INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

Nonferrous Foundries

JUNE–JULY 1965

Bulletin No. 1498

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of wages and supplementary benefits in the nonferrous foundry industry in June–July 1965.

Separate releases for the following areas were issued earlier, usually within a few months of the payroll period to which the data relate: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Los Angeles–Long Beach and Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove, Newark and Jersey City, New York, and Philadelphia.

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, Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. The analysis was prepared by Joseph C. Bush, 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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Summary

Straight-time earnings of production workers in nonferrous foundries averaged $2.52 an hour in June–July 1965. Men accounted for 92 percent of the 57,507 workers covered by the survey.[1] In the earnings array, the middle half of all workers earned between $2.12 and $2.89. Slightly more than one-half of the workers were in the Great Lakes region and averaged $2.59 an hour. Averages in the other five regions for which data are tabulated separately ranged from $1.97 in the Southwest to $2.70 in the Pacific region.

Data were tabulated separately for three types of foundries, based on primary casting methods.[2] Nationwide, workers in die casting plants averaged $2.58 an hour, compared with $2.55 for workers in permanent-mold casting foundries, and $2.46 for workers in sand casting foundries. Employment by type of foundry varied considerably among the regions. For example, sand casting foundries accounted for three-fourths of the workers in the Southwest, but only three-tenths of the workers in the Great Lakes region.

Earnings data were also tabulated by size of community, size of establishment, for selected occupations, by labor-management contract coverage, and by method of wage payment. Virtually all of the workers were in establishments providing paid holidays and paid vacations. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance were also available to a large majority of the workers.

Industry Characteristics

Products and Processes. Products of nonferrous foundries—castings of nonferrous metals and alloys—are, to a very large extent, produced for other manufacturers rather than for direct sale to the ultimate consumer. Automobile and automotive parts manufacturers are the chief customers; many other types of manufacturers, however, are served by these establishments. Products of nonferrous foundries are usually determined by the precise requirements of the customer. Establishments employing nearly nine-tenths of the production workers within scope of the survey operated primarily on a job or order basis. The castings produced, thus varied considerably by size and shape, type of metal, and amount of finishing and fabrication required.

The method used to cast nonferrous metals is largely dependent on the metal, the size and shape of the product, and the volume of items to be produced. Individual establishments, however, usually employ only one casting method; such establishments accounted for nearly seven-tenths of the production workers covered by the survey.

Die casting was the principal method of forming in foundries employing slightly more than two-fifths of the workers. This is a machine process in which molten metal is forced under high pressure into steel dies from which the resulting castings are automatically ejected. It is particularly adapted to producing a large quantity of identical items. Aluminum and zinc were the metals most commonly used in this casting process; brass, bronze, and copper were rarely used. Die casting foundries rarely employed another method of casting.

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[1] See appendix A for scope and method of survey; also for definition of production workers, as used in this study.

[2] Data for establishments primarily using other casting methods are included in the all nonferrous foundries estimates.

Sand casting was about equal in importance to die casting, being the chief process of establishments employing nearly two-fifths of the workers. In this method, sand is packed in a container (flask) around a pattern of the object to be cast; the pattern is then removed and molten metal is poured into the mold cavity and allowed to cool to form the desired shape. The sand mold can be used only once. This type of casting was the most prevalent method used for brass, bronze, copper, or magnesium castings. Approximately three-tenths of the workers in this branch of the industry were in foundries also employing the permanent-mold casting method; use of other secondary casting methods was rare.

Permanent-mold casting was the principal method used by establishments employing one-eighth of the workers. In this method, molten metal is induced into metal molds (which may be used repeatedly) either by force of gravity or by centrifugal force. Aluminum was most commonly used in this method. Nearly one-fourth of the workers in this industry branch were in foundries also employing the sand casting method, one-eighth in foundries producing some die casting items, and another eighth in foundries using other casting methods.

Foundries primarily using other methods of casting, including investing casting and resin-bonded sand shell casting, employed only 5 percent of the production workers.

In many of the establishments visited, extensive machining and finishing operations on the castings were being performed. The amount of such work was appreciably greater than in 1960 when the Bureau conducted a similar survey of these industries.

Location. Slightly more than one-half of the production and related workers were in the Great Lakes region, one-fifth in the Middle Atlantic region, and one-tenth in the Pacific region. As indicated in the following tabulation, the Great Lakes region accounted for a substantially larger proportion of the employment in foundries primarily using die casting or permanent-mold casting than in those using the sand casting method.

Region	Percent of production workers in establishments, by primary method of casting			
	All establishments	Die casting	Sand casting	Permanent-mold casting
United States[1]	100	100	100	100
New England	6	5	6	-
Middle Atlantic	21	20	26	15
Southwest	3	1	6	3
Great Lakes	54	63	40	62
Middle West	4	4	4	5
Pacific	9	5	14	-

[1] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

Three-fourths of the workers were employed in metropolitan areas.[3] Among the six regions for which separate data are presented, the proportions of workers in metropolitan areas ranged from all in the Pacific region to slightly more than two-thirds in the Middle West. The eight metropolitan areas studied separately accounted for nearly two-fifths of all production workers. As indicated in the following tabulation, the distribution of employment in establishments classified according to the predominant casting method varied considerably among these areas:

[3] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget through March 1965.

Metropolitan area	Number of production workers[1]	Percent of production workers in establishments, by primary method of casting: Die casting	Sand casting	Permanent-mold casting
Chicago	4,878	65	30	3
Cleveland	3,438	47	21	31
Detroit	2,609	66	24	4
Newark and Jersey City	923	50	50	-
New York	1,974	41	45	11
Philadelphia	1,804	49	32	19
Los Angeles—Long Beach and Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove	3,727	32	55	11
Milwaukee	1,986	26	47	28

[1] May include workers in establishments having primary casting methods other than those shown separately.

Establishment Size. The industry group is predominantly composed of comparatively small establishments. Three-fourths of the 1,125 foundries within scope of the survey had 8 but fewer than 50 workers; an eighth employed between 50 and 99 workers; and nearly one-tenth employed between 100 and 249 workers. None of the establishments had as many as 2,500 workers. Foundries with 100 workers or more accounted for 56 percent of the industry's work force and for the majority of the workers in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions. Smaller establishments accounted for the majority of the workers in the other regions and by a ratio of 4 to 1 in the Pacific region. Foundries with 100 workers or more accounted for three-fourths of the employment in die casting establishments, nearly three-fifths of the workers in permanent-mold casting establishments, and slightly more than one-third of the employment in sand castings establishments.

Labor Unions. Nearly three-fifths of the production workers covered by the survey were in union establishments.[4] Seven-tenths of the workers were in the Middle Atlantic region, nearly two-thirds in the Great Lakes, approximately one-half in the Middle West and Pacific, three-tenths in the Southwest, and one-fifth in New England were employed in establishments having labor-management contracts. Union establishments accounted for about three-fourths of the workers in die casting plants, one-half of those in sand casting foundries, and three-fifths of those in foundries primarily using the permanent-mold method of casting. The major unions in the industry were the United Automobile Workers and the International Molders' Union.

Method of Wage Payment. Four-fifths of the workers were paid on a time-rate basis (table 20). Formalized wage payment plans applied to the majority of these workers in all regions except New England where individualized rates prevailed. Incentive wage systems applied to 21 percent of the workers in the Great Lakes, 23 percent in the Middle Atlantic region, 17 percent in New England, and to 5 percent or less of the workers in the Middle West, Southwest, and Pacific regions.

[4] Foundries were classified as union establishments when they had contracts with one or more labor organizations that covered a majority of the production workers.

Average Hourly Earnings

Earnings of the 57,507 production and related workers within scope of the survey averaged $2.52 an hour in June–July 1965 (table 1).[5] The average was 10 percent higher than that recorded in May 1960 when the Bureau conducted a similar survey.[6]

Identical averages ($2.59) were recorded for workers in the Great Lakes and the Middle Atlantic regions, which together accounted for three-fourths of the workers covered by the current survey. In 1960, workers in the Great Lakes region averaged 5 cents an hour more than those in the Middle Atlantic region. During this period, employment increased more in the Great Lakes (33 percent) than in the Middle Atlantic region (4 percent). At the time of the current survey, average hourly earnings in the Middle West, New England, and Southwest regions were substantially below the national average; workers in the Pacific region averaged 11 cents an hour more than those in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions.

Nationwide, workers in metropolitan areas averaged $2.49 an hour—13 cents less than workers in nonmetropolitan areas. In the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions, the wage advantage of workers in nonmetropolitan areas was 14 cents and 42 cents an hour, respectively. These relationships are substantially different from those recorded in the 1960 survey when the averages for the two community-size groups were about the same, nationally and in both regions. No single cause for this change is readily apparent.

Data for eight metropolitan areas are presented separately in tables 12 through 19. Average hourly earnings in these areas ranged from $2.31 in Newark and Jersey City to $2.71 in Philadelphia. The primary type of casting does not appear to be a major determinant in the differences in area wage averages. For example, die casting plants accounted for about one-half of the workers in both Newark and Jersey City, and Philadelphia.

Nationwide, workers in plants primarily producing die castings averaged $2.58 an hour. Workers in the Great Lakes region, accounting for slightly more than three-fifths of the employment in this branch of the industry, averaged $2.60 an hour—21 cents less than workers in the Middle Atlantic region but considerably more than workers in any of the other regions. Workers in foundries primarily producing sand castings averaged $2.46 an hour, with averages ranging from $1.85 in the Southwest to $2.80 in the Pacific region. In contrast to die casting plants, sand casting workers in the Great Lakes region averaged more than similarly employed workers in the Middle Atlantic region. Workers in permanent-mold castings foundries averaged $2.55 an hour; more than three-fifths of the workers in this branch of the industry were in the Great Lakes region and averaged $2.61 an hour.

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[5] The straight-time average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts) presented in this bulletin are not comparable with gross average hourly earnings published in the Bureau's monthly hours and earnings series ($2.69 in July 1965). In this bulletin 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 the establishment 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 (64.5 thousand in July 1965) by the exclusion of establishments employing fewer than eight workers, and due to the advance planning necessary to make the survey which requires the use of establishment lists assembled considerably in advance of data collection. Thus, establishments new to the industry are omitted, as are establishments originally classified in the nonferrous industry but found to be in other industries at the time of the survey. Also omitted are establishments producing nonferrous castings, but classified incorrectly in other industries at the time the lists were compiled.

[6] For results of the earlier survey, see Wage Structure: Nonferrous Foundries, May 1960 (BLS Report 180, 1961).

Wage relationships by type of foundry varied considerably among the regions. Thus, workers in die casting plants averaged 34 cents an hour more than workers in sand casting foundries in the Middle Atlantic region, but only by 6 or 7 cents in the Great Lakes and Middle West regions; in the New England and Pacific regions, workers in sand casting foundries averaged 14 and 31 cents an hour more, respectively, than workers in die casting plants. Workers in permanent-mold casting foundries averaged about the same as those in die casting plants in the Great Lakes region; in the Middle Atlantic region, however, workers in permanent-mold casting foundries averaged considerably less than those in die casting plants.

Nationwide, and for all types of foundries combined, workers in establishments with 100 workers or more averaged $2.65 an hour—30 cents more than workers in the smaller establishments. This general relationship held in 4 of the 6 regions. In the Pacific region, however, workers in the larger establishments averaged 13 cents an hour more than workers in the smaller establishments; in New England, identical averages were recorded for the group.

Workers in establishments with union contracts averaged 41 cents an hour more than workers in establishments not having such contracts. In each of the four regions for which data could be shown for both union and nonunion establishments, workers in the former averaged substantially more than workers in the latter.

The foregoing comparisons of production worker averages do not, of course, isolate the influence of each characteristic as a determinant of wages. An interrelationship of some of the variables has been suggested in the discussion of industry characteristics.

Individual earnings ranged widely, with nearly 3 percent of the workers earning less than $1.50 an hour and 6 percent earning $3.50 or more (table 2). The middle half of the workers had earnings within a range of $2.12 to $2.89 an hour. Regionally, the proportion of workers earning less than $1.50 ranged from 17.4 percent in the Southwest to less than 1 percent in the Great Lakes region. Earnings of individual workers in each of the three major branches of the industry were widely dispersed (table 3).

Occupational Earnings

The 35 occupations for which average hourly earnings are presented in table 4 accounted for slightly more than half of the 57,507 production workers in establishments within scope of the survey. Men accounted for all of the workers in 19 of these jobs and for 95 percent or more of the workers in 9 others. Women accounted for about two-fifths of the filers (light), class C inspectors, and packers.

Nationally, average earnings ranged from $3.83 for men wood patternmakers to $2.01 for shipping packers (45 percent of whom were women). All other occupations with averages of $3 an hour or more were maintenance jobs and included: electricians ($3.23), mechanics ($3.19), millwrights ($3.34), and tool and die makers ($3.44). Chippers and grinders, numerically the most important job studied, averaged $2.32 an hour. Identical averages ($2.74) were recorded for die-casting-machine operators required to set up machines and those not required to perform setup work. These averages were about the same as the average for bench molders, but somewhat lower than the averages for floor molders ($2.81), and machine molders ($2.87).

Among the 14 occupations for which data could be presented for all regions, average earnings were generally highest in the Pacific region and lowest in the Southwest, with the highest regional average exceeding the lowest by at least 25 percent in all 14 jobs and by 50 percent or more in 7 jobs.

Occupational earnings data are provided separately for the three major types of foundries in tables 9, 10, and 11. Many of the occupations studied—with the notable exception of those directly related to the casting process—were common to each type of establishment. As indicated in the following tabulation, highest averages for most of the jobs were recorded in die casting plants; however, there were several exceptions.

