	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	15	3.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	1	-	4	-	-	-
Fitters, structural	50	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	10	6	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	1
Flame-cutting-machine operators	25	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Helpers, general	70	2.42	-	-	-	6	5	5	1	9	9	18	11	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	20	2.06	-	3	4	1	3	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lay-out men, structural steel	44	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	14	6	6	5	2	1	-	-
Mechanics, general	62	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	9	17	11	4	7	1	1	-	-	1	-
Painters, rough, spray	32	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planer operators, edge or rotary	6	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators	39	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	7	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	13	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	15	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	7	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Template makers	20	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	4	3	1	-	-	1	2
Truckdrivers [6]	29	3.15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	11	-	3	2	7	2	-	-
Medium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to and including 4 tons)	8	2.99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	18	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	3	2	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	10	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	183	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	13	28	38	72	13	1	3	-	-	1	-	1

[1] The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately seven-eighths of the workers were paid on a time basis.
[3] All production workers were men.
[4] Includes 1 worker at $1.20 to $1.30; and 4 at $1.50 to $1.60.
[5] Includes all operators regardless of size of crane operated.
[6] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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Table 9. Occupational Earnings: Cleveland[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of workers in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, October 1964)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—														
			Under $2.10	$2.10 and under $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 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 and over
All production workers[3]	839	$2.59	75	5	1	94	73	128	180	65	112	40	25	6	18	8	9
Selected occupations																	
Crane operators, electric bridge[4]	52	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	42	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 20 tons	45	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	42	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, structural	67	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48	15	2	-	-	-	-
Flame-cutting-machine operators	23	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friction-sawing-machine operators	13	2.58	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lay-out men, structural steel	40	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	9	3	2	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	21	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-brake operators, structural steel	11	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators	43	2.61	-	-	-	-	11	-	21	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	19	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Template makers	8	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[5]	31	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	16	6	1
Medium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to and including 4 tons)	14	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-
Welders, hand	120	2.65	-	-	-	-	1	-	93	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cuyahoga and Lake Counties.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. All workers were paid on a time basis.
[3] All production workers were men.
[4] Includes all operators regardless of size of crane operated.
[5] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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Table 10. Occupational Earnings: Detroit[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [2] of workers in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, October 1964)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
			$2.10 and under $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 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.70	$3.70 - $3.80	$3.80 - $3.90
All production workers[3]	2,612	$2.84	25	46	48	303	94	361	170	450	164	503	172	213	24	23	5	5	2	4
Selected occupations[4]																				
Crane operators, electric bridge	75	2.76	-	-	-	3	-	20	15	33	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 20 tons	40	2.73	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 tons and over	35	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	37	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	2	-	-	2	-	-
Fitters, structural	116	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	10	61	25	12	-	-	-	-	-
Friction-sawing-machine operators	12	2.78	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lay-out men, structural steel	78	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	43	22	-	2	3	2	2	2
Machinists, maintenance	9	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, general	17	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	81	2.77	1	-	-	-	4	18	-	50	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators	34	2.76	2	-	-	2	1	5	-	20	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	10	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Riveters, pneumatic	13	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Template makers	16	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	2	-	-	-
Truckdrivers	32	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	732	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	195	49	384	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine	39	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. All workers were paid on a time basis.
[3] Virtually all production workers were men.
[4] Data for selected occupations are limited to men.

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Table 11. Occupational Earnings: Houston[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [2] of workers in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, October 1964)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings [2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—															
			$1.20 and under $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 and over
All production workers [3]	1,011	$1.87	20	55	52	116	193	41	101	64	96	78	74	55	16	29	3	18
Selected occupations																		
Crane operators, electric bridge [4]	33	1.86	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 20 tons	24	1.81	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, structural	56	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	1	26	5	6	-	-
Flame-cutting-machine operators	18	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, power-shear	23	1.66	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors	7	1.38	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lay-out men, structural steel	27	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	13	2	-	3	[5]3
Painters, rough, spray	19	1.59	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators	27	1.90	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class B	11	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	7	1.57	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers [6]	15	1.78	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light (under 1½ tons)	7	1.65	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	134	2.08	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	10	61	4	-	9	-	-

[1] The Houston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Harris County.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. All workers were paid on a time basis.
[3] All production workers were men.
[4] Includes all operators regardless of size of crane operated.
[5] Workers were at $2.70 to $2.80.
[6] Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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Table 12. Occupational Earnings: Los Angeles—Long Beach[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of workers in selected occupations in fabricated structural steel establishments, November 1964)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																		
			Under $2.20	$2.20 and under $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 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.70	$3.70 - $3.80	$3.80 - $3.90	$3.90 and over
All production workers[3]	1,366	$3.09	3	10	64	46	41	66	112	107	89	166	157	42	59	240	60	22	20	18	44
Selected occupations[4]																					
Crane operators, electric bridge	41	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Under 20 tons	35	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
20 tons and over	6	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	9	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters, structural	133	3.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	59	8	-	-	51	7	2	2	-	-
Flame-cutting-machine operators	42	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, general	196	2.65	-	-	23	38	8	40	28	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lay-out men, structural steel	68	3.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	1	-	3	42	5	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	11	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, rough, spray	41	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Power-shear operators	37	3.02	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	8	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, structural steel, class A	22	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Template makers	11	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	12	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	217	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	35	12	27	-	35	93	5	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine	37	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	1	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-

[1] The Los Angeles–Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Virtually all of the workers were paid on a time basis.
[3] Virtually all production workers were men.
[4] Data for selected occupations are limited to men.