Occupation	Average hourly earnings		
	Die casting plants	Sand casting foundries	Permanent-mold casting foundries
Chippers and grinders	$2.64	$2.27	$2.42
Electricians, maintenance	3.31	3.01	2.88
Furnace tenders	2.58	2.41	2.48
Inspectors, class A	2.85	3.08	3.16
Inspectors, class B	2.56	2.69	2.53
Inspectors, class C	2.49	2.26	2.38
Laborers, material handling	2.26	2.22	2.21
Maintenance men, general utility	2.80	2.65	2.68
Mechanics, maintenance	3.25	3.05	3.09
Millwrights	3.48	3.00	2.77
Packers, shipping	2.14	2.32	1.88
Polishers and buffers, metal	2.99	2.64	2.39
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	2.75	2.11	2.22
Pourers, metal	2.24	2.45	2.48
Shipping clerks	2.40	2.62	2.44
Tool and die makers	3.45	3.30	3.37
Truckers, power (forklift)	2.57	2.40	2.30

The differences in nationwide occupational averages by type of foundry are at least partly due to differences in the regional compositions of the three branches of the industry. As indicated in the section of this report on industry characteristics, the Great Lakes region accounted for a substantially larger proportion of the workers in die casting plants than of those in sand casting foundries.

Occupational earnings data were also tabulated by size of establishment (table 5), size of community (table 6), by labor-management contract coverage (table 7), and by method of wage payment (table 8).

Earnings of individual workers usually varied considerably within the same job and general geographic area (tables 12–19). In many instances, hourly earnings of the highest paid workers exceeded those of the lowest paid workers in the same job and area by more than $1 an hour. Thus, some workers in comparatively low-paid jobs (as measured by the average for all workers) earned more than some workers in jobs for which significantly higher earnings were recorded.

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 benefits, such as paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and retirement plans for production and office workers.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Shift Practices. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect in foundries employing approximately four-fifths of the production and office workers in June–July 1965, and were predominant in each of the selected regions (table 21). At least a tenth of the production workers had longer schedules (usually 45 or 48 hours a week) in all except the Southwest region. Weekly schedules of 35 and 37½ hours were frequently reported for office workers in New England and the Middle Atlantic regions.

Establishments with formal provisions for late shift operations accounted for a majority of the production workers (table 22). Nearly a sixth of the workers were employed on second shifts at the time of the study (table 23). Shift differentials paid to these workers varied considerably, but generally averaged 10 cents an hour above day shift rates. Less than 5 percent of the workers were employed on third or other shifts during the payroll period studied.

Overtime Premium Pay. Provisions for premium pay of time and one-half regular rates for work in excess of 40 hours a week were almost universal in the industry. Daily overtime pay—usually time and one-half regular rates after 8 hours of work—was provided by establishments employing three-fourths of the production and nearly two-thirds of the office workers. The proportions of production workers in establishments with daily overtime provisions were a third in the Southwest, about half in the Middle West, three-fifths in New England, and slightly more than three-fourths in the other regions.

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided by establishments employing virtually all production and office workers (table 24). While the number of paid holidays granted annually varied considerably in each region, the most common provisions were 5 days in the Southwest, 6 days in the Middle West and Pacific regions, and 7 days in the remaining regions.

Paid Vacations.[7] Paid vacations after qualifying periods of service were provided to almost all production and office workers (table 25). Typical vacation provisions for production workers were 1 week of pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 5 years, and 3 weeks after 15 years. Provisions for 4 weeks of paid vacation after 20 years' service applied to about a sixth of the production workers. Vacation provisions for production workers varied somewhat by region. For example, the proportions of workers in plants providing for 3 weeks of paid vacation after 15 years of service ranged from a third in the Southwest to two-thirds in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions. Most office workers were in plants providing 2 weeks of paid vacation after 1 year of service, and 3 weeks after 10 years; about a third were eligible for 4 weeks after 20 years of service.

Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer were provided in plants accounting for nine-tenths of the production workers (table 26). Three-fourths of the workers were provided medical insurance; two-thirds, sickness and accident[8] and accidental death and dismemberment insurance; and a third, catastrophe (major medical) insurance. The proportions of workers receiving the benefits mentioned above varied by region. Medical insurance, for example, was available to about three-fifths of workers in New England compared with over nine-tenths in the Pacific region.

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[7] Includes only basic plans. Benefits, such as vacation-savings and "extended" or "sabbatical" leave, beyond the basic vacation plans, were excluded. Less than 1 percent of the production and office workers were in establishments reporting such benefits.

[8] Coverage of sickness and accident insurance in the current survey is not comparable with the 1960 survey due to the exclusion in the current survey of plans in New York and New Jersey that required mandatory contributions of employers. Plans are only included in those States if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law.

The proportions of office workers in plants providing specified health and insurance benefits were generally similar to those for production workers. Foundries having paid sick leave provisions were an exception; this benefit was available to two-fifths of the office workers, but was rarely reported for production workers.

Retirement pension plans, providing regular payments for the remainder of the retiree's life (in addition to social security benefits), were provided by foundries employing half of the production workers and three-fifths of the office workers. Such plans, which were usually financed exclusively by employers, were more prevalent in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes than in the other regions. Plans providing lump-sum payments at retirement were provided to less than a tenth of the workers.

Certain retirement plans also provided retirees life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance benefits that were at least partly financed by their former employer. The proportions of workers in plants with such plans are shown in the following tabulation.

	Percent of workers in establishments providing selected insurance benefits for retirees			
	Production workers		Office workers	
	Life	Hospitalization and surgical	Life	Hospitalization and surgical
United States	24	19	29	25
New England	8	([1])	-	-
Middle Atlantic	32	18	29	20
Southwest	18	18	15	15
Great Lakes	30	25	37	34
Middle West	2	2	3	15
Pacific	-	-	-	-

[1] The percentages were 15 percent for hospitalization and 8 percent for surgical insurance.

Life insurance benefits were, for the most part, extended to retirees on a reduced basis, as were hospitalization and surgical benefits for retired office workers. Retired production workers, on the other hand, usually were provided hospitalization and surgical benefits which were the same as they received when actively employed.

Other Selected Benefits. Nonproduction bonuses—usually paid at Christmas or yearend, but in some instances profit-sharing plans—were provided in establishments employing about a fourth of the production workers and a slightly larger proportion of the office workers (table 27). The proportions of workers in plants providing such bonuses ranged from about one-half in New England and approximately two-fifths in the Southwest to less than a fifth in the Middle West. Provisions for periodic cost-of-living pay adjustments applied to about a fifth of the production workers and supplemental unemployment benefits to about an eighth; these benefits were less frequently reported for office workers. Provisions for pay to employees permanently separated from work through no fault of their own applied to less than a tenth of the workers.

Table 1. Average Hourly Earnings: By Selected Characteristics

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in nonferrous foundries by selected characteristics, United States[2] and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Item	United States[2]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		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
All production workers[3]	57,507	$2.52	3,219	$2.13	12,012	$2.59	1,797	$1.97	31,094	$2.59	2,200	$2.17	5,428	$2.70
Men	52,654	2.56	2,748	2.22	11,629	2.61	1,726	1.98	27,805	2.64	1,989	2.23	5,162	2.73
Women	4,853	2.08	471	1.61	383	1.99	71	1.75	3,289	2.21	211	1.67	266	2.10
Major method of production:														
Die casting	24,590	2.58	1,132	2.13	4,986	2.81	-	-	15,387	2.60	1,048	2.20	1,203	2.49
Sand casting	22,445	2.46	1,354	2.27	5,846	2.47	1,350	1.85	8,965	2.54	788	2.13	3,112	2.80
Permanent-mold casting	6,829	2.55	-	-	1,010	2.34	-	-	4,260	2.61	-	-	-	-
Size of establishment:														
8–99 workers	25,189	2.35	1,750	2.13	5,035	2.31	1,023	1.83	10,348	2.39	1,205	2.12	4,383	2.73
100 workers or more	32,318	2.65	1,469	2.13	6,977	2.80	774	2.15	20,746	2.69	995	2.23	1,045	2.60
Size of community:														
Metropolitan areas[4]	43,731	2.49	2,577	2.14	9,033	2.49	1,285	1.87	22,857	2.56	1,503	2.25	5,428	2.70
Nonmetropolitan areas	13,776	2.62	642	2.10	2,979	2.91	-	-	8,237	2.70	-	-	-	-
Labor-management contracts:														
Establishments with—														
Majority of workers covered	33,777	2.69	-	-	8,556	2.74	-	-	20,027	2.68	1,163	2.35	2,504	2.95
None or minority of workers covered	23,730	2.28	2,635	2.02	3,456	2.21	1,262	1.79	11,067	2.44	1,037	1.98	2,924	2.49

[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. For definition of regions in this or subsequent tables, see table in appendix A.
[3] Includes data for establishments employing other methods of production in addition to those shown separately.
[4] The term "metropolitan area," as used in this study, refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget through March 1965.

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

Table 2. Earnings Distribution: All Establishments

(Percent distribution of production workers in nonferrous foundries by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Average hourly earnings[1]	United States[2]			New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	All workers	Men	Women						
$1.25 and under $1.30	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.1	2.2	-
$1.30 and under $1.35	.3	.2	1.5	2.4	.1	.7	.1	.5	0.2
$1.35 and under $1.40	.6	.4	2.4	2.9	.4	4.1	.2	1.0	.2
$1.40 and under $1.45	.7	.5	2.8	2.5	.5	6.2	.2	1.1	.4
$1.45 and under $1.50	.5	.3	2.8	1.8	.5	4.2	.1	.9	.2
$1.50 and under $1.60	2.5	2.2	5.1	6.5	2.1	12.9	1.1	5.7	.8
$1.60 and under $1.70	2.8	2.4	7.2	6.6	2.7	6.4	2.1	4.6	1.3
$1.70 and under $1.80	3.5	3.1	7.1	6.1	3.4	8.4	2.3	5.5	3.2
$1.80 and under $1.90	4.0	3.8	6.9	7.3	4.5	8.1	3.0	8.2	2.7
$1.90 and under $2.00	3.9	3.5	8.1	7.1	3.8	9.8	2.9	10.2	3.0
$2.00 and under $2.10	4.9	4.6	7.4	7.0	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.7
$2.10 and under $2.20	4.7	4.6	5.9	6.6	4.7	4.3	4.8	8.0	2.9
$2.20 and under $2.30	5.7	5.5	7.8	6.0	5.1	2.4	6.1	6.9	5.7
$2.30 and under $2.40	6.7	6.7	6.8	4.8	5.8	2.1	7.9	9.2	4.5
$2.40 and under $2.50	6.8	6.7	7.6	3.9	7.6	6.6	7.5	5.0	4.5
$2.50 and under $2.60	7.1	7.2	6.1	4.6	6.8	.8	7.5	3.2	11.1
$2.60 and under $2.70	7.3	7.5	4.9	3.6	7.2	1.7	8.4	4.5	7.5
$2.70 and under $2.80	7.4	7.7	4.3	6.2	4.8	4.5	9.1	6.3	7.1
$2.80 and under $2.90	5.5	5.8	1.3	2.2	5.0	4.2	6.2	3.4	6.9
$2.90 and under $3.00	4.4	4.7	1.1	1.9	4.1	3.0	5.2	3.4	4.1
$3.00 and under $3.10	4.1	4.5	.6	3.8	4.7	.6	4.6	1.4	3.7
$3.10 and under $3.20	3.7	4.0	.4	1.9	3.9	-	4.2	.2	4.5
$3.20 and under $3.30	2.1	2.3	.2	1.2	2.4	.1	2.2	1.2	3.3
$3.30 and under $3.40	2.5	2.7	.1	.2	2.5	-	2.2	.1	8.1
$3.40 and under $3.50	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	2.1	.1	1.6	.9	1.7
$3.50 and over	6.1	6.6	.4	1.1	10.1	2.2	5.5	1.2	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	57,507	52,654	4,853	3,219	12,012	1,797	31,094	2,200	5,428
Average hourly earnings[1]	$2.52	$2.56	$2.08	$2.13	$2.59	$1.97	$2.59	$2.17	$2.70

[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.

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

Table 3. Earnings Distribution: By Method of Production

(Percent distribution of production workers in nonferrous foundries by average straight-time hourly earnings[1] and major method of production, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Average hourly earnings[1]	Die casting						Sand casting							Permanent-mold casting		
	United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific	United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific	United States[2]	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes
$1.25 and under $1.30	0.2	0.7	([3])	([3])	1.5	-	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.2	4.1	-	0.3	-	0.5
$1.30 and under $1.35	.3	2.2	-	0.1	.4	0.4	.1	.1	-	.9	([3])	.5	-	.2	1.2	-
$1.35 and under $1.40	.6	3.4	0.7	.1	1.2	.4	.6	.7	.2	4.7	.4	1.0	-	.1	.5	-
$1.40 and under $1.45	.4	3.5	.1	.1	.9	.4	.9	.7	.3	6.6	.5	1.0	-	.8	2.7	-
$1.45 and under $1.50	.5	2.3	.5	.2	1.6	.8	.4	.4	.3	3.4	.1	.3	-	.7	1.9	-
$1.50 and under $1.60	2.5	5.7	2.0	1.7	5.7	2.4	2.7	4.4	1.8	14.4	.8	6.7	-	1.0	3.5	-
$1.60 and under $1.70	3.0	8.3	1.3	2.9	4.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	2.0	3.8	0.4	1.8	5.4	.4
$1.70 and under $1.80	3.3	7.9	2.1	2.6	8.3	3.2	3.8	5.1	4.0	9.6	2.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	5.0	2.0
$1.80 and under $1.90	3.8	9.2	3.6	3.2	5.8	6.2	4.4	5.8	4.3	9.3	3.3	9.9	1.9	3.8	8.5	2.5
$1.90 and under $2.00	3.8	8.6	2.0	2.9	12.1	7.5	4.2	7.9	5.0	11.1	2.6	7.5	1.8	4.4	5.0	4.1
$2.00 and under $2.10	4.2	7.4	3.0	4.4	2.7	3.9	5.6	8.6	6.1	5.1	5.8	6.1	3.2	5.6	7.3	5.8
$2.10 and under $2.20	4.1	2.7	3.0	4.5	7.9	3.7	5.1	8.8	6.2	5.3	4.7	8.9	2.6	5.1	4.6	6.2
$2.20 and under $2.30	4.6	3.1	3.0	5.6	1.5	3.2	6.6	7.6	6.7	3.0	7.0	12.9	6.8	6.1	6.8	6.3
$2.30 and under $2.40	5.7	2.2	4.1	6.3	12.6	4.1	8.5	8.4	7.1	2.7	11.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.7	7.0
$2.40 and under $2.50	7.0	4.3	6.2	7.9	3.4	6.2	7.2	4.1	9.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	4.9	4.9	4.0	5.8
$2.50 and under $2.60	7.2	3.1	7.4	7.6	2.8	12.7	7.5	6.3	6.5	.7	8.1	3.3	11.8	6.2	6.2	5.8
$2.60 and under $2.70	6.5	2.7	6.2	7.1	6.0	7.4	6.6	5.3	8.7	1.9	7.1	2.0	6.4	10.3	5.0	11.2
$2.70 and under $2.80	7.4	2.7	3.6	8.9	9.3	7.0	7.1	11.0	6.2	1.8	8.1	3.8	7.8	7.5	3.3	9.7
$2.80 and under $2.90	5.2	1.9	3.9	5.8	2.5	5.9	5.3	3.7	6.2	.7	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.2	4.9	6.4
$2.90 and under $3.00	5.1	2.7	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.7	3.3	1.2	2.7	.5	4.2	2.5	4.8	7.1	4.8	9.4
$3.00 and under $3.10	5.1	9.1	7.7	4.7	.8	2.5	3.3	1.4	2.8	.4	4.6	1.0	4.1	2.8	1.7	3.0
$3.10 and under $3.20	3.5	3.1	5.5	3.3	.1	3.1	4.0	1.3	3.1	-	5.8	.3	5.5	3.0	2.1	3.5
$3.20 and under $3.30	2.7	1.8	4.2	2.7	.5	1.4	1.4	.8	.9	.1	1.6	.5	3.4	2.8	2.0	2.5
$3.30 and under $3.40	2.6	.4	4.2	2.7	.2	.7	1.6	.3	1.4	-	1.0	-	5.6	5.3	1.0	2.3
$3.40 and under $3.50	2.2	.4	2.9	2.3	1.1	2.2	.9	.1	1.7	.1	.4	.5	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.5
$3.50 and over	8.4	.7	17.0	7.1	1.1	6.4	4.9	1.5	5.2	.1	4.3	1.3	12.2	3.6	5.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	24,590	1,132	4,986	15,387	1,048	1,203	22,445	1,354	5,846	1,350	8,965	788	3,112	6,829	1,010	4,260
Average hourly earnings[1]	$2.58	$2.13	$2.81	$2.60	$2.20	$2.49	$2.46	$2.27	$2.47	$1.85	$2.54	$2.13	$2.80	$2.55	$2.34	$2.61

[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] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 4. Occupational Averages: All Establishments

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation and sex	United States[2]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		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
Chippers and grinders (3,946 men and 55 women)	4,001	$2.32	197	$2.15	906	$2.27	186	$1.69	1,748	$2.41	196	$2.03	665	$2.54
Core assemblers and finishers (329 men and 59 women)	388	2.57	18	2.43	70	2.66	-	-	237	2.60	-	-	52	2.60
Coremakers, hand	1,079	2.70	46	2.66	332	2.57	57	2.41	344	2.77	22	2.33	231	3.02
Men	1,042	2.72	46	2.66	331	2.57	57	2.41	319	2.83	16	2.51	226	3.04
Women	37	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1.98	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, machine (717 men and 15 women)	732	2.64	35	2.31	134	2.61	31	1.64	448	2.74	21	2.28	41	3.15
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate) (1,789 men and 1 woman)	1,790	2.74	-	-	306	2.81	-	-	1,161	2.79	102	2.14	167	2.84
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only) (all men)	2,352	2.74	187	2.55	535	2.94	-	-	1,256	2.80	122	2.54	113	2.57
Electricians, maintenance (all men)	277	3.23	-	-	63	3.43	11	2.98	178	3.24	7	3.04	6	3.14
Filers, light (die castings)	455	2.02	92	1.73	-	-	-	-	145	2.13	54	1.64	111	2.07
Men	268	2.20	36	2.13	-	-	-	-	66	2.29	22	1.86	91	2.07
Women	187	1.76	56	1.47	-	-	-	-	79	1.99	-	-	20	2.08
Filers, heavy (die castings) (all men)	34	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2.98	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders (all men)	1,994	2.48	94	2.27	393	2.60	134	2.05	1,066	2.57	76	2.27	152	2.49
Inspectors, class A (271 men and 20 women)	291	2.95	-	-	64	3.01	-	-	149	3.00	23	2.43	41	3.12
Inspectors, class B	1,002	2.57	17	2.19	292	2.56	7	1.98	571	2.60	-	-	84	2.65
Men	865	2.59	17	2.19	255	2.58	7	1.98	489	2.61	-	-	69	2.78
Women	137	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	2.51	-	-	15	2.05
Inspectors, class C	1,677	2.33	65	1.71	321	2.48	-	-	1,159	2.32	20	2.03	46	2.60
Men	1,024	2.43	15	1.82	260	2.56	39	2.23	661	2.41	10	2.41	29	2.44
Women	653	2.18	50	1.68	61	2.14	-	-	498	2.20	-	-	17	2.86
Laborers, material handling (all men)	1,125	2.23	18	1.90	175	2.23	-	-	769	2.28	24	1.96	90	2.19
Maintenance men, general utility (all men)	671	2.71	30	2.55	116	2.77	34	2.08	395	2.77	41	2.46	40	3.01
Mechanics, maintenance (all men)	384	3.19	-	-	158	3.27	-	-	172	3.18	6	2.97	29	3.31
Millwrights (all men)	172	3.34	-	-	55	3.27	-	-	99	3.38	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor (all men)	717	2.81	23	2.78	182	2.79	70	2.43	266	2.88	20	2.74	100	3.21
Molders, hand, bench (all men)	1,155	2.73	40	2.93	402	2.78	88	1.94	443	2.83	21	2.95	107	3.00
Molders, machine (all men)	2,296	2.87	302	2.47	378	2.82	109	2.12	1,016	3.04	90	2.32	303	3.32
Packers, shipping	526	2.01	39	1.85	75	2.05	23	1.65	319	2.10	40	1.80	17	1.91
Men	289	2.20	36	1.88	71	2.05	-	-	137	2.44	15	2.22	10	2.08
Women	237	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	1.85	25	1.55	-	-
Patternmakers, wood (all men)	207	3.83	12	3.78	64	3.78	-	-	76	4.03	-	-	27	4.01
Permanent-mold-machine operators (1,311 men and 9 women)[3]	1,320	2.72	-	-	261	2.79	26	1.71	709	2.79	-	-	208	2.80
Gravity casting (1,125 men and 9 women)	1,134	2.74	-	-	193	2.81	20	1.68	633	2.80	-	-	188	2.84
Centrifugal casting (all men)	166	2.63	-	-	68	2.71	-	-	76	2.64	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal (679 men and 21 women)	700	2.81	-	-	93	2.89	-	-	553	2.90	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	773	2.47	50	1.97	69	2.26	18	1.78	594	2.59	-	-	-	-
Men	639	2.50	50	1.97	69	2.26	18	1.78	473	2.64	-	-	-	-
Women	134	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	2.37	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal (all men)	721	2.40	56	2.04	137	2.53	40	1.78	325	2.51	29	2.14	98	2.67
Receiving clerks (all men)	32	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2.62	-	-	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine (all men)	348	2.29	16	2.14	70	2.39	18	1.59	151	2.26	17	2.07	62	2.70
Shakeout men (all men)	1,441	2.22	18	2.06	176	2.28	76	1.59	694	2.24	43	2.00	376	2.42
Shell-mold-machine operators (all men)	211	2.71	-	-	17	2.77	-	-	131	2.66	-	-	51	2.97
Shipping clerks (118 men and 1 woman)	119	2.49	-	-	41	2.56	-	-	52	2.51	8	2.34	10	2.48
Shipping and receiving clerks (168 men and 4 women)	172	2.48	8	2.08	28	2.58	20	2.02	60	2.57	9	2.20	42	2.70
Tool and die makers (all men)	1,140	3.44	59	3.07	251	3.49	10	2.62	690	3.47	39	3.15	75	3.63
Truckers, power (forklift) (538 men and 2 women)	540	2.52	-	-	138	2.60	10	1.56	372	2.53	15	2.08	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift) (all men)	47	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2.29	-	-	-	-

[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 data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 5. Occupational Averages: By Size of Establishment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States[2]				New England				Middle Atlantic			
	Establishments with—											
	8–99 workers		100 workers or more		8–99 workers		100 workers or more		8–99 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
Chippers and grinders	2,487	$2.26	1,459	$2.41	118	$2.30	78	$1.94	576	$2.13	322	$2.51
Core assemblers and finishers	139	2.38	190	2.74	-	-	-	-	32	2.36	38	2.92
Coremakers, hand	802	2.65	240	2.96	44	2.68	-	-	287	2.54	44	2.81
Coremakers, machine	402	2.63	315	2.67	26	2.31	9	2.34	74	2.67	60	2.53
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	740	2.48	1,049	2.92	-	-	-	-	116	2.34	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	815	2.40	1,537	2.92	-	-	147	2.66	103	2.11	432	3.14
Electricians, maintenance	8	2.39	269	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	3.43
Filers, light (die castings)	133	2.04	135	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	1,054	2.32	940	2.67	61	2.33	33	2.16	204	2.42	189	2.79
Inspectors, class A	48	3.23	223	2.94	-	-	-	-	6	3.53	55	2.97
Inspectors, class B	161	2.62	704	2.58	-	-	13	2.06	35	2.53	220	2.58
Inspectors, class C	241	2.27	783	2.48	-	-	-	-	29	2.06	231	2.62
Laborers, material handling	364	2.05	761	2.32	7	1.83	-	-	51	2.00	124	2.33
Maintenance men, general utility	251	2.65	420	2.75	17	2.59	13	2.51	29	2.58	87	2.83
Mechanics, maintenance	73	3.16	311	3.20	-	-	-	-	40	3.05	118	3.34
Millwrights	-	-	171	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	3.27
Molders, floor	584	2.77	133	3.00	18	2.84	-	-	148	2.70	34	3.20
Molders, hand, bench	1,011	2.71	144	2.86	36	2.96	-	-	360	2.77	42	2.86
Molders, machine	1,704	2.81	592	3.02	262	2.47	40	2.48	262	2.66	116	3.18
Packers, shipping	71	2.11	218	2.23	-	-	36	1.88	24	1.88	47	2.14
Patternmakers, wood	149	3.91	58	3.63	-	-	-	-	48	3.78	16	3.78
Permanent-mold-machine operators[3]	594	2.63	717	2.80	-	-	-	-	30	2.67	231	2.80
Gravity casting	535	2.67	590	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	2.81
Centrifugal casting	59	2.26	107	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	107	2.23	572	2.93	-	-	-	-	32	2.41	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	114	2.21	525	2.56	-	-	40	2.03	-	-	49	2.39
Pourers, metal	425	2.30	296	2.55	29	2.08	27	1.98	87	2.34	50	2.88
Sand mixers, hand and machine	227	2.24	121	2.38	10	2.40	6	1.69	42	2.33	28	2.49
Shakeout men	1,033	2.16	408	2.38	-	-	12	1.92	147	2.17	29	2.86
Shell-mold-machine operators	117	2.72	94	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2.91
Shipping clerks	71	2.47	47	2.52	-	-	-	-	25	2.71	15	2.34
Shipping and receiving clerks	106	2.46	62	2.56	-	-	-	-	15	2.33	13	2.87
Tool and die makers	364	3.39	776	3.46	-	-	52	3.10	52	3.37	199	3.53
Truckers, power (forklift)	38	2.22	500	2.54	-	-	-	-	12	2.57	126	2.61
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	23	2.30	24	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Occupational Averages: By Size of Establishment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	Southwest				Great Lakes				Middle West				Pacific			
	Establishments with—															
	8–99 workers		100 workers or more		8–99 workers		100 workers or more		8–99 workers		100 workers or more		8–99 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
Chippers and grinders	102	$1.69	84	$1.69	955	$2.30	769	$2.53	113	$2.13	-	-	520	$2.57	-	-
Core assemblers and finishers	-	-	-	-	42	2.20	144	2.73	-	-	-	-	43	2.67	-	-
Coremakers, hand	48	2.39	-	-	187	2.66	132	3.08	16	2.51	-	-	173	3.09	53	$2.87
Coremakers, machine	-	-	-	-	217	2.72	224	2.77	17	2.43	-	-	28	3.42	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	-	-	-	-	403	2.46	758	2.97	30	2.33	72	$2.06	155	2.83	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	-	-	454	2.62	802	2.90	45	2.13	77	2.78	95	2.54	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	3.25	-	-	6	2.98	-	-	6	3.14
Filers, light (die castings)	-	-	-	-	25	2.18	41	2.36	-	-	-	-	86	2.05	-	-
Furnace tenders	73	1.85	61	2.29	486	2.35	580	2.75	47	2.23	29	2.33	113	2.56	-	-
Inspectors, class A	-	-	-	-	14	3.21	134	2.98	-	-	-	-	20	3.31	13	3.25
Inspectors, class B	-	-	-	-	66	2.56	423	2.62	-	-	-	-	46	2.85	23	2.62
Inspectors, class C	-	-	36	2.29	175	2.32	486	2.44	-	-	-	-	16	2.52	13	2.34
Laborers, material handling	-	-	-	-	200	2.10	569	2.34	8	1.91	16	1.98	68	2.17	22	2.27
Maintenance men, general utility	18	2.13	16	2.03	129	2.73	266	2.80	22	2.49	19	2.42	24	3.07	16	2.91
Mechanics, maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	3.18	-	-	6	2.97	26	3.34	-	-
Millwrights	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	56	2.38	-	-	202	2.87	64	2.93	20	2.74	-	-	84	3.20	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	79	1.88	-	-	354	2.81	89	2.90	21	2.95	-	-	107	3.00	-	-
Molders, machine	81	2.20	-	-	636	3.00	380	3.12	90	2.32	-	-	275	3.34	-	-
Packers, shipping	-	-	-	-	36	2.28	101	2.50	-	-	12	2.24	6	2.17	-	-
Patternmakers, wood	-	-	-	-	49	4.25	27	3.64	-	-	-	-	18	4.27	-	-
Permanent-mold-machine operators[3]	26	1.71	-	-	330	2.64	370	2.94	23	2.31	-	-	162	2.85	46	2.66
Gravity casting	20	1.68	-	-	297	2.68	327	2.94	23	2.31	-	-	162	2.85	-	-
Centrifugal casting	-	-	-	-	33	2.24	43	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	-	-	-	-	46	2.43	488	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	18	1.78	-	-	52	2.59	421	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	25	1.80	15	1.74	125	2.36	200	2.60	29	2.14	-	-	94	2.67	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine	13	1.58	-	-	78	2.11	73	2.41	17	2.07	-	-	53	2.70	-	-
Shakeout men	67	1.60	-	-	401	2.13	293	2.39	43	2.00	-	-	311	2.43	65	2.34
Shell-mold-machine operators	-	-	-	-	61	2.58	70	2.72	-	-	-	-	44	2.98	7	2.87
Shipping clerks	-	-	-	-	26	2.31	26	2.70	7	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	19	1.98	-	-	27	2.51	33	2.61	-	-	-	-	33	2.81	-	-
Tool and die makers	-	-	-	-	209	3.45	481	3.48	12	2.99	27	3.23	59	3.60	16	3.74
Truckers, power (forklift)	-	-	-	-	19	2.10	351	2.55	-	-	11	2.06	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	-	-	-	-	19	2.29	15	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[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 data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 6. Occupational Averages: By Size of Community