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Table 13. Method of Wage Payment

(Percent of production workers in fabricated structural steel establishments by method of wage payment, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Method of wage payment[1]	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	92	100	79	93	99	100	91	91	100	91	98	86	100	100	100	97
Formal plans	75	86	73	45	71	59	86	84	96	89	94	78	100	99	46	95
Single rate	50	39	64	35	50	16	54	24	96	80	87	29	-	98	46	86
Range of rates	26	47	9	10	21	43	32	60	-	8	7	49	100	(2)	-	9
Individual rates	16	14	5	48	28	41	5	7	4	2	4	8	-	1	54	1
Incentive workers	8	-	21	7	1	-	9	9	-	9	2	14	-	-	-	2
Individual piecework	1	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	-
Group piecework	1	-	2	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Individual bonus	3	-	8	-	1	-	4	(2)	-	(2)	-	4	-	-	-	(2)
Group bonus	3	-	8	5	(2)	-	4	9	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	2

[1] For definition of method of wage payment, see appendix A.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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Table 14. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments by scheduled weekly hours,[1] United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Weekly hours	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40 hours	81	88	95	72	70	58	86	66	100	98	100	91	100	82	65	95
Over 40 and under 45 hours	2	-	-	6	-	1	3	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 hours	5	-	3	15	4	15	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Over 45 and under 50 hours	3	11	1	6	1	2	4	12	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	5
50 hours	5	-	-	-	20	5	2	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
Over 50 and under 55 hours	3	-	1	-	2	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 hours	([2])	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Over 55 hours	2	-	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	[3]16	[3]8	-
	Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 37½ hours	([2])	7	1	-	-	-	([2])	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
37½ hours	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
38 hours	([2])	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	92	88	87	100	93	84	97	81	97	100	100	92	100	98	85	100
Over 40 and under 44 hours	1	-	1	-	1	7	([2])	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
44 hours	2	-	-	-	2	8	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Over 44 hours	1	-	1	-	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Data relate to the predominant work schedule for full-time day-shift workers in each establishment.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.
[3] All at 56 hours.

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

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Table 15. Shift Differential Provisions

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions,[1] in fabricated structural steel establishments, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Shift differential	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
Second shift																
Workers in establishments having second-shift provisions	80.2	25.2	86.2	68.9	64.7	68.5	93.5	90.3	69.7	100.0	99.0	92.8	100.0	100.0	86.3	100.0
With shift differential	77.6	25.2	86.2	68.9	54.7	60.8	93.5	90.3	69.7	100.0	99.0	92.8	100.0	100.0	86.3	100.0
Uniform cents per hour	62.2	13.3	61.5	63.1	54.7	57.9	90.7	73.7	12.4	23.8	99.0	76.9	100.0	100.0	86.3	20.1
3 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	.2	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-
5 cents	9.7	-	-	11.7	17.7	17.0	12.0	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	15.7	-
6 cents	2.4	-	-	15.6	7.5	-	-	3.5	7.3	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	-
7 cents	6.5	-	-	-	8.8	21.3	6.2	7.5	-	-	43.8	-	77.7	-	-	-
7½ cents	1.0	-	.8	-	2.6	-	-	6.8	-	-	12.9	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents	22.9	-	50.3	14.6	6.7	-	37.8	6.6	2.4	12.6	24.3	33.5	-	72.8	-	11.1
9 cents	.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	2.9	-	-
10 cents	14.7	8.4	.7	18.8	11.5	17.3	26.3	33.5	-	6.8	-	22.0	-	-	61.7	-
14 cents	.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	21.4	-	-	-	-
15 cents	1.0	5.0	-	2.3	-	1.2	1.6	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	9.1
17 cents	.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 cents	2.1	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	4.8	5.6	14.3	5.8	-	2.9	1.1	6.8	1.8	2.0	-	10.4	-	-	-	-
4 percent	.4	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 percent	1.2	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 percent	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7½ percent	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	2.6	-	8.6	5.8	-	-	1.1	-	1.8	2.0	-	10.4	-	-	-	-
12½ percent	.2	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	2.8	6.3	10.4	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform cents per hour	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.7	55.5	44.2	-	5.5	-	-	-	79.9
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform percentage	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
With no shift differential	2.6	-	-	-	10.0	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third or other late shift																
Workers in establishments having third- or other late-shift provisions	59.1	-	70.8	63.1	30.6	34.7	77.2	59.0	54.6	96.9	86.0	58.6	100.0	90.1	48.0	90.9
With shift differential	58.5	-	70.8	63.1	26.3	34.7	77.2	59.0	54.6	96.9	86.0	58.6	100.0	90.1	48.0	90.9
Uniform cents per hour	46.0	-	55.0	57.3	22.5	34.7	75.3	44.8	9.7	20.7	67.0	51.0	100.0	90.1	48.0	11.1
5 cents	1.7	-	-	8.2	.7	5.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 cents	.5	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	-
7 cents	.7	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	24.7	-	-	-	-	-
7½ cents	.4	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8½ cents	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 cents	.8	-	-	2.5	-	1.1	-	3.5	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-
10 cents	7.4	-	-	31.9	1.9	7.3	10.6	27.9	-	-	-	-	77.7	17.3	39.1	-
11 cents	3.6	-	-	-	-	18.6	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	-
12 cents	23.6	-	49.7	14.6	4.9	-	42.4	6.6	2.4	12.6	24.3	29.6	22.3	56.8	-	11.1
14 cents	.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 cents	4.5	-	.8	-	6.4	-	12.1	-	-	6.8	-	21.4	-	-	-	-
25 cents	1.6	-	4.6	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	1.6	-	5.7	5.8	-	-	.2	-	1.8	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
5 percent	1.2	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	.3	-	-	5.8	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
12½ percent	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	3.4	-	9.5	-	3.8	-	-	10.5	-	1.1	19.1	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform cents per hour	5.3	-	.6	-	-	-	1.7	3.7	43.1	44.2	-	5.5	-	-	-	79.9
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform percentage	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
With no shift differential	.6	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Refers to policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.

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

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Table 16. Shift Differential Practices