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States [2]				New England				Middle Atlantic			
	Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan 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
Chippers and grinders	3,266	$2.32	680	$2.30	126	$2.20	70	$2.07	763	$2.24	135	$2.43
Core assemblers and finishers	268	2.58	61	2.62	-	-	-	-	62	2.65	8	2.76
Coremakers, hand	960	2.75	82	2.42	36	2.66	-	-	291	2.55	-	-
Coremakers, machine	545	2.69	172	2.51	32	2.36	-	-	118	2.62	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	1,485	2.80	304	2.45	-	-	-	-	302	2.81	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	1,679	2.74	673	2.75	187	2.55	-	-	300	2.89	235	3.01
Electricians, maintenance	128	3.16	149	3.30	-	-	-	-	29	3.25	34	3.58
Furnace tenders	1,538	2.44	456	2.63	81	2.28	13	2.23	272	2.47	121	2.88
Inspectors, class A	178	3.04	93	2.89	-	-	-	-	47	3.01	-	-
Inspectors, class B	653	2.58	212	2.63	6	2.33	-	-	218	2.53	37	2.82
Inspectors, class C	759	2.37	265	2.60	14	1.82	-	-	123	2.42	137	2.69
Laborers, material handling	852	2.20	273	2.33	10	1.86	-	-	92	2.11	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	510	2.76	161	2.57	20	2.61	10	2.43	74	2.75	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	208	3.04	176	3.37	-	-	-	-	85	3.05	73	3.52
Millwrights	58	3.01	114	3.50	-	-	-	-	24	2.93	-	-
Molders, floor	643	2.83	74	2.67	17	2.80	-	-	161	2.76	21	3.03
Molders, hand, bench	1,064	2.76	91	2.41	34	2.97	6	2.74	374	2.77	-	-
Molders, machine	1,884	2.90	412	2.72	258	2.46	44	2.55	299	2.76	79	3.06
Packers, shipping	191	2.10	98	2.41	-	-	-	-	53	1.97	-	-
Patternmakers, wood	183	3.88	24	3.47	12	3.78	-	-	62	3.80	-	-
Permanent-mold-machine operators [3]	847	2.69	464	2.78	-	-	-	-	95	2.72	166	2.82
Gravity casting	719	2.71	406	2.79	-	-	-	-	57	2.70	136	2.86
Centrifugal casting	108	2.61	58	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	497	2.83	182	2.79	-	-	-	-	37	2.62	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	493	2.56	146	2.31	28	1.71	-	-	69	2.26	-	-
Pourers, metal	571	2.37	150	2.51	37	1.96	19	2.19	99	2.41	38	2.85
Sand mixers, hand and machine	263	2.30	85	2.24	12	2.15	-	-	42	2.33	28	2.48
Shakeout men	1,211	2.22	230	2.26	16	2.06	-	-	120	2.19	-	-
Shell-mold-machine operators	140	2.74	71	2.63	-	-	-	-	13	2.64	-	-
Shipping clerks	102	2.51	16	2.42	-	-	-	-	38	2.56	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	147	2.53	21	2.27	-	-	-	-	27	2.57	-	-
Tool and die makers	809	3.46	331	3.37	37	3.04	22	3.12	174	3.46	77	3.57
Truckers, power (forklift)	283	2.41	255	2.63	-	-	-	-	65	2.47	73	2.72

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Occupational Averages: By Size of Community—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	Southwest		Great Lakes				Middle West		Pacific	
	Metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan 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
Chippers and grinders	174	$1.70	1,354	$2.40	370	$2.44	116	$2.13	653	$2.54
Core assemblers and finishers	-	-	136	2.61	50	2.61	-	-	48	2.63
Coremakers, hand	55	2.45	312	2.83	7	2.85	11	2.77	226	3.04
Coremakers, machine	-	-	313	2.77	128	2.69	12	2.61	37	3.24
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	-	-	939	2.83	222	2.64	60	2.26	167	2.84
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	-	-	917	2.84	339	2.68	96	2.64	113	2.57
Electricians, maintenance	-	-	83	3.16	95	3.31	-	-	6	3.14
Furnace tenders	100	1.95	822	2.53	244	2.69	52	2.33	152	2.49
Inspectors, class A	-	-	84	3.01	64	2.98	-	-	33	3.29
Inspectors, class B	-	-	329	2.60	160	2.64	-	-	69	2.78
Inspectors, class C	15	1.55	570	2.39	91	2.52	-	-	29	2.44
Laborers, material handling	-	-	609	2.26	160	2.35	19	2.01	90	2.19
Maintenance men, general utility	25	2.22	313	2.80	82	2.67	28	2.64	40	3.01
Mechanics, maintenance	-	-	77	3.02	95	3.31	-	-	29	3.31
Millwrights	-	-	31	3.09	68	3.51	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	67	2.46	238	2.90	28	2.76	12	2.73	100	3.21
Molders, hand, bench	86	1.94	424	2.83	-	-	11	3.23	107	3.00
Molders, machine	79	2.24	808	3.09	208	2.87	78	2.33	303	3.32
Packers, shipping	-	-	73	2.31	64	2.58	9	2.48	10	2.08
Patternmakers, wood	-	-	59	4.16	17	3.58	-	-	27	4.01
Permanent-mold-machine operators [3]	26	1.71	482	2.71	218	2.98	15	2.51	208	2.80
Gravity casting	20	1.68	434	2.72	190	3.03	15	2.51	188	2.84
Centrifugal casting	-	-	48	2.64	28	2.65	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	-	-	429	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	-	-	376	2.69	97	2.47	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	34	1.76	253	2.47	72	2.65	26	2.21	98	2.67
Sand mixers, hand and machine	-	-	115	2.21	36	2.39	11	2.23	62	2.70
Shakeout men	72	1.58	556	2.21	138	2.36	35	2.05	376	2.42
Shell-mold-machine operators	-	-	71	2.64	-	-	-	-	51	2.97
Shipping clerks	-	-	42	2.48	10	2.61	7	2.46	10	2.48
Shipping and receiving clerks	18	2.05	52	2.55	8	2.63	-	-	38	2.77
Tool and die makers	-	-	489	3.49	201	3.41	15	3.51	75	3.63
Truckers, power (forklift)	-	-	202	2.41	168	2.67	7	2.33	-	-

[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 data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 7. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries by labor-management contract coverage, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States [2]				New England		Middle Atlantic				Southwest	
	Establishments with—											
	Majority covered		None or minority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority 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
Chippers and grinders	2,134	$2.46	1,812	$2.14	149	$2.08	599	$2.37	299	$2.06	160	$1.65
Core assemblers and finishers	171	2.75	158	2.41	-	-	39	2.77	31	2.52	-	-
Coremakers, hand	557	2.93	485	2.49	21	2.61	181	2.73	150	2.38	39	2.40
Coremakers, machine	426	2.80	291	2.42	19	2.08	61	2.83	73	2.43	30	1.63
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	1,187	2.88	602	2.45	-	-	254	2.97	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	1,561	2.94	791	2.36	132	2.34	437	3.13	98	2.11	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	224	3.31	53	2.92	-	-	61	3.44	-	-	-	-
Filers, light (die castings)	157	2.47	111	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filers, heavy (die castings)	27	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	1,148	2.66	846	2.24	67	2.12	283	2.70	110	2.34	81	1.91
Inspectors, class A	157	2.97	114	3.01	-	-	55	3.06	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B	672	2.59	193	2.59	17	2.19	241	2.58	14	2.41	-	-
Inspectors, class C	767	2.51	257	2.18	-	-	229	2.61	31	2.21	-	-
Laborers, material handling	800	2.30	325	2.06	17	1.86	151	2.29	24	1.86	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	410	2.80	261	2.57	27	2.57	73	2.89	43	2.56	24	2.02
Mechanics, maintenance	320	3.22	64	3.07	-	-	147	3.28	11	3.11	-	-
Millwrights	141	3.38	31	3.13	-	-	45	3.40	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	295	2.97	422	2.70	17	2.80	89	2.98	93	2.62	61	2.43
Molders, hand, bench	416	2.83	739	2.67	35	2.96	199	2.76	203	2.79	76	1.85
Molders, machine	1,141	3.01	1,155	2.73	233	2.38	211	2.88	167	2.74	86	2.04
Packers, shipping	166	2.23	123	2.16	17	1.71	46	2.15	25	1.89	-	-
Patternmakers, wood	117	4.08	90	3.52	12	3.78	36	3.87	28	3.66	-	-
Permanent-mold-machine operators [3]	850	2.90	461	2.39	-	-	195	2.95	66	2.28	24	1.67
Gravity casting	726	2.94	399	2.38	-	-	135	3.03	-	-	18	1.62
Centrifugal casting	124	2.66	42	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	526	2.91	153	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	455	2.70	184	2.01	50	1.97	48	2.45	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	374	2.55	347	2.25	48	1.92	73	2.71	64	2.34	32	1.75
Sand mixers, hand and machine	203	2.49	145	2.01	11	2.02	45	2.44	25	2.30	18	1.59
Shakeout men	772	2.42	669	2.00	18	2.06	91	2.34	85	2.22	62	1.54
Shell-mold-machine operators	109	2.87	102	2.53	-	-	13	2.79	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	60	2.64	58	2.34	-	-	28	2.68	12	2.32	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	85	2.60	83	2.38	8	2.08	23	2.63	-	-	14	2.05
Tool and die makers	735	3.50	405	3.33	42	3.01	224	3.52	27	3.31	10	2.62
Truckers, power (forklift)	438	2.56	100	2.32	-	-	131	2.64	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries by labor-management contract coverage, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	Great Lakes				Middle West				Pacific			
	Establishments with—											
	Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority 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
Chippers and grinders	1,026	$2.48	698	$2.29	99	$2.19	87	$1.90	306	$2.77	347	$2.34
Core assemblers and finishers	97	2.70	89	2.51	-	-	-	-	21	3.05	27	2.31
Coremakers, hand	176	3.00	143	2.63	14	2.56	-	-	134	3.26	92	2.71
Coremakers, machine	309	2.78	132	2.66	12	2.70	-	-	19	3.43	18	3.03
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	775	2.89	386	2.60	45	2.38	-	-	95	2.94	72	2.71
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	943	2.87	313	2.61	91	2.75	31	1.91	-	-	99	2.53
Electricians, maintenance	148	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filers, light (die castings)	47	2.40	19	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1.82
Filers, heavy (die castings)	24	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	664	2.70	402	2.35	42	2.42	34	2.09	54	2.80	98	2.31
Inspectors, class A	80	2.95	68	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	3.22
Inspectors, class B	375	2.59	114	2.70	-	-	-	-	31	2.97	38	2.62
Inspectors, class C	494	2.46	167	2.28	-	-	-	-	13	2.61	16	2.30
Laborers, material handling	590	2.31	179	2.19	19	2.05	-	-	20	2.49	70	2.11
Maintenance men, general utility	275	2.81	120	2.69	24	2.55	17	2.33	18	3.08	22	2.95
Mechanics, maintenance	131	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3.32	-	-
Millwrights	82	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	129	2.93	137	2.84	10	2.84	10	2.65	-	-	61	3.10
Molders, hand, bench	151	2.90	292	2.79	13	2.77	-	-	-	-	81	2.96
Molders, machine	569	3.04	447	3.04	47	2.61	43	2.00	198	3.32	105	3.31
Packers, shipping	76	2.40	61	2.49	11	2.41	-	-	-	-	8	2.07
Patternmakers, wood	64	4.08	12	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3.48
Permanent-mold-machine operators [3]	533	2.87	167	2.56	-	-	-	-	98	3.09	110	2.55
Gravity casting	481	2.91	143	2.51	-	-	-	-	98	3.09	90	2.56
Centrifugal casting	52	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	436	2.95	98	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	381	2.77	92	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	196	2.54	129	2.46	21	2.22	8	1.93	60	2.62	38	2.75
Sand mixers, hand and machine	93	2.42	58	2.00	14	2.16	-	-	40	2.93	22	2.27
Shakeout men	359	2.40	335	2.07	31	2.12	-	-	249	2.60	127	2.06
Shell-mold-machine operators	60	2.65	71	2.66	-	-	-	-	35	3.27	16	2.29
Shipping clerks	25	2.68	27	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	39	2.64	21	2.42	-	-	6	2.24	11	2.94	27	2.70
Tool and die makers	465	3.48	225	3.44	-	-	31	3.02	21	3.69	54	3.60
Truckers, power (forklift)	297	2.53	73	2.50	-	-	10	1.89	-	-	-	-