(Percent of production workers employed on late shifts in fabricated structural steel establishments, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Shift differential	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles--Long Beach
Second shift																
Workers employed on second shift	16.5	2.7	19.8	11.6	16.5	12.5	22.3	13.0	8.7	11.8	32.6	15.4	17.3	28.7	6.5	9.2
Receiving shift differential	15.7	2.7	19.8	11.6	12.5	10.8	22.3	13.0	8.7	11.8	32.6	15.4	17.3	28.7	6.5	9.2
Uniform cents per hour	13.4	.5	14.6	11.6	12.5	10.3	22.2	11.2	1.4	3.0	32.6	14.6	17.3	28.7	6.5	-
3 cents	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	(1)	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
5 cents	1.6	-	-	2.6	3.3	1.1	2.6	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	3.5	-
6 cents	.2	-	-	2.6	.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-
7 cents	1.8	-	-	-	3.3	7.0	.5	1.4	-	-	16.3	-	8.6	-	-	-
7½ cents	.1	-	-	-	.5	-	-	.8	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents	6.4	-	14.6	4.6	2.1	-	10.3	1.5	.8	2.0	10.3	5.2	-	23.0	-	-
9 cents	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	.8	-	-
10 cents	2.4	.5	-	1.8	2.6	1.4	5.4	4.2	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
14 cents	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-
15 cents	.3	-	-	-	-	.6	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 cents	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	1.2	.6	4.9	-	-	.5	.1	.7	-	.1	-	.8	-	-	-	-
4 percent	.1	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 percent	.3	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 percent	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7½ percent	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	.7	-	3.3	-	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	-	.8	-	-	-	-
12½ percent	(1)	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.2	1.6	.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform cents per hour	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform percentage	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	.8	-	-	-	4.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third or other late shift																
Workers employed on third or other late shift	1.7	-	5.1	-	1.2	1.0	.9	.2	-	1.2	1.9	.5	1.8	-	-	-
Receiving shift differential	1.6	-	5.1	-	.5	1.0	.9	.2	-	1.2	1.9	.5	1.8	-	-	-
Uniform cents per hour	1.4	-	4.4	-	.5	1.0	.9	.2	-	.5	1.9	.5	1.8	-	-	-
6 cents	(1)	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
7 cents	(1)	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-
7½ cents	(1)	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 cents	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 cents	1.1	-	4.4	-	-	-	.6	-	-	.5	-	-	1.8	-	-	-
15 cents	(1)	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-
25 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 percent	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours plus uniform percentage	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	.1	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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Table 17. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States, Regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Number of paid holidays	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	97	100	100	94	97	84	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100
Under 5 days	3	-	1	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
5 days	6	-	-	-	23	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-
5 days plus 1 half day	([1])	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 days	14	4	-	42	24	27	11	15	6	4	-	1	-	1	68	9
6 days plus 1 half day	([1])	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 days plus 2 half days	8	-	4	-	-	3	24	-	33	-	-	5	100	79	-	-
7 days	45	-	59	42	34	33	41	62	39	67	91	30	-	-	16	79
7 days plus 1 half day	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days plus 2 half days	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
8 days	9	-	11	7	2	-	12	11	22	18	8	2	-	19	-	12
8 days plus 2 half days	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	6	86	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	61	-	-	-	-
9 days plus 1 or 2 half days	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	([1])	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days plus 2 half days	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	3	-	-	6	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	99	100	100	100	98	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 days	([1])	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	([1])	-	-	-	9	-
5 days	6	-	-	-	22	20	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	5
5 days plus 1 half day	([1])	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 days	24	6	8	39	31	41	35	26	8	4	-	6	16	([1])	70	10
6 days plus 1 half day	1	-	-	14	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
6 days plus 2 half days	7	-	5	-	-	5	16	6	24	-	-	5	59	78	-	-
7 days	41	3	59	36	38	29	25	58	37	56	100	52	-	-	15	85
7 days plus 1 half day	2	-	([1])	-	3	-	([1])	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days plus 2 half days	3	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	([1])	-	2	-	2	-	-
8 days	8	6	2	11	-	-	14	6	31	21	-	1	-	20	-	-
8 days plus 1 half day	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	4	76	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	34	-	-	-	-
9 days plus 1 or 2 half days	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	([1])	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days plus 2 half days	([1])	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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Table 18. Paid Vacations

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Vacation policy[1]	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment																
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	98	100	100	100	100	86	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100
Length-of-time payment	92	92	100	100	100	63	94	90	100	93	100	100	100	84	98	100
Percentage payment	6	8	-	-	-	23	6	10	-	7	-	-	-	16	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Amount of vacation pay[2]																
After 1 year of service																
1 week	88	54	96	87	92	56	98	94	99	97	100	100	100	100	90	91
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5	-	-	8	2	23	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	4	46	4	-	6	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
After 3 years of service																
1 week	22	-	20	12	45	35	5	27	-	28	52	2	-	-	46	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	17	-	16	14	14	9	41	5	21	-	-	-	-	91	21	-
2 weeks	54	100	62	69	41	23	54	68	73	72	48	98	100	9	31	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service																
1 week	3	-	-	5	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	-	-	6	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	86	100	98	82	85	58	86	98	92	99	100	100	100	81	98	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	7	-	-	-	-	23	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
3 weeks	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 10 years of service																
1 week	2	-	-	1	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	49	73	30	77	85	54	28	76	49	40	66	40	-	19	98	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	14	22	9	5	-	26	25	10	-	-	-	-	100	60	-	-
3 weeks	32	5	58	15	7	1	47	13	51	60	34	60	-	22	-	100
4 weeks	(3)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 weeks	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 12 years of service																
1 week	2	-	-	1	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	40	73	29	64	66	54	19	67	37	8	53	40	-	17	98	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	13	22	10	5	-	26	20	10	5	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
3 weeks	42	5	58	28	26	1	61	22	58	92	47	60	100	22	-	100
4 weeks	(3)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 weeks	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 18. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Vacation policy [1]	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers—Continued															
Amount of vacation pay [2]—Continued																
After 15 years of service																
1 week	2	-	-	1	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	18	46	5	50	44	29	8	10	7	-	1	5	-	2	35	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
3 weeks	68	54	91	47	48	29	72	89	93	100	99	95	100	79	63	100
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	8	-	2	-	-	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
4 weeks	([3])	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 weeks	([3])	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service																
1 week	2	-	-	1	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	17	17	5	44	44	29	8	10	7	-	1	5	-	2	35	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
3 weeks	42	83	28	37	41	29	31	87	91	80	65	66	-	22	63	69
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	5	-	5	-	-	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	30	-	60	17	7	-	57	2	2	20	34	30	100	73	-	31
Over 4 weeks	([3])	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment																
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage payment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	([3])	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount of vacation pay [2]																
After 1 year of service																
1 week	41	18	18	53	66	33	41	60	76	40	30	27	5	96	21	38
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	59	82	82	47	34	65	59	37	24	60	70	73	95	4	70	62
After 3 years of service																
1 week	8	1	2	2	31	17	1	7	-	1	8	4	-	-	9	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	-	2	-	11	5	5	4	-	-	22	-	-	12	15	-
2 weeks	88	99	96	98	58	78	93	88	100	99	71	96	100	88	76	100

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 18. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Vacation policy[1]	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Office workers—Continued															
Amount of vacation pay[2]—Continued																
After 5 years of service																
1 week	1	1	-	1	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	2	-	(3)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	97	99	99	96	95	95	97	98	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	84
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	-	(3)	3	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	16
After 10 years of service																
1 week	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	59	81	38	73	81	79	51	77	47	64	33	55	57	34	92	26
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	5	6	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
3 weeks	37	13	55	23	18	16	47	18	53	36	67	45	36	66	8	74
4 weeks	(3)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 15 years of service																
1 week	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	32	65	29	40	47	53	22	16	12	27	(3)	22	12	6	30	26
3 weeks	66	33	71	56	52	42	76	83	88	69	100	78	88	94	70	58
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	(3)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	16
After 20 years of service																
1 week	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	30	59	24	26	47	53	22	16	12	27	(3)	22	12	6	30	26
3 weeks	47	40	26	58	41	28	61	69	88	61	57	38	88	94	70	52
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	(3)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	21	-	49	15	11	14	15	14	-	7	42	41	-	-	-	7
Over 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	16
After 25 years of service																
1 week	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	30	59	24	26	47	53	22	16	12	27	(3)	22	12	6	30	26
3 weeks	37	40	14	58	41	27	37	69	88	45	57	38	36	30	61	52
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-
4 weeks	29	-	62	15	11	15	30	14	-	23	42	41	52	-	8	7
Over 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	16

[1] Includes basic plans only. Plans such as vacation-savings and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service are excluded.

[2] Vacation payments such as percent of annual earnings were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years may include changes in provisions between 5 and 10 years.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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Table 19. Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Type of plan[1]	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:																
Life insurance	93	93	97	97	85	84	98	94	97	99	99	100	100	100	48	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	65	88	51	78	49	57	78	50	97	87	75	80	100	100	27	89
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[2]	77	82	85	89	49	61	97	88	65	66	89	99	100	100	25	45
Sickness and accident insurance	75	82	85	89	48	61	97	88	45	53	89	99	100	100	25	31
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	3	-	7	-	1	(3)	(3)	-	20	5	-	-	-	1	-	14
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitalization insurance	95	96	99	99	88	90	97	94	97	100	99	100	100	100	86	100
Surgical insurance	95	96	98	93	88	90	97	94	97	100	99	100	100	100	86	100
Medical insurance	68	96	50	65	70	64	68	87	97	87	57	73	100	43	27	89
Catastrophe insurance	26	19	24	29	22	41	12	27	85	20	-	22	-	3	27	-
Retirement:																
Pension	63	51	83	43	41	58	75	30	22	92	99	92	100	60	47	86
Lump-sum payments	6	-	4	-	4	7	9	6	-	9	-	31	-	-	-	20
No plans	3	4	1	-	6	9	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	14	-
	Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:																
Life insurance	92	85	92	98	87	83	98	91	96	99	99	98	87	100	38	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	61	81	35	81	49	52	77	48	96	94	63	68	37	100	23	93
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[2]	75	81	75	93	59	63	84	73	78	77	94	85	44	100	23	44
Sickness and accident insurance	64	79	64	93	55	57	78	60	38	41	91	85	44	100	8	23
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	41	6	64	11	23	20	43	41	40	50	65	41	-	68	15	44
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	(3)	22	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitalization insurance	96	96	99	99	89	92	98	92	100	100	97	99	92	100	84	100
Surgical insurance	96	96	98	96	89	92	98	92	100	100	97	99	91	100	84	100
Medical insurance	85	96	89	78	78	54	93	79	100	100	75	94	85	100	23	100
Catastrophe insurance	45	46	37	49	39	53	45	54	88	42	45	43	25	2	23	-
Retirement:																
Pension	62	34	72	52	47	58	75	53	38	59	99	70	45	64	55	44
Lump-sum payments	4	-	1	7	6	5	7	12	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
No plans	2	-	1	-	7	7	(3)	(3)	-	-	(3)	1	-	-	16	-

[1] Includes only those plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security; however, plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is legally required or the employees receive benefits in excess of the legal requirements.

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

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 20. Nonproduction Bonuses

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments with specified types of nonproduction bonuses, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Type of bonus	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses	19	39	10	14	19	35	17	15	11	13	-	6	22	-	38	15
Christmas or yearend	12	39	6	14	11	31	6	6	-	8	-	6	-	-	38	2
Profit sharing	6	-	4	-	8	4	7	10	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Workers in establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	81	61	90	86	81	65	83	85	89	87	100	94	78	100	62	85
	Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses	24	38	17	22	31	32	18	15	9	56	22	6	74	-	47	39
Christmas or yearend	15	32	9	22	16	27	7	8	-	40	-	6	37	-	47	1
Profit sharing	7	6	7	-	15	4	4	7	9	16	22	-	36	-	-	38
Other	2	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	76	62	83	78	69	68	82	85	91	44	78	94	26	100	53	61

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

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Table 21. Other Selected Benefits

(Percent of production and office workers in fabricated structural steel establishments providing cost-of-living pay adjustments, funeral leave pay, jury duty pay, severance pay, and supplemental unemployment benefits, United States, regions, and selected areas, October–November 1964)

Item	United States	Regions									Areas					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	Birmingham	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles–Long Beach
	Production workers															
Workers in establishments with provisions for:																
Cost-of-living pay adjustments [1]	9	-	29	-	-	-	10	-	2	13	-	20	-	-	-	11
CPI	8	-	29	-	-	-	7	-	2	13	-	20	-	-	-	11
Funeral leave pay	25	42	32	21	8	10	43	28	10	8	-	33	22	79	9	20
Jury duty pay	50	4	65	30	51	58	46	40	36	51	99	82	22	6	84	20
Severance pay [2]	16	-	43	15	5	-	14	-	25	20	24	30	-	-	-	31
Supplemental unemployment benefits	21	-	50	15	5	-	32	-	-	20	24	30	-	76	-	31
	Office workers															
Workers in establishments with provisions for:																
Cost-of-living pay adjustments [1]	6	-	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	30	-	-	-	7
CPI	6	-	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	30	-	-	-	7
Funeral leave pay	38	15	65	30	22	33	33	40	8	38	37	75	25	-	8	44
Jury duty pay	49	1	67	26	49	59	40	39	38	50	99	80	81	-	84	28
Severance pay [2]	19	-	49	11	10	14	9	-	17	11	37	30	-	-	-	23
Supplemental unemployment benefits	9	-	16	-	-	-	19	-	-	6	-	30	-	-	-	7

[1] Unless periodic adjustments were currently provided for, establishments were considered as not having this provision, even though adjustments accrued earlier—but not incorporated in basic wage rates—continued to be paid as a supplement to such rates.