[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 data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 8. Occupational Averages: By Method of Wage Payment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries by method of wage payment, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States [2]				Middle Atlantic				Great Lakes			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	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
Chippers and grinders	3,452	$2.25	494	$2.74	731	$2.13	167	$2.86	1,458	$2.35	266	$2.68
Core assemblers and finishers	255	2.51	74	2.87	44	2.46	-	-	149	2.55	37	2.84
Coremakers, hand	962	2.68	80	3.24	289	2.48	42	3.18	282	2.77	37	3.32
Coremakers, machine	535	2.59	182	2.81	86	2.62	48	2.60	320	2.70	121	2.87
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	990	2.57	799	2.94	93	2.18	-	-	610	2.64	551	2.96
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	1,242	2.46	1,110	3.06	263	2.54	272	3.33	602	2.52	654	3.06
Filers, light (die castings)	200	1.99	68	2.81	-	-	-	-	31	2.07	35	2.49
Furnace tenders	1,706	2.39	288	3.02	316	2.50	77	3.01	868	2.46	198	3.03
Inspectors, class A	255	2.98	16	3.04	56	3.04	-	-	137	2.99	11	3.12
Inspectors, class B	856	2.59	-	-	246	2.58	-	-	489	2.61	-	-
Inspectors, class C	909	2.42	115	2.49	196	2.54	-	-	621	2.42	40	2.32
Laborers, material handling	1,075	2.22	50	2.51	169	2.21	-	-	727	2.27	42	2.44
Maintenance men, general utility	642	2.70	29	2.96	102	2.72	-	-	380	2.77	15	2.82
Molders, floor	627	2.77	90	3.11	142	2.71	40	3.08	219	2.83	47	3.13
Molders, hand, bench	948	2.67	207	3.00	302	2.63	100	3.22	339	2.84	104	2.80
Molders, machine	1,563	2.72	733	3.18	172	2.50	206	3.08	641	2.78	375	3.49
Packers, shipping	268	2.15	21	2.84	63	1.94	8	2.94	124	2.40	13	2.78
Permanent-mold-machine operators [3]	865	2.59	446	2.98	155	2.80	106	2.77	360	2.56	340	3.05
Gravity casting	695	2.59	430	2.99	-	-	90	2.76	284	2.53	340	3.05
Centrifugal casting	150	2.61	-	-	52	2.67	-	-	76	2.64	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	367	2.58	312	3.11	32	2.41	-	-	283	2.74	251	3.10
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	451	2.35	188	2.86	50	1.98	19	2.99	336	2.51	137	2.97
Pourers, metal	610	2.31	111	2.89	86	2.24	51	3.02	278	2.49	47	2.60
Sand mixers, hand and machine	334	2.28	14	2.58	68	2.39	-	-	142	2.25	9	2.41
Shakeout men	1,339	2.19	102	2.71	159	2.19	17	3.18	623	2.19	71	2.66
Shell-mold-machine operators	199	2.71	12	2.62	11	2.63	-	-	127	2.66	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	522	2.52	16	2.36	125	2.64	13	2.30	367	2.53	-	-

[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 data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 9. Occupational Averages: Die-Casting Establishments

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous die casting establishments, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States [2]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Great Lakes		Middle West		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
Chippers and grinders	227	$2.64	-	-	-	-	89	$2.64	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	1,761	2.74	-	-	300	$2.81	1,159	2.79	102	$2.14	154	$2.79
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	2,314	2.75	187	$2.55	521	2.96	1,239	2.80	122	2.54	113	2.57
Electricians, maintenance	192	3.31	-	-	49	3.52	122	3.29	-	-	-	-
Filers, light (die castings)	223	2.22	36	2.13	-	-	66	2.29	-	-	52	1.95
Filers, heavy (die castings)	28	2.91	-	-	-	-	24	2.98	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	632	2.58	21	2.11	105	2.89	414	2.61	35	2.19	17	2.05
Inspectors, class A	110	2.85	-	-	42	2.98	47	2.91	14	2.34	-	-
Inspectors, class B	589	2.56	-	-	-	-	345	2.59	-	-	19	2.75
Inspectors, class C	663	2.49	-	-	193	2.61	414	2.44	-	-	15	2.52
Laborers, material handling	478	2.26	9	1.78	43	2.20	376	2.28	18	1.97	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	282	2.80	6	2.64	30	2.93	202	2.84	24	2.52	11	3.08
Mechanics, maintenance	248	3.25	-	-	108	3.38	111	3.25	-	-	8	3.22
Millwrights	109	3.48	-	-	-	-	63	3.47	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping	162	2.14	-	-	32	1.93	84	2.30	-	-	6	2.17
Polishers and buffers, metal	436	2.99	-	-	-	-	345	3.06	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	375	2.75	-	-	17	2.98	323	2.84	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	73	2.24	-	-	-	-	49	2.47	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	48	2.40	-	-	16	2.44	21	2.39	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	77	2.41	-	-	12	2.49	38	2.52	6	2.34	9	2.53
Tool and die makers	891	3.45	37	3.04	229	3.53	520	3.46	23	3.19	61	3.65
Truckers, power (forklift)	340	2.57	-	-	85	2.73	246	2.53	7	2.23	-	-

[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.

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

Table 10. Occupational Averages: Sand-Casting Establishments

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous sand casting establishments, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States[2]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		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
Chippers and grinders	2,960	$2.27	153	$2.19	691	$2.25	186	$1.69	1,210	$2.34	100	$2.13	517	$2.53
Core assemblers and finishers	285	2.59	-	-	66	2.65	-	-	153	2.60	-	-	44	2.67
Coremakers, hand	916	2.71	45	2.67	325	2.58	57	2.41	287	2.86	16	2.51	151	3.00
Coremakers, machine	588	2.59	30	2.27	118	2.65	31	1.64	335	2.67	17	2.43	35	3.24
Electricians, maintenance	37	3.01	-	-	9	3.20	-	-	17	3.02	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	984	2.41	58	2.37	266	2.50	86	1.96	376	2.49	35	2.36	112	2.60
Inspectors, class A	76	3.08	-	-	15	3.07	-	-	36	2.97	-	-	20	3.27
Inspectors, class B	165	2.69	-	-	49	2.66	7	1.98	66	2.67	-	-	38	2.90
Inspectors, class C	207	2.26	-	-	42	2.37	13	1.50	129	2.29	-	-	13	2.35
Laborers, material handling	483	2.22	-	-	113	2.28	-	-	253	2.31	-	-	72	2.15
Maintenance men, general utility	236	2.65	14	2.66	72	2.75	23	2.10	88	2.71	11	2.36	23	2.93
Mechanics, maintenance	61	3.05	-	-	42	2.97	-	-	8	3.03	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	34	3.00	-	-	17	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	656	2.85	18	2.84	182	2.79	70	2.43	223	2.95	18	2.79	100	3.21
Molders, hand, bench	1,038	2.75	23	2.82	381	2.80	88	1.94	373	2.89	21	2.95	101	3.01
Molders, machine	2,110	2.84	299	2.47	378	2.82	109	2.12	929	3.05	90	2.32	207	3.33
Packers, shipping	58	2.32	-	-	18	2.50	-	-	21	2.54	-	-	-	-
Patternmakers, wood	178	3.81	-	-	64	3.78	-	-	54	4.02	-	-	22	4.13
Permanent-mold-machine operators	356	2.57	-	-	51	2.53	19	1.77	168	2.69	-	-	97	2.62
Gravity casting	289	2.58	-	-	21	2.35	13	1.76	141	2.73	-	-	93	2.63
Centrifugal casting	67	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	2.46	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal	189	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	2.70	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	200	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	2.18	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	519	2.45	25	2.22	126	2.60	34	1.79	197	2.50	26	2.21	80	2.79
Sand mixers, hand and machine	304	2.24	13	2.26	70	2.39	18	1.68	122	2.20	17	2.07	50	2.60
Shakeout men	1,195	2.18	13	2.12	165	2.30	76	1.59	568	2.21	43	2.00	272	2.35
Shell-mold-machine operators	120	2.69	-	-	15	2.65	-	-	79	2.67	-	-	21	2.94
Shipping clerks	41	2.62	-	-	21	2.73	-	-	11	2.64	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	72	2.60	-	-	12	2.78	19	2.03	10	2.76	-	-	26	2.89
Tool and die makers	56	3.30	-	-	6	3.24	-	-	37	3.29	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	88	2.40	-	-	44	2.43	-	-	32	2.54	-	-	-	-

[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.

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

Table 11. Occupational Averages: Permanent-Mold Casting Establishments

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men in selected occupations in nonferrous permanent-mold casting establishments, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Occupation	United States [2]		Middle Atlantic		Great Lakes	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Chippers and grinders	540	$2.42	77	$1.89	274	$2.57
Core assemblers and finishers	24	2.54	-	-	19	2.58
Coremakers, hand	102	2.98	-	-	27	2.58
Coremakers, machine	96	2.95	-	-	78	3.07
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	11	2.24	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	33	2.35	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	25	2.88	-	-	17	2.96
Furnace tenders	299	2.48	22	2.36	218	2.55
Inspectors, class A	29	3.16	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B	45	2.53	-	-	34	2.47
Inspectors, class C	117	2.38	-	-	83	2.37
Laborers, material handling	146	2.21	15	2.21	126	2.22
Maintenance men, general utility	135	2.68	12	2.62	99	2.72
Mechanics, maintenance	39	3.09	-	-	18	2.90
Millwrights	12	2.77	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	39	2.49	-	-	34	2.46
Molders, hand, bench	58	2.63	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	160	3.20	-	-	64	3.05
Packers, shipping	40	1.88	18	1.84	8	2.37
Permanent-mold-machine operators [3]	842	2.75	119	2.63	517	2.83
Gravity casting	729	2.76	81	2.58	470	2.84
Centrifugal casting	97	2.72	-	-	47	2.74
Polishers and buffers, metal	35	2.39	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	47	2.22	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	68	2.48	-	-	62	2.55
Sand mixers, hand and machine	32	2.66	-	-	20	2.38
Shakeout men	190	2.49	-	-	86	2.37
Shipping clerks	26	2.44	-	-	18	2.48
Shipping and receiving clerks	19	2.44	-	-	9	2.76
Tool and die makers	106	3.37	12	3.11	75	3.49
Truckers, power (forklift)	67	2.30	9	2.32	49	2.40

[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 data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 12. Occupational Earnings: Chicago, Ill.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			$1.50 and under $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.80	$3.80 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.40	$4.40 and over
All production workers	4,878	$2.60	77	103	175	185	211	246	216	279	346	376	434	328	214	197	167	332	312	191	105	96	93	71	40	28	10	46
Men	4,228	2.67	[3]52	65	120	140	153	185	134	191	282	350	398	302	194	180	162	329	312	191	105	96	93	71	39	28	10	46
Women	650	2.14	[4]25	38	55	45	58	61	82	88	64	26	36	26	20	17	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Selected occupations																												
Men																												
Chippers and grinders	363	2.55	-	4	-	-	10	6	8	10	28	73	97	69	6	3	18	4	18	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	321	2.49	-	4	-	-	10	6	6	9	27	71	96	69	3	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core assemblers and finishers[5a/]	7	1.95	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand[5a/]	104	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	50	42	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coremakers, machine	42	2.79	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	-	6	9	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Time	31	2.66	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	4	2	-	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	11	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	236	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	15	19	6	13	10	36	26	27	21	14	10	6	2	-	3	1	2	3
Time	99	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	14	17	5	5	5	20	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	322	2.54	-	-	7	15	24	39	22	35	25	27	15	19	8	5	6	4	5	5	10	14	18	16	2	1	-	-
Time	150	2.23	-	-	1	9	10	27	15	25	19	20	10	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	172	2.81	-	-	6	6	14	12	7	10	6	7	5	6	7	5	6	4	5	5	10	14	18	16	2	1	-	-
Electricians, maintenance (all timeworkers)	24	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Filers, light (die castings)[5b/]	26	2.11	-	-	7	3	-	6	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	127	2.76	2	2	1	-	5	2	9	13	11	-	-	6	18	8	2	7	11	11	1	-	12	6	-	-	-	-
Time	90	2.52	2	2	1	-	5	-	9	13	11	-	-	6	18	8	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	37	3.35	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	1	-	12	6	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A (all timeworkers)	28	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	10	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	84	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	9	6	9	28	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	42	2.09	-	-	8	3	6	7	3	1	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	33	2.12	-	-	6	3	3	5	2	1	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling[5a/]	171	2.42	1	-	1	8	5	6	4	2	24	61	46	4	3	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility (all timeworkers)	67	3.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	6	13	7	5	8	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (all timeworkers)	18	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights (all timeworkers)	7	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	46	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	12	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Time	40	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	99	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	59	8	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
Time	87	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	55	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	153	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	2	42	50	6	5	1	6	12	8	4	3	6
Time	84	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34	44	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	69	3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	8	6	6	1	-	6	12	8	4	3	6
Packers, shipping (all timeworkers)	16	2.12	-	-	-	3	6	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patternmakers, wood (all timeworkers)	21	4.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	[6]20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Occupational Earnings: Chicago, Ill.[1]—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			$1.50 and under $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.80	$3.80 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.40	$4.40 and over
Selected occupations—Continued																												
Men—Continued																												
Permanent-mold-machine operators, gravity casting	59	$2.81	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	1	4	2	14	4	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Incentive	52	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	-	4	2	8	4	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	63	2.52	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	20	-	1	14	5	1	2	2	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	31	2.33	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	17	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	32	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	4	5	1	2	2	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal (all timeworkers)	56	2.39	-	-	-	3	11	-	6	-	-	6	14	1	8	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine (all timeworkers)	19	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakeout men	84	2.41	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	4	43	9	4	-	-	2	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	78	2.36	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	4	43	9	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shell-mold-machine operators (all timeworkers)	10	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	130	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	10	11	26	13	9	13	17	12	12	1	-
Truckers, power (forklift) (all timeworkers)	38	2.41	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	5	-	3	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																												
Chippers and grinders[5a/]	10	2.23	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	12	2.13	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	123	2.08	-	1	15	11	12	7	18	56	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties. The area was limited to Cook County in the Bureau's May 1960 survey of the industry; the added counties accounted for about 26 percent of the current area employment.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 74 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Includes 3 workers at $1.15 to $1.20; 6 at $1.25 to $1.30; and 8 at $1.45 to $1.50.