[2] Pay to employees permanently separated from the company through no fault of their own.

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Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey included establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fabricated iron and steel or other metal for structural purposes, for bridges, buildings, and sections for ships, boats, and barges (industry 3441 as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual and 1963 Supplement, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget). Separate auxiliary units such as central offices were excluded.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists.

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

Estimated Number of Establishments and Workers Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied, Fabricated Structural Steel Industry, October–November 1964

Region [1] and area [2]	Number of establishments [3]		Workers in establishments			
	Within scope of survey	Studied	Within scope of survey			Studied
			Total [4]	Production workers	Office workers	Total
United States	690	331	78,374	55,429	6,852	54,017
New England	36	19	2,404	1,530	216	1,575
Middle Atlantic	136	50	17,166	11,794	1,667	11,653
Border States	42	16	4,077	2,805	296	2,141
Southeast [5]	122	42	10,928	8,099	903	5,685
Birmingham	7	7	2,057	1,626	238	2,057
Southwest [5]	87	44	11,233	8,526	737	8,613
Houston	14	7	1,514	1,011	96	1,201
Great Lakes [5]	134	70	18,237	13,248	1,708	12,719
Chicago	21	19	1,880	1,385	157	1,764
Cleveland	8	8	1,164	839	102	1,164
Detroit	10	9	3,329	2,612	251	3,208
Middle West	47	32	4,835	3,666	515	4,031
Mountain	30	20	2,605	1,810	261	2,086
Pacific [5]	56	38	6,889	3,951	549	5,514
Los Angeles–Long Beach	20	17	2,529	1,366	149	2,427

[1] The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Southwest—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the survey.

[2] For definition of areas, see footnote 1, tables 7 through 12.

[3] Includes only establishments with 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

[4] Includes executive, professional, and other workers excluded from the production and office worker categories shown separately.

[5] Includes data for areas in addition to those shown separately.

Method of Study

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

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Establishment Definition

An establishment, for purposes of this study, is defined as a single physical location where industrial operations are performed. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the company, which may consist of one or more establishments.

Employment

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

Production Workers

The term "production workers," as used in this bulletin, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who were utilized as a separate work force on the firm's own properties, were excluded. Workers of the covered establishments who were employed at a construction site away from the shop were also excluded from the production-worker data but were included in the total-worker employment data shown in the tabulation on page 33.

Office Workers

The term "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes all nonsupervisory office workers and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical employees.

Occupations Selected for Study

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these descriptions.) The occupations were chosen for their numerical importance, their usefulness in collective bargaining, or their representativeness of the entire job scale in the industry. Working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the data for selected occupations but were included in the data for all production workers.

Wage Data

The wage information relates to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems, and cost-of-living bonuses were included as a part of the workers' regular pay; cost-of-living bonuses in situations where periodic adjustments were not currently provided for were also included, even though they were not incorporated in basic wage rates. Nonproduction bonus payments such as Christmas or yearend bonuses were excluded.

Average hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or other group of workers, such as men, women, or production workers, were calculated by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate, totaling, and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing their straight-time salary by normal rather than actual hours.

Size of Community

Tabulations by size of community pertain to metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan area," as used in this bulletin, refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

Except in New England, a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Contiguous counties to the one containing such a city are included in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, where the city and town are administratively more important than the county, they are the units used in defining Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

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Labor-Management Agreements

Separate wage data are presented, where possible, for establishments with (1) a majority of the production workers covered by labor-management contracts, and (2) none or a minority of the production workers covered by labor-management contracts.

Method of Wage Payment

Tabulations by method of wage payment relate to the number of workers paid under the various time and incentive wage systems. Formal rate structures for time-rated workers provide single rates or a range of rates for individual job categories. In the absence of a formal rate structure, pay rates are determined primarily with reference to the qualifications of the individual worker. A single rate structure is one in which the same rate is paid to all experienced workers in the same job classification. Learners, apprentices, or probationary workers may be paid according to rate schedules which start below the single rate and permit the workers to achieve the full job rate over a period of time. Individual experienced workers may occasionally be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are regarded as exceptions. Range of rate plans are those in which the minimum and/or maximum rates paid experienced workers for the same job are specified. Specific rates of individual workers within the range may be determined by merit, length of service, or a combination of various concepts of merit and length of service. Incentive workers are classified under piecework or bonus plans. Piecework is work for which a predetermined rate is paid for each unit of output. Production bonuses are based on production in excess of a quota or for completion of a job in less than standard time.

Scheduled Weekly Hours

Data on weekly hours refer to the predominant work schedule for full-time production workers (or office workers) employed on the day shift.

Shift Provisions and Practices

Shift provisions relate to the policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having formal provisions covering late shift work. Practices relate to workers employed on late shifts at the time of the survey.

Supplementary Wage Provisions

Supplementary benefits were treated statistically on the basis that if formal provisions were applicable to half or more of the production workers (or office workers) in an establishment, the benefits were considered applicable to all such workers. Similarly, if fewer than half of the workers were covered, the benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

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

Paid Vacations. The summaries of vacation plans are limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or supervisor. Plans such as vacation-savings and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service are also excluded. Payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered the equivalent of 1 week's pay. The periods of service for which data are presented were selected as representative of the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years of service may include changes which occurred between 5 and 10 years.

Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans. Data are presented for health, insurance, pension, and lump-sum retirement payment plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding only programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and social security. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from his current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose.

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Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance. Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes at least a part of the cost. However, in New York and New Jersey, where temporary disability insurance laws require employer contributions,[8] 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 plans which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness; informal arrangements have been omitted. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period.

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

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

Tabulations of retirement pensions are limited to plans which provide, upon retirement, regular payments for the remainder of the worker's life. Data are presented separately for lump-sum retirement pay (one payment or for several over a specified period of time) made to employees on retirement. Establishments providing both lump-sum payments and pensions to employees on retirement were considered as having both retirement pension and lump-sum retirement pay. Establishments having optional plans providing employees a choice of either lump-sum retirement payments or pensions were considered as having only retirement pension benefits.

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustments. Provisions for cost-of-living adjustments relate to formal plans whereby wage rates are changed periodically in keeping with changes in the Consumer Price Index or on some other basis. Unless periodic adjustments were currently provided for, establishments were considered as not having provisions for cost-of-living adjustments, even though adjustments accrued earlier—but not incorporated in basic wage rates—continued to be paid as a supplement to such rates.