[4] Includes 14 workers at $1.35 to $1.40; and 2 at $1.40 to $1.45.

[5] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; (a) predominantly timeworkers, and (b) predominantly incentive workers.

[6] Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at $4.60 to $4.80; 10 at $4.80 to $5; and 4 at $5 and over.

Table 13. Occupational Earnings: Cleveland, Ohio[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			$1.50 and under $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $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 - $4.00	$4.00 and over
All production workers	3,438	$2.51	[3]82	104	180	124	181	268	236	248	217	219	243	190	165	138	114	173	80	67	83	77	40	65	43	34	17	50
Men	2,881	2.60	46	43	73	96	116	200	198	210	185	197	225	180	161	133	112	166	74	62	81	76	39	64	43	34	17	50
Women	557	2.02	36	61	107	28	65	68	38	38	32	22	18	10	4	5	2	7	6	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Selected occupations																												
Men																												
Chippers and grinders	96	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	8	1	3	12	1	7	6	11	11	1	1	4	2	2	-	-	1	1	2
Time	35	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	8	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	61	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	6	1	7	6	11	11	1	1	4	2	2	-	-	1	1	2
Core assemblers and finishers[4a/]	46	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	14	13	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand[4b/]	14	3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	[5]4
Coremakers, machine	74	2.94	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	6	3	8	8	-	2	4	8	3	15	3	-	4	-	-	-	1
Time	21	2.52	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	64	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	8	8	11	8	1	2	6	3	1	1	1	3	-	2	-
Incentive	56	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	8	8	3	8	1	2	6	3	1	1	1	3	-	2	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	206	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	11	10	9	8	14	16	10	19	27	10	20	11	7	11	13
Incentive	188	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	3	8	3	8	14	16	10	19	27	10	20	11	7	11	13
Electricians, maintenance (all timeworkers)	8	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	156	2.36	-	-	4	-	7	7	38	9	21	20	21	9	10	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	127	2.33	-	-	4	-	7	6	36	5	16	15	16	6	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A (all timeworkers)	12	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	49	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	9	6	2	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	97	2.32	-	-	-	-	3	16	15	21	13	10	7	5	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	69	2.28	-	-	-	-	3	14	10	15	7	7	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	162	2.04	-	2	14	27	23	34	25	18	5	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility (all timeworkers)	75	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	10	6	23	10	2	6	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (all timeworkers)	23	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor	41	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Time	32	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	9	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	39	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	-	10	2	2	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Time	21	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	18	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Molders, machine	96	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	9	12	7	3	23	1	-	-	7	4	2	3	1	2	[6]16
Time	36	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	60	3.52	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	11	1	-	-	7	4	2	3	1	2	16
Packers, shipping[4a/]	6	2.16	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent-mold-machine operators, gravity casting (all incentive workers)	116	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	2	38	4	5	16	13	9	4	2	2	-	-	4	2	1	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Occupational Earnings: Cleveland, Ohio[1]—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			$1.50 and under $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $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 - $4.00	$4.00 and over
Selected occupations—Continued																											
Men—Continued																											
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	75	$2.73	-	2	3	-	15	4	4	-	4	3	1	9	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	14	1	2
Incentive	33	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	14	1	2
Pourers, metal	37	2.37	-	-	2	-	-	11	5	-	5	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	24	2.11	-	-	2	-	-	11	5	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine (all timeworkers)	26	2.03	-	6	-	-	6	3	1	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakeout men	60	2.36	-	-	9	9	-	9	5	-	-	2	11	-	-	4	-	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Time	29	1.87	-	-	9	9	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	31	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	11	-	-	4	-	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Shipping and receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	14	2.42	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	87	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	10	4	18	15	11	10	3	1	-	2
Truckers, power (forklift) (all timeworkers)	41	2.19	-	-	-	-	6	15	1	9	1	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																											
Inspectors, class C	72	2.10	-	-	10	-	8	26	1	7	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	55	2.03	-	-	10	-	8	25	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping	137	1.85	2	52	11	4	35	11	7	9	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	102	1.76	-	50	8	2	34	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	35	2.10	2	2	3	2	1	3	7	9	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, and Medina Counties.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] Includes 9 workers at $1.25 to $1.30; 3 at $1.30 to $1.40; and 28 at $1.40 to $1.50.
[4] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; (a) predominantly timeworkers, and (b) predominantly incentive workers.
[5] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $4 to $4.10; 1 at $4.10 to $4.20; and 2 at $4.20 and over.
[6] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $4 to $4.10; 1 at $4.10 to $4.20; 3 at $4.20 to $4.30; and 11 at $4.30 and over.

Table 14. Occupational Earnings: Detroit, Mich.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			Under $1.50	$1.50 and under $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $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	2,609	$2.43	25	15	87	25	104	103	114	238	210	286	463	126	220	206	86	87	43	28	37	28	14	17	16	11	7	13
Men	2,132	2.49	16	10	35	15	93	63	82	190	130	175	387	123	220	206	86	87	43	28	37	28	14	17	16	11	7	13
Women	477	2.15	9	5	52	10	11	40	32	48	80	111	76	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected occupations																												
Men																												
Chippers and grinders	180	2.23	-	-	-	2	8	12	31	31	22	37	19	6	-	9	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	165	2.23	-	-	-	2	8	12	31	24	16	37	18	6	-	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand (all timeworkers)	31	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	6	-	3	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, machine (all timeworkers)	36	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	6	3	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate) (all timeworkers)	131	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	1	-	26	34	58	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only) (all timeworkers)	73	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	14	4	20	26	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders (all timeworkers)	94	2.45	-	-	-	2	-	1	10	-	4	17	24	13	11	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	21	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	15	2.31	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	37	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maintenance men, general utility (all timeworkers)	40	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	16	2	9	4	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor (all timeworkers)	13	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench (all timeworkers)	62	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	30	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	-
Molders, machine	45	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	1	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	39	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal[3]	68	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	32	-	-	2	11	-	3	-	5	3	3	1	1
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators[3]	92	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	5	47	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	-	-	-
Pourers, metal (all timeworkers)	12	2.04	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine (all timeworkers)	10	2.22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakeout men[3]	50	2.10	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	11	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	43	3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	5	2	7	7	5	[4]7
Truckers, power (forklift) (all timeworkers)	19	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																												
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	68	2.06	5	3	2	3	1	-	26	15	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[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.
[3] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; predominantly timeworkers.
[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at $3.90 to $4; and 3 at $4.10 to $4.20.

Table 15. Occupational Earnings: Milwaukee, Wis.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and 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 - $3.80	$3.80 - $3.90	$3.90 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.10	$4.10 and over
All production workers	1,986	$2.60	[3]52	37	48	52	148	59	186	142	135	202	142	150	82	127	80	114	44	57	20	28	10	26	7	6	13	19
Men	1,851	2.63	41	34	48	47	137	50	120	132	132	199	140	145	80	126	78	113	44	57	19	28	10	26	7	6	13	19
Women	135	2.24	11	3	-	5	11	9	66	10	3	3	2	5	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected occupations																												
Men																												
Chippers and grinders	78	2.51	-	-	-	-	21	2	18	6	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	-	-	3	-
Time	48	2.25	-	-	-	-	18	2	12	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core assemblers and finishers [4b/]	14	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Coremakers, hand	22	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Time	8	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	14	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	97	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	14	8	27	23	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Time	52	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	6	2	17	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	54	2.71	-	-	4	-	1	-	6	5	3	5	3	3	-	9	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Time	45	2.66	-	-	4	-	1	-	6	2	3	4	2	3	-	8	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	9	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A (all timeworkers)	15	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	24	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	34	2.35	-	-	1	4	1	-	4	1	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	31	2.34	-	-	1	4	1	-	3	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	54	2.34	-	-	-	-	11	5	5	13	11	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	43	2.39	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	13	11	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	25	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	7	4	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	21	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	4	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (all timeworkers)	10	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor [4b/]	12	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Molders, hand, bench	19	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	9	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	37	3.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	-	[5]6
Incentive	27	3.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	-	6
Packers, shipping (all timeworkers)	10	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent-mold-machine operators [6]	59	2.72	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2	2	5	12	4	3	7	6	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	35	2.76	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	7	6	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity casting [4b/]	37	2.51	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2	2	5	12	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishers and buffers, metal [4b/]	8	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	39	2.50	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	-	8	7	2	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	24	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	6	2	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine	10	2.40	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	6	2.36	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakeout men	25	2.30	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	15	2.22	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks [4a/]	8	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	26	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	6	2	13	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift) (all timeworkers)	13	2.47	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Occupational Earnings: Milwaukee, Wis.[1]—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and 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 - $3.80	$3.80 - $3.90	$3.90 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.10	$4.10 and over
Selected occupations—Continued																													
Women																													
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	15	$1.99	5	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Waukesha Counties.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 74 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.
[3] Includes 4 workers at $1.40 to $1.50; and 20 at $1.50 to $1.60.
[4] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; (a) predominantly timeworkers, and (b) predominantly incentive workers.
[5] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $4.10 to $4.20; 3 at $4.20 to $4.30; and 2 at $4.30 to $4.40.
[6] Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

Table 16. Occupational Earnings: Los Angeles—Long Beach and Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove, Calif.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
			$1.30 and under $1.40	$1.40 - $1.50	$1.50 - $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.80	$3.80 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.20	$4.20 and over
All production workers	3,727	$2.56	10	15	32	66	160	139	155	197	155	305	238	243	465	235	245	136	179	152	127	127	30	121	78	23	28	66
Men	3,529	2.59	10	15	27	52	146	105	140	178	139	303	213	221	455	225	242	132	178	152	127	127	30	121	78	21	28	64
Women	198	2.03	-	-	5	14	14	34	15	19	16	2	25	22	10	10	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Selected occupations																													
Men																													
Chippers and grinders	358	2.29	-	-	-	-	22	10	6	22	21	95	47	54	46	20	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	351	2.28	-	-	-	-	22	10	6	22	21	95	47	54	46	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core assemblers and finishers (all timeworkers)	38	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	11	4	1	1	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand (all timeworkers)	127	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	25	1	7	3	8	6	50	14	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, machine	19	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Time	12	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate) (all timeworkers)	154	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	48	36	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only) (all timeworkers)	108	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	12	33	26	13	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filers, light (die castings) (all timeworkers)	88	2.04	-	-	-	3	22	15	11	4	2	2	3	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Occupational Earnings: Los Angeles—Long Beach and Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove, Calif.[1]—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Sex and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			$1.30 and under $1.40	$1.40 - $1.50	$1.50 - $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.10	$3.10 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.30	$3.30 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.80	$3.80 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.20	$4.20 and over
Selected occupations—Continued																											
Men—Continued																											
Furnace tenders (all timeworkers)	106	$2.36	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	16	1	7	5	9	14	16	10	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A (all timeworkers)	24	3.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	2	8	2	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	49	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	10	7	6	4	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	26	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	3	2	6	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	23	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	3	-	5	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	90	2.19	-	-	-	-	25	2	1	6	4	15	4	7	17	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	89	2.19	-	-	-	-	25	2	1	6	4	15	3	7	17	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility (all timeworkers)	36	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	6	2	6	6	5	-	1	2	-	-
Molders, floor	70	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	2	22	-	5	21	-	-	-
Time	67	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	2	22	-	4	20	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench (all timeworkers)	105	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	9	6	6	16	18	20	4	8	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	121	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	2	19	26	15	34	2	9	-	-	-
Time	113	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	19	26	15	34	2	5	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (all timeworkers)	10	2.08	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patternmakers, wood (all timeworkers)	15	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	6	-	2	-
Permanent-mold-machine operators (all timeworkers)[3]	131	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	7	5	65	4	13	1	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Gravity casting (all timeworkers)	111	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	6	1	60	4	10	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal	40	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	2	9	2	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	38	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	2	9	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand mixers, hand and machine	25	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	23	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shakeout men	137	2.09	-	-	-	9	5	24	3	23	15	30	14	4	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	123	2.06	-	-	-	9	5	24	3	23	13	25	12	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shell-mold-machine operators (all timeworkers)	17	2.28	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks (all timeworkers)	10	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	35	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	11	2	4	2	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	70	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	33	13	10	8	-
Women																											
Filers, light (die castings)[4]	20	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	15	2.05	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	17	2.14	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Los Angeles—Long Beach and Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas consist of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 95 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; predominantly timeworkers.

Table 17. Occupational Earnings: Newark and Jersey City, N.J.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
			$1.40 and under $1.50	$1.50 - $1.60	$1.60 - $1.70	$1.70 - $1.80	$1.80 - $1.90	$1.90 - $2.00	$2.00 - $2.10	$2.10 - $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.60	$2.60 - $2.70	$2.70 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $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	923	$2.31	1	3	8	43	126	74	102	106	65	48	41	39	91	38	38	28	18	15	7	6	3	6	3	2	2	10
Men	867	2.34	1	3	8	41	99	72	80	106	63	47	41	39	91	38	38	28	18	15	7	6	3	6	3	2	2	10
Women	56	1.92	-	-	-	2	27	2	22	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected occupations[3]																												
Chippers and grinders (all timeworkers)	79	2.05	-	-	4	2	9	10	16	30	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand (all timeworkers)	28	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only)	72	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	11	5	20	5	1	1	6	13	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Time	63	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	11	5	19	3	1	1	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders (all timeworkers)	36	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	4	4	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	7	2.15	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	14	1.93	-	-	-	4	-	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maintenance men, general utility (all timeworkers)	9	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (all timeworkers)	11	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor (all timeworkers)	16	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	38	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	12	13	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Time	37	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	12	13	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	34	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	9	12	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Time	29	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks (all timeworkers)	9	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	15	3.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	3	3	1	-	-

[1] The Newark and Jersey City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas consist of Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Union Counties.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 90 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Data relate to men workers.