Paid Funeral and Jury Duty Leave. Data for paid funeral and jury duty leave are limited to formal plans which provide at least partial payment for time lost as a result of attending funerals of specified family members or serving as a juror.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits. Data relate to formal plans designed to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment systems.

Severance Pay. Data relate to formal plans providing for payments to employees permanently separated from the company through no fault of their own.

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[8] The temporary disability insurance laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

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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 classification permits the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field economists are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

BUCKER-UP, HYDRAULIC

Assists hydraulic riveter by guiding steel section or part attached to a crane chain, to riveting machine; steadies section while it is being riveted. May insert proper dies into bucker of riveting machine.

BUCKER-UP, PNEUMATIC

(Holder-on; rivet bucker)

Assists pneumatic riveter in driving rivets to fasten together steel plates or structural steel posts by pressing a heavy steel bar (dolly) against head of rivet while the riveter upsets rivet and clinches it from opposite side by hammering the shank down. May remove bolts temporarily holding steel members together as riveting progresses. May insert rivets in position.

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

CRANE OPERATOR, ELECTRIC BRIDGE

(Overhead-crane operator; traveling-crane operator)

Lifts and moves heavy objects with an electrically powered hoist mounted upon a metal bridge, which runs along overhead rails. Work involves closing switch to turn on electricity; moving electrical controller levers and brake pedal to run the crane bridge along overhead rails, to run the hoisting trolley back and forth across the bridge, and to raise and lower the load line and anything attached to it. (Motions of crane are usually carried out in response to signals from other workers, on the ground.)

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CRANE OPERATOR, ELECTRIC BRIDGE—Continued

For wage study purposes, crane operators are classified by size of crane, as follows:

Crane operator (combination of sizes listed separately)
Crane operator, electric bridge (under 20 tons)
Crane operator, electric bridge (20 tons and over)

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 electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

FITTER, STRUCTURAL

Assembles and/or fits up in a shop, structural steel shapes used in the fabrication of buildings, towers, bridges and other structures. Work includes assembling of processed structural steel members in preparation for riveting or welding operations; joining parts together to see that they are properly processed for assembly by other workers at the construction site; and using handtools and measuring devices.

FLAME-CUTTING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Acetylene-burning-machine operator; machine burner operator)

Cuts steel plate into various designs and shapes, using hand guided or automatic flame-cutting machines. Work involves most of the following: Laying of template or blueprint of layout on table top adjacent to machine, or making layout of design; positioning work for operations; adjusting burner tip of cutting torch, regulating flame and speed of machine according to thickness of metal; and positioning guide wheels of machine against a template, or tracing course of cutting torch with a pantograph in producing desired cuts.

FRICTION-SAWING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Cut-off-machine operator; friction-saw operator)

Cuts metal stock to specified length, meter, or bevel with a rapidly rotating metal disk that heats the metal part to burning temperature by friction or with an abrasive wheel. Work involves: Measuring work and marking line of cut with chalk or scriber; adjusting position of work on table and holding or clamping it in place; and pressing pedal or moving lever to force work against rotating disk or wheel.

HELPER, GENERAL

Helps the general mechanic by regularly performing a combination of duties of lesser skill, mainly moving steel forms by hand or crane. May also perform simple welding, painting, cleaning, and other duties as directed by the general mechanic.

HELPER, POWER-BRAKE

Helps the power-brake operator in positioning and removing heavy pieces of steel from the brake press. Usually works with a hand-operated overhead crane, may use a crowbar to move and hold steel in position, and performs other heavy work as directed by the power-brake operator.

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HELPER, POWER-SHEAR

Helps the power-shear operator in positioning and removing heavy pieces of steel from the power shear. Usually works with a hand-operated overhead crane, may use a crowbar to move and hold steel in position, and performs other heavy work as directed by the power-shear operator.

HELPER, PUNCH-PRESS

Helps the punch-press operator in moving heavy pieces of steel into position on a power punch press. Usually works with a hand-operated overhead crane, may use a crowbar to pry and hold steel in position for punching, and may carry small pieces by hand from the shearing machines to the punch presses. Also helps in removing steel from punch press.

INSPECTOR

Inspects parts, products and/or processes. Performs such operations as examining parts or products for flaws and defects, checking their dimensions and appearance to determine whether they meet the required standards and specifications.

Class A. Responsible for decisions regarding the quality of the product and/or operations. Work involves any combination of the following: Thorough knowledge of the processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, including the use of a variety of precision measuring instruments; interpreting drawing and specifications in inspection work on units composed of a large number of component parts; examining a variety of products or processing operations; determining causes of flaws in products and/or processes and suggesting necessary changes to correct work methods; and devising inspection procedures for new products.

Class B. Work involves any combination of the following: Knowledge of processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, limited to familiar products and processes or where performance is dependent on past experience; performing inspection operations on products and/or processes having rigid specifications, but where the inspection procedures involve a sequence of inspection operations, including decisions regarding proper fit or performance of some parts; and using precision measuring instruments.

Class C. Work involves any combination of the following: Short-cycle, repetitive inspection operations; using a standardized, special-purpose measuring instrument repetitively; and visual examination of parts or products, rejecting units having obvious deformities or flaws.

JANITOR

(Sweeper; porter; cleaner)

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

LAY-OUT MAN, STRUCTURAL STEEL

(Layer-out)

Works from instructions, blueprints, and work orders, and lays out specifications for fabrication of structural steel. Work involves: Locating holes, cuts, edges, bend lines, etc., in accordance with details of drawing; measuring and marking off required lengths of steel; center punching holes, cuts, and edges; and marking contract sheet, and piece numbers on steel. Must be familiar with shop practices and symbols and must compute bevels. Among the tools and equipment used are: Square, tape line, soapstone, center punch, hand hammer, scriber, and various gaging devices.

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

MARKER

Marks outlines of templates on structural steel to locate holes and cuts. Work involves: Clamping template to steel and center punching holes through template; locating some holes by means of simple gages or measuring tape; and marking contract, sheet, and piece numbers on steel for identification.

MECHANIC, GENERAL

Regularly performs a combination of skilled hand and/or machine operations, such as welding, riveting, painting, fitting, cutting, and marking, on structural steel forms, rather than specializing in any one operation. Workers in this classification are usually found in small establishments where specialization of operations is impractical and it is, thus, not possible to classify workers according to more specific duties.

PAINTER, ROUGH

Applies paint, varnish, lacquer, or other finishes to surfaces of manufactured products, for protective purposes primarily, with brush or spray gun. Work is repetitive in character, requiring no selection of color schemes or shading and matching of colors, and the finishes are either standard in character or prepared by others.

For wage study purposes, rough painters are classified as follows:

Painters, rough, brush
Painters, rough, spray

PLANER OPERATOR, EDGE OR ROTARY

Sets up and operates a planer to square, bevel, or finish edges to specified width and length, either singly or in stacks of several pieces. Work involves: Setting up machine by adjusting stop guides and inserting cutting tools; positioning steel in the bed of the machine with the aid of helpers; placing cutter head in position for required processing; controlling operation of machine; and directing the work of one or more helpers. May also measure and mark the length of steel for shearing after proper width has been attained.

POWER-BRAKE OPERATOR, STRUCTURAL STEEL

(Brake press operator; bender-brake press operator)

Sets up and operates a brake press to bend and cope structural steel. Work involves: Selecting, inserting, and adjusting the required dies; laying out bend lines, or setting stop gages to position bends, or working to bend lines laid out by others; positioning material in dies and setting depth of stroke for ram; activating machine to bend, cope, or crimp material; manipulating material in dies as required; checking shape of materials being formed to templates; and grinding or filing edges of steel at bond lines to prevent cracking.

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POWER-SHEAR OPERATOR

Operates one or more types of power shears to cut metal sheets, plates, bars, rods and other metal shapes to size or length. Work involves most of the following: Setting up and operating power-shear equipment, setting stop gages, alining material and performing shearing operations on machine; shearing large or heavy material to layout or specified dimensions; and performing shearing operations involving angular or other difficult cuts.

PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR, STRUCTURAL STEEL

Sets up and operates a punch press to punch holes in structural steel to prepare the materials for riveting. Selects the punch, according to the size of hole to be punched and fastens it in place in the head of the machine; places material on the bed of the machine so that the center-punch hole is directly under the point on the punch; and operates the machine to punch the required holes.

Class A. Work involves: Difficult positioning of work units because of size or shape, or type of operation to be performed; processing unusually large work that is positioned in the press with the aid of helpers; processing work units that must be steadied while operations are being performed; performing operations requiring careful positioning of work and prompt recognition of faulty operation; examining output and making adjustments as necessary to maintain production within standards; and setting, alining, and adjusting the press.

Class B. Required mainly to feed, control and examine operation of the press, and when trouble occurs to call on foreman or leadman to correct the situation. Work involves: The performance of single operations, such as punching, or piercing on small or medium-size stock easily positioned or performing repetitive and simple punching on larger stock requiring the assistance of helpers.

RIVETER, HYDRAULIC

Operates a riveting machine that is set in motion through the action of a hydraulic piston to rivet together sections of steel plate. Work involves most of the following: Riveting on a variety of work, including at times working on pressure vessels that are required to be liquid or steam tight; working with a variety of types and sizes of riveting machines; selecting proper machine, dies, rivets, and setting up in machine appropriate dies for size of rivet to be used and head to be formed; regulation of pressure to be exerted by dies on rivet in accordance with size of rivet; positioning of work between dies; using standard measuring instruments; and knowledge of appropriate riveting temperatures for various classes of work.

RIVETER, PNEUMATIC

(Hammer riveter)

Rivets together metal parts, steel plate and shapes with a pneumatic hammer. Work involves most of the following: Working from layout on a variety of work; using over a period of time a variety of types and sizes of riveting hammers; selecting hammer, dies, rivets for assigned work and inserting die in head of hammer that corresponds with size of rivet; working on pressure vessels required to be liquid or steam tight; and knowledge of riveting temperatures and standard measurement practices.

STOCK, CLERK

Receives, stores, and issues equipment, material, merchandise, or tools in a stockroom or storeroom. Work involves a combination of the following: Checking incoming orders; storing supplies; applying identifications to articles; issuing supplies; taking periodic inventory or keeping perpetual inventory; making up necessary reports; and requesting or ordering supplies when needed. Stockroom laborers, tool crib attendants, and employees who supervise stock clerks and laborers are excluded.

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TEMPLATE MAKER

Makes full-size wood, cardboard, or sheet-metal templates from blueprints or models for use in laying out or marking rivet holes, cuts, and bends on structural steel. Locates holes, cuts, and bevels, applying mathematical and other technology, and marks their location, using such layout tools as squares, dividers, and scales. Also uses power saws, jointers, trimmers, hand saws, and planes.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons)
Truckdriver, medium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

WELDER, HAND

Fuses (welds) metal objects together by means of an oxyacetylene torch or arc welding apparatus in the fabrication of metal shapes and in repairing broken or cracked metal objects. In addition to performing hand welding or brazing operation, the welder may also lay out guide lines or marks on metal parts and may cut metal with a cutting torch.

WELDER, MACHINE

(Butt welder; flash welder; seam welder; spot welder)

Operates one or more types of resistance welding apparatus to weld (bond) together metal objects such as bars, pipes, and plates. Resistance welding is a process wherein an electric current is passed through the parts to be welded at the point of contact, and mechanical pressure is applied forcing the contact surfaces together at the points to be joined. Welding machines are generally designated according to type of weld performed and arrangement of welding surfaces of parts to be joined. Welds may be made on overlapping units in the form of one or more spots (spot welding) or lineally by using a rolling electrode (seam welding). Machine welding of units where the edges are brought together without lapping is referred to as butt welding.

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Industry Wage Studies

The most recent reports for industries included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys since January 1950 are listed below. Those for which a price is shown are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or any of its regional sales offices. Those for which a price is not shown may be obtained free as long as a supply is available, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or from any of the regional offices shown on the inside back cover.

I. Occupational Wage Studies

Manufacturing

Basic Iron and Steel, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1358 (30 cents).
Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1960. BLS Report 195.
*Canning and Freezing, 1957. BLS Report 136.
Cigar Manufacturing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1436 (30 cents).
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1960. BLS Report 167.
Cotton Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1410 (40 cents).
Distilled Liquors, 1952. Series 2, No. 88.