Table 18. Occupational Earnings: New York, N.Y.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			$1.25 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 - $2.80	$2.80 - $2.90	$2.90 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.20	$3.20 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.80	$3.80 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.40	$4.40 and over
All production workers	1,974	$2.39	8	34	65	74	56	113	77	128	159	151	96	128	128	94	129	90	44	52	158	56	31	30	28	15	19	11
Men	1,783	2.44	8	14	37	63	44	76	66	116	149	134	90	123	123	88	125	86	44	51	157	56	31	30	27	15	19	11
Women	191	1.84	-	20	28	11	12	37	11	12	10	17	6	5	5	6	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Selected occupations[3]																												
Chippers and grinders (all timeworkers)	143	2.28	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	44	26	20	-	7	9	3	3	5	3	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand (all timeworkers)	72	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	9	6	13	23	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, machine (all timeworkers)	10	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (set up and operate)	65	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	12	10	12	7	6	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	28	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	8	2	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Die-casting-machine operators (operate only) (all timeworkers)	38	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	8	3	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	53	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	8	1	6	4	1	4	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Time	50	2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	8	1	6	4	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	16	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	45	2.00	-	-	4	-	-	10	1	5	5	12	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (all timeworkers)	25	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	5	-	-
Molders, floor (all timeworkers)	42	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	1	5	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench (all timeworkers)	87	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	30	8	1	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	49	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	6	4	11	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	32	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (all timeworkers)	25	1.95	-	-	1	3	1	-	3	1	11	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patternmakers, wood (all timeworkers)	37	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	5	16	[4]5
Shipping clerks (all timeworkers)	14	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	17	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	52	3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	8	9	9	7	3	1	-

[1] The New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties), and Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties. The area was limited to New York City in the Bureau's May 1960 survey of the industry; the added counties accounted for about two-fifths of the current area employment.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 90 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Data relate to men workers.

[4] All workers were at $4.60 to $4.80.

Table 19. Occupational Earnings: Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J.[1]

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production workers in selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, June 1965)

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 - $3.40	$3.40 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.60	$3.60 - $3.70	$3.70 - $3.80	$3.80 - $3.90	$3.90 - $4.00	$4.00 and over
All production workers	1,804	$2.71	32	17	24	21	18	75	98	85	121	109	250	206	95	70	81	54	68	91	61	36	38	43	33	71	3	4
Men	1,758	2.72	28	14	24	21	14	75	98	85	121	108	219	203	95	70	81	54	68	91	61	36	38	43	33	71	3	4
Women	46	2.35	4	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected occupations[3]																												
Chippers and grinders	84	2.29	-	3	-	4	2	5	31	3	14	14	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Time	74	2.19	-	3	-	4	2	5	30	3	14	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand	61	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	34	9	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Time	52	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	34	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, machine (all timeworkers)	8	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	44	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	23	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-
Time	37	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	23	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility (all timeworkers)	7	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (all timeworkers)	28	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	6	2	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights (all timeworkers)	7	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor (all timeworkers)	15	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	74	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	12	6	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Time	61	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	12	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	13	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine (all timeworkers)	33	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks[4]	6	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pa.; and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N.J. The area was limited to Delaware and Philadelphia Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N.J., in the Bureau's May 1960 survey of the industry; the added counties accounted for approximately three-fifths of the current area employment.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 82 percent of the production workers covered by this study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Data relate to men workers.

[4] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment; predominantly timeworkers.

Table 20. Method of Wage Payment

(Percent of production workers in nonferrous foundries by method of wage payment, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Method of wage payment[1]	United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	82	83	77	95	79	97	97
Formal plans	58	22	54	54	64	60	63
Single rates	30	5	24	28	32	36	42
Range of rates	29	17	29	26	32	25	21
Individual rates	24	62	23	41	15	37	33
Incentive workers	18	17	23	5	21	3	3
Individual piecework	9	15	9	2	10	1	-
Group piecework	1	([3])	2	([3])	1	-	-
Individual bonus	7	-	10	2	8	2	3
Group bonus	2	2	2	1	2	-	-

[1] For definition of method of wage payment, see appendix A.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 21. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift workers,[1] United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Weekly hours	United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Production workers						
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 40 hours	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
40 hours	78	82	86	100	70	80	90
Over 40 and under 45	3	-	3	-	3	3	-
45 hours	5	10	3	-	5	-	8
46 or 47 hours	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
48 hours	9	5	5	-	13	13	2
50 hours	3	-	3	-	5	-	-
Over 50 hours	1	-	1	-	1	4	-
	Office workers						
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours	1	3	-	6	1	-	-
35 hours	3	13	10	-	-	-	-
37 hours	([3])	-	2	-	-	-	-
37½ hours	8	22	18	-	4	3	-
40 hours	85	62	68	94	91	97	100
Over 40 hours	3	-	2	-	4	-	-

[1] Data relate to the predominant work schedule in each establishment, regardless of sex.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 22. Shift Differential Provisions

(Percent of production workers in nonferrous foundries by shift differential provisions, [1] United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Shift differential	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Second shift							
Workers in establishments having second-shift provisions	79.8	56.8	74.3	58.1	87.6	74.1	82.9
With shift differential	76.7	40.6	73.3	50.1	86.0	72.8	76.2
Uniform cents per hour	63.0	24.0	47.8	38.0	74.6	62.7	70.4
2½ cents	[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	2.5	-
5 cents	6.3	6.6	3.9	8.3	7.8	4.7	3.1
6 cents	1.2	-	1.2	-	.9	-	2.6
7 cents	4.6	-	2.2	15.0	5.4	4.1	2.0
7½ cents	2.3	-	-	-	4.2	-	-
8 cents	5.4	-	4.4	4.2	7.7	4.3	-
9 cents	1.6	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
10 cents	31.3	17.4	24.5	7.7	33.8	47.0	47.4
11 cents	.1	-	-	2.8	-	-	-
12 cents	6.9	-	10.2	-	8.6	-	2.0
12½ cents	.1	-	-	-	.2	-	-
15 cents	1.1	-	1.4	-	1.5	-	-
17 cents	.8	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
20 cents	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	13.2
Uniform percentage	12.6	16.6	23.1	12.1	11.0	10.0	1.9
5 percent	6.9	6.4	9.9	12.1	7.5	-	-
7 percent	.8	-	3.0	-	.3	-	-
8 percent	.4	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
9 percent	.4	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
10 percent	4.2	10.2	6.2	-	3.2	10.0	1.9
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.4	-	.7	-	.4	-	-
Other shift differential	.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	3.9
With no shift differential	3.0	16.2	1.0	8.0	1.6	1.4	6.6
Third or other late shift							
Workers in establishments having third- or other late-shift provisions	66.6	31.4	63.6	39.1	75.0	74.1	60.6
Third or other late shift—Continued							
Workers in establishments having third- or other late-shift provisions—Continued							
With shift differential	65.4	31.4	62.6	39.1	73.3	72.8	60.6
Uniform cents per hour	52.8	11.5	38.8	27.0	64.0	62.7	54.6
5 cents	1.1	-	.7	1.9	1.3	2.5	-
7 cents	.9	-	-	-	.8	4.1	3.1
7½ cents	1.9	-	-	-	3.6	-	-
8 cents	1.8	-	.8	4.2	2.6	2.8	-
9 cents	1.3	-	1.2	-	1.6	-	-
10 cents	12.4	11.5	11.4	18.4	13.8	16.0	-
11 cents	.5	-	-	-	.7	4.3	-
12 cents	3.9	-	11.6	-	2.4	-	2.0
12½ cents	.1	-	-	-	.2	-	-
13 cents	1.4	-	-	-	2.6	-	-
14 cents	5.9	-	10.2	-	7.0	-	-
15 cents	16.9	-	2.1	2.5	22.9	16.9	34.1
16 cents	.7	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
17 cents	.8	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
18 cents	.7	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
20 cents	2.1	-	-	-	.4	15.9	13.2
25 cents	.5	-	.8	-	.2	-	2.1
Uniform percentage	9.8	11.6	18.8	12.1	8.3	10.0	-
5 percent	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-
7 percent	.3	-	.8	-	.3	-	-
7½ percent	1.0	-	-	-	1.8	-	-
8 percent	.7	-	3.3	-	-	-	-
9 percent	.4	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
10 percent	6.5	11.6	8.2	12.1	6.2	10.0	-
12 percent	.5	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
15 percent	.4	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.2	-	.7	-	-	-	-
Other shift differential	2.6	-	4.2	-	.8	-	6.0
With no shift differential	1.2	-	1.0	-	1.7	1.4	-

[1] Refers to policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 23. Shift Differential Practices

(Percent of production workers in nonferrous foundries employed on late shifts, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Shift differential	United States[1]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Second shift							
Workers employed on second shift	16.1	7.0	11.7	7.9	20.6	14.4	11.3
Receiving shift differential	15.5	5.0	11.5	7.2	20.3	14.2	9.7
Uniform cents per hour	13.9	1.4	9.3	7.2	18.8	11.3	9.0
2½ cents per hour	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 cents	(2)	-	-	-	-	.6	-
5 cents	1.2	1.0	-	1.9	2.0	.4	.6
6 cents	.2	-	.3	-	.3	-	-
7 cents	1.1	-	.2	3.3	1.3	1.4	.8
7½ cents	.6	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
8 cents	1.2	-	1.0	-	1.8	1.6	-
9 cents	.3	-	-	-	.6	-	-
10 cents	6.5	.4	4.6	1.9	8.2	7.4	7.2
12 cents	2.2	-	2.9	-	2.9	-	.4
15 cents	.3	-	.3	-	.4	-	-
17 cents	.2	-	-	-	.4	-	-
Uniform percentage	1.5	3.6	1.9	-	1.5	2.8	-
5 percent	.8	1.9	.6	-	1.1	-	-
7 percent	.1	-	.2	-	-	-	-
8 percent	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-
9 percent	.1	-	.4	-	-	-	-
10 percent	.5	1.7	.3	-	.4	2.8	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other shift differential	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.7
Receiving no shift differential	.6	2.0	.2	.7	.4	.2	1.6
Third or other late shift							
Workers employed on third or other late shifts	4.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	6.0	9.7	.5
Receiving shift differential	4.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	5.9	9.6	.5
Uniform cents per hour	3.9	.3	2.2	2.5	5.4	7.7	.5
5 cents	(2)	-	-	-	-	.5	-
7 cents	.1	-	-	-	.1	1.3	-
7½ cents	.3	-	-	-	.5	-	-
8 cents	.1	-	-	-	.2	.3	-
9 cents	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-
10 cents	.7	.3	.2	2.2	.9	1.5	-
11 cents	(2)	-	-	-	.1	-	-
12 cents	.3	-	.9	-	.2	-	-
13 cents	.2	-	-	-	.3	-	-
14 cents	.5	-	.3	-	.8	-	-
15 cents	1.3	-	.3	.3	2.1	1.4	.5
17 cents	.1	-	-	-	.2	-	-
20 cents	.1	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
25 cents	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
Uniform percentage	.5	1.0	.3	-	.5	2.0	-
7½ percent	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
9 percent	(2)	-	.1	-	-	-	-
10 percent	.4	1.0	-	-	.5	2.0	-
12 percent	(2)	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Full day's pay for reduced hours	(2)	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Other shift differential	.1	.8	-	-	(2)	-	-
Receiving no shift differential	(2)	-	(2)	-	.1	(2)	-

[1] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 24. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Number of paid holidays	United States [1]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific	United States [1]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Production workers							Office workers						
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	98	100	100	89	97	91	100	99	100	100	91	99	86	100
Under 5 days	1	-	-	-	([2])	3	1	([2])	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 days	2	2	1	33	-	-	1	2	-	([2])	29	-	-	3
6 days	18	8	11	20	18	49	32	14	8	6	22	13	43	33
6 days plus 1, 2, or 3 half days	12	-	5	-	18	2	10	12	-	10	-	14	2	14
7 days	25	29	25	14	24	23	27	23	22	21	23	24	26	29
7 days plus 1 or 2 half days	6	5	9	6	5	-	5	6	8	10	3	5	-	9
8 days	15	22	15	4	14	14	24	19	31	13	6	24	14	11
8 days plus 2 half days	2	6	3	-	2	-	-	3	8	1	-	4	-	-
9 days	13	8	14	12	17	-	-	14	10	17	8	16	-	-
9 days plus 1 or 2 half days	3	14	8	-	-	-	-	4	12	13	-	-	-	-
10 days and over	2	6	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays	2	-	-	11	3	9	-	1	-	-	9	1	14	-

[1] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 25. Paid Vacations

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Vacation policy [1]	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Production workers						
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment							
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	99	100	100	99	100	100
Length-of-time payment	81	85	80	86	76	98	98
Percentage payment	18	14	20	14	23	2	2
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Amount of vacation pay [3]							
After 1 year of service:							
Under 1 week	([4])	-	1	-	([4])	-	-
1 week	80	94	80	96	75	84	92
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	8	-	9	4	10	13	4
2 weeks	5	4	4	-	7	-	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	-	7	-	5	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Vacation policy [1]	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Production workers—Continued						
Amount of vacation pay [3]—Continued							
After 2 years of service:							
Under 1 week	(4)	-	1	-	(4)	-	-
1 week	52	55	48	76	54	61	39
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	28	33	32	8	26	17	37
2 weeks	14	10	12	16	13	6	24
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	-	7	-	6	13	-
After 3 years of service:							
Under 1 week	(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-
1 week	26	35	28	47	21	40	23
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	29	33	34	20	33	19	9
2 weeks	38	31	32	33	39	25	69
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	-	7	-	7	13	-
After 5 years of service:							
1 week	5	8	4	29	1	16	5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	9	4	-	2	-	2
2 weeks	76	74	73	71	77	71	91
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	11	8	12	-	14	13	-
3 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	-	2
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	4	-	7	-	5	-	-
After 10 years of service:							
1 week	4	8	3	29	1	13	5
2 weeks	40	71	40	44	33	56	49
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	20	8	27	20	23	5	2
3 weeks	30	12	24	6	36	14	44
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	5	-	7	-	6	13	-
After 20 years of service:							
1 week	4	8	3	29	1	13	5
2 weeks	20	32	18	36	14	33	28
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	6	-	2	3	-
3 weeks	51	43	55	35	50	38	67
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	5	8	5	-	6	13	-
4 weeks	17	8	12	-	26	-	-
Over 4 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	-	-
After 25 years of service:							
1 week	4	8	3	29	1	13	5
2 weeks	20	32	18	36	14	33	28
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	3	-	2	3	-
3 weeks	46	43	43	28	47	36	67
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	-	5	-	3	15	-
4 weeks	20	17	21	6	27	-	-
Over 4 weeks	5	-	7	-	6	-	-
	Office workers						
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment							
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	99	97	100	100	99	100	100
Length-of-time payment	98	96	96	100	98	100	100
Percentage payment	1	1	4	-	1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	(4)	3	-	-	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Paid Vacations—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Vacation policy [1]	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Office workers—Continued						
Amount of vacation pay [3]—Continued							
After 1 year of service:							
Under 1 week	([4])	-	-	-	([4])	-	-
1 week	38	57	35	67	29	75	72
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5	-	9	7	4	5	-
2 weeks	54	40	56	19	64	18	23
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	8	2	-	-
After 2 years of service:							
Under 1 week	([4])	-	-	-	([4])	-	-
1 week	18	33	12	50	13	53	37
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	10	21	15	10	6	6	17
2 weeks	68	36	72	25	76	34	43
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	-	8	3	5	-
3 weeks	1	8	-	7	-	-	3
After 5 years of service:							
1 week	3	10	1	22	1	17	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	14	2	-	-	-	1
2 weeks	74	58	67	54	75	78	93
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	8	8	8	6	5	-
3 weeks	15	8	22	8	16	-	4
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
4 weeks	([4])	-	-	7	-	-	-
After 10 years of service:							
1 week	3	10	1	22	1	15	1
2 weeks	33	71	31	45	26	57	47
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	8	14	18	3	7	1
3 weeks	52	9	45	-	63	17	50
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	-	9	8	6	5	-
4 weeks	([4])	-	-	7	-	-	-
After 15 years of service:							
1 week	3	10	1	22	1	15	1
2 weeks	19	46	18	36	12	42	31
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	8	8	-	5	-
3 weeks	59	42	55	19	65	34	68
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	4	-	1	-	7	5	-
4 weeks	13	-	18	15	15	-	-
After 20 years of service:							
1 week	3	10	1	22	1	15	1
2 weeks	18	37	17	36	12	42	31
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	8	8	-	5	-
3 weeks	38	37	25	19	41	34	68
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	8	5	-	2	5	-
4 weeks	35	6	44	8	42	-	-
Over 4 weeks	1	-	-	7	2	-	-

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

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

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 26. Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Type of plan[1]	United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific	United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Production workers							Office workers						
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:														
Life insurance	90	80	93	77	94	68	82	92	83	95	67	96	56	82
Employer financed	62	66	69	42	62	53	65	52	71	60	41	47	41	61
Jointly financed	28	14	24	35	32	15	17	40	12	34	26	49	15	21
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	68	44	70	63	71	65	68	66	40	71	58	66	63	67
Employer financed	49	32	50	42	52	50	51	38	30	42	41	36	48	46
Jointly financed	19	12	20	21	18	15	17	27	10	29	17	29	15	21
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[3]	68	71	50	42	86	53	23	80	74	82	50	90	61	25
Sickness and accident insurance	66	68	45	42	85	53	18	67	74	56	41	84	61	-
Employer financed	45	48	42	27	54	40	18	43	54	50	28	47	43	-
Jointly financed	21	20	3	15	32	13	-	25	19	6	14	37	18	-
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	3	9	9	-	1	-	5	38	12	60	30	36	2	25
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Hospitalization insurance	91	76	91	75	94	77	94	94	71	97	75	96	78	96
Employer financed	59	43	72	44	56	58	71	57	44	77	41	50	59	68
Jointly financed	32	32	19	32	38	19	24	36	27	20	34	45	19	28
Surgical insurance	90	62	90	75	94	77	94	93	58	97	75	96	78	96
Employer financed	58	30	71	44	55	58	71	57	31	77	41	50	59	68
Jointly financed	32	32	19	32	38	19	24	36	27	20	34	45	19	28
Medical insurance	74	62	59	71	77	74	94	78	58	68	60	82	77	96
Employer financed	47	30	46	37	45	58	71	48	31	59	33	43	59	68
Jointly financed	27	32	13	34	32	16	24	30	27	9	27	39	18	28
Catastrophe insurance	35	42	27	44	33	39	52	53	35	43	59	61	30	52
Employer financed	19	17	21	8	16	33	32	25	12	28	12	25	24	29
Jointly financed	16	25	6	36	17	6	20	28	23	15	46	36	6	23
Retirement plans:														
Pension plans	51	25	59	32	55	23	48	60	42	69	25	68	19	22
Employer financed	41	19	56	28	45	23	12	49	34	57	12	56	19	14
Jointly financed	10	6	3	4	9	-	35	11	8	12	13	12	-	7
Lump-sum payments	7	-	13	4	7	6	4	4	-	6	6	3	8	10
Employer financed	7	-	13	-	7	6	4	4	-	6	-	3	8	10
Jointly financed	(4)	-	-	4	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	-	6	(4)	-	-
No plans	5	12	2	21	3	18	6	4	12	1	22	3	22	4

[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 legal requirements.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

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

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 27. Other Selected Benefits

(Percent of production and office workers in nonferrous foundries with formal provisions for specified benefits, United States and selected regions, June–July 1965)

Type of benefit	United States[1]	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific	United States[1]	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Production workers							Office workers						
Workers in establishments with provisions for:														
Nonproduction bonuses	27	49	24	44	25	18	22	29	54	34	39	24	13	21
Christmas or yearend	17	38	21	36	13	7	13	18	40	21	29	14	2	16
Profit sharing	9	11	3	8	11	10	9	11	14	14	10	10	10	6
Other	1	-	([2])	-	1	-	-	([2])	-	-	-	([2])	-	-
Severance pay	3	-	7	-	-	2	17	6	-	10	-	5	-	4
Supplemental unemployment benefits	13	-	14	12	17	-	-	9	-	-	-	17	-	-
Cost-of-living pay adjustments based on CPI	22	6	26	12	26	7	10	7	-	14	8	5	5	4

[1] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey included establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of castings and die castings of aluminum, brass, bronze, and other nonferrous metals and alloys (industry group 336 as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual and the 1963 Supplement, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget). Foundry departments of establishments producing castings for their own use were not included. Separate auxiliary units such as central offices were excluded.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing eight 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 in the industry during the payroll period studied, are shown in the following table:

Estimated Number of Establishments and Workers Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied, Nonferrous Foundries, June–July 1965

Region [1] and area [2]	Number of establishments [3]		Workers in establishments			
			Within scope of survey			Studied
	Within scope of survey	Studied	Total [4]	Nonsupervisory		Total
				Production workers	Office workers	
United States [5]	1,125	399	69,274	57,507	4,078	47,161
New England	102	29	3,826	3,219	156	2,408
Middle Atlantic	236	86	14,617	12,012	974	10,061
Newark and Jersey City, N.J	29	14	1,129	923	57	778
New York, N.Y	58	22	2,459	1,974	184	1,568
Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J	31	12	2,242	1,804	173	1,901
Southwest	44	20	2,141	1,797	123	1,496
Great Lakes	467	173	37,639	31,094	2,319	27,479
Chicago, Ill	91	44	5,790	4,878	322	4,526
Cleveland, Ohio	45	24	4,050	3,438	227	3,441
Detroit, Mich	51	21	3,103	2,609	127	2,330
Milwaukee, Wis	30	17	2,462	1,986	207	2,184
Middle West	48	26	2,548	2,200	88	1,866
Pacific	160	40	6,441	5,428	334	2,697
Los Angeles–Long Beach and Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove, Calif	109	30	4,487	3,727	231	2,184

[1] The regions used in the survey include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; 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; and Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the survey.

[2] For definition of areas, see footnote 1, tables 12 through 19.

[3] Includes only establishments with 8 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.

[5] Includes data for regions 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.

Establishment Definition

An establishment, for the 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 establishment or more.

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.

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 listing of these job 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 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 part of the workers' regular pay; but 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 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 through March 1965.

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, the city and town are administratively more important than the county and are the units used in defining Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

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 occasionally may 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 shifts.

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 (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 summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or the supervisor. 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 provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years of service include changes in provisions which may have occurred between 5 and 10 years.

Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans. Data are presented for selected health, insurance, and retirement 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.

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 part of the cost. However, in New York and New Jersey, where temporary disability insurance laws require employer contributions,[9] plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employees 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 or major 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 for retirement plans are limited to formal plans which provide pensions or lump-sum retirement pay. Pension plans refer to those which provide regular payments on retirement for the remainder of the worker's life. Lump-sum retirement pay refers to one payment or a specified number of payments over a period of time. Establishments having provisions for both lump-sum payments and pensions to employees on retirement were considered as having both lump-sum payments and pensions. Establishments having optional plans providing employees a choice of either plan were considered as having only 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.

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

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.

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

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

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 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.

CHIPPER AND GRINDER

(Air hammerman; bench grinder; chipper; disc grinder; face grinder; portable-grinder operator; power-chisel operator; shaft grinder; snagger; stand grinder; swing-frame grinder)

Operates one type or more of chipping or grinding equipment in removing undesirable projections or surplus metal (fins, burrs, gates, risers, weld seams) from sand or die castings, forgings, or welded units. The more common types of equipment employed for such operations include pneumatic chisels, portable grinding tools, stand grinders, and swing-frame grinders. A variety of handtools including hammers, cold chisels, hand files and saws may also be utilized by the operator in his work. Includes workers who specialize on either chipping or grinding work, as well as those who perform both types of operations.

CORE ASSEMBLER AND FINISHER

(Core paster)

Pastes or sticks together sections of baked sand cores to form completed cores which are used in molds to produce holes or hollows in castings. Fills in any cracks or seams on core with a paste of silica powder and water. Brushes a graphite facing on the surface of the core.

COREMAKER, HAND

Shapes by hand (on bench or floor) varying types of sand cores placed in molds to form hollows and holes in metal castings. Work involves most of the following: Selecting appropriate core boxes and work sequence; cleaning core boxes with compressed air or hand bellows, and dusting parting sand over inside of core box to facilitate removal of finished core; packing and ramming core sand solidly into box, using shovels, hands, and tamping tools; selecting and setting vent wires and reinforcing wires into cores; determining appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for a particular core; removing core box from core and repairing damage to impressions; baking cores to harden them; and assembling cores of more than one section.

COREMAKER, MACHINE

Shapes sand cores, used in molds to produce hollows and holes in castings, using a turn-over-draw machine to compact the sand and to facilitate the removal of the finished core from the core boxes. Work involves most of the following: Selecting the appropriate core box and setting it up on machine table; filling core box with sand of appropriate blend and moisture content; operating machine to compress sand in the core box; stripping box from core; and smoothing core and repairing damages to impressions.

DIE-CASTING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a die-casting machine which makes zinc, aluminum or magnesium alloyed castings. Work involves most of the following: Charging furnace with slabs of metal and adding specified quantities of alloy; transferring molten alloy to heated reservoir of machine with a crane or hand ladle; removing metal fragments from the die surfaces and brushing cavities with a compound to prevent the casting from adhering to the die; regulating valves to heat the furnace, to circulate water through the die, and to force hot metal into the die; moving levers to open and close the two halves of the water-cooled die; and hooking completed casting from the die with a steel wire and cooling it in water.

For wage survey purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Die-casting-machine operator (set up and operate)
Die-casting-machine operator (operate only)

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, 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; 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.

FILER, LIGHT (Die Castings)

Removes excess metal and surface defects from small metal die castings, performing simple repetitive finishing operations. Work involves receiving instructions for finishing procedures; fastening castings in holding devices; and removing burns, ejector pen marks, and flash, using files and scrapers. May also break flash and gates from castings, using mallets, and remove flash from holes with hand punches.

FILER, HEAVY (Die Castings)

Works to close tolerances in removing excess metal and surface defects from a variety of large and intricately shaped die castings, using files and scrapers. May also knock off gates and flash, or pound castings into alinement, using mallets, and remove excess metal from holes, using hand punches.

FURNACE TENDER

(Furnace operator)

Fires and charges a furnace in which various metals or alloys are melted to be used in making castings. Regulates the temperature of the furnace; charges with pig or scrap metal; and removes molten metal from furnace when metal is at proper pouring temperature. May transport and pour molten metal into molds.

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 drawings 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 separations, 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.

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

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

Employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by hand, truck, car, or wheelbarrow.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

Keeps the machines, mechanical equipment and/or structure of an establishment (usually a small plant where specialization in maintenance work is impractical) in repair. Duties involve the performance of operations, and the use of tools and equipment of several trades, rather than specialization in one trade or one type of maintenance work only. Work involves a combination of the following: Planning and laying out of work relating to repair of buildings, machines, mechanical and/or electrical equipment; repairing electrical and/or mechanical equipment; installing, alining and balancing new equipment; and repairing buildings, floors, stairs, as well as making and repairing bins, cribs, and partitions.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

MOLDER, FLOOR

Shapes large molds or mold sections by hand on the foundry floor or in a pit, by ramming or packing sand around patterns placed in flasks. Work involves most of the following: Selecting and assembling appropriate flasks and patterns and positioning patterns in flasks for a variety of molds; determination of appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for different molds