Fabricated Structural Steel, 1957. BLS Report 123.
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1362 (40 cents).
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1337 (30 cents).
Fluid Milk Industry, 1960. BLS Report 174.
Footwear, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1360 (45 cents).
Hosiery, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1456 (45 cents).

Industrial Chemicals, 1955. BLS Report 103.
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1386 (40 cents).
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1378 (40 cents).
Machinery Manufacturing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1429 (35 cents).
Meat Products, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1415 (75 cents).
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1457 (40 cents).
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1424 (65 cents).
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1439 (35 cents).
Miscellaneous Textiles, 1953. BLS Report 56.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1393 (45 cents).

Nonferrous Foundries, 1960. BLS Report 180.
Paints and Varnishes, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1318 (30 cents).
Petroleum Refining, 1959. BLS Report 158.
Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1423 (30 cents).
*Processed Waste, 1957. BLS Report 124.
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1341 (40 cents).
Radio, Television, and Related Products, 1951. Series 2, No. 84.
Railroad Cars, 1952. Series 2, No. 86.
*Raw Sugar, 1957. BLS Report 136.

Southern Sawmills and Planing Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1361 (30 cents).
Structural Clay Products, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1459 (45 cents).
Synthetic Fibers, 1958. BLS Report 143.
Synthetic Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1414 (35 cents).
Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1311 (35 cents).
*Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1957. BLS Report 136.

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

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I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

West Coast Sawmilling, 1959. BLS Report 156.
Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1371 (25 cents).
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1391 (30 cents).
Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1369 (40 cents).
*Wooden Containers, 1957. BLS Report 126.
Wool Textiles, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1372 (45 cents).
Work Clothing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1440 (35 cents).

Nonmanufacturing

Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1452 (30 cents).
Banking Industry, 1960. BLS Report 179.
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1383 (45 cents).
Communications, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1426 (20 cents).
Contract Cleaning Services, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1327 (25 cents).
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1960. BLS Report 181.
Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1950. Series 2, No. 78.
Eating and Drinking Places, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1400 (40 cents).
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1374 (50 cents).
Hospitals, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1409 (50 cents).
Hotels and Motels, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1406 (40 cents).
Laundries and Cleaning Services, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1401 (50 cents).
Life Insurance, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1324 (30 cents).

II. Other Industry Wage Studies

Factory Workers' Earnings—Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, 1958. BLS Bulletin 1252 (40 cents).
Factory Workers' Earnings—Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1959. BLS Bulletin 1275 (35 cents).

Retail Trade:
- Employee Earnings in Retail Trade, June 1962 (Overall Summary of the Industry). BLS Bulletin 1380 (45 cents).
- Employee Earnings at Retail Building Materials, Hardware, and Farm Equipment Dealers, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-1 (25 cents).
- Employee Earnings in Retail General Merchandise Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-2 (45 cents).
- Employee Earnings in Retail Food Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-3 (40 cents).
- Employee Earnings at Retail Automotive Dealers and in Gasoline Service Stations, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-4 (40 cents).
- Employee Earnings in Retail Apparel and Accessory Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-5 (45 cents).
- Employee Earnings in Retail Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Household Appliance Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-6 (40 cents).
- Employee Earnings in Miscellaneous Retail Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-7 (40 cents).

Employee Earnings in Nonmetropolitan Areas of the South and North Central Regions, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1416 (40 cents).

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

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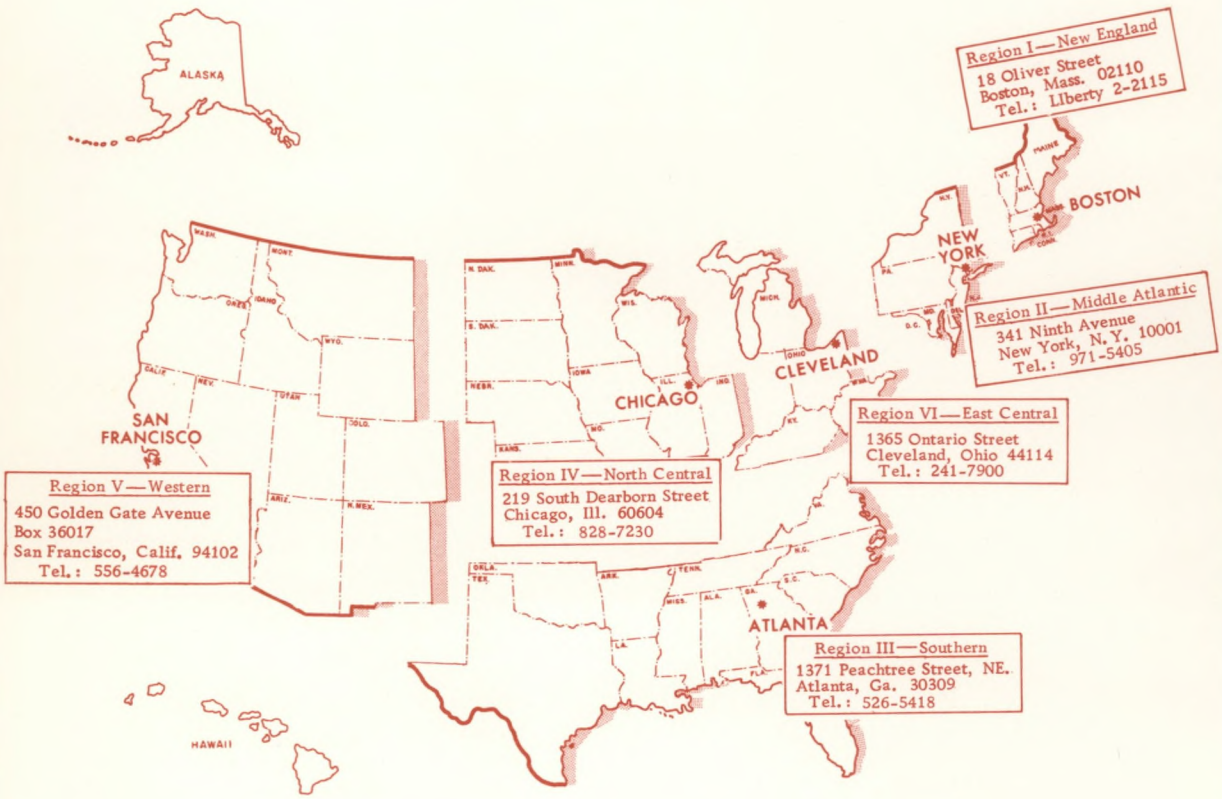

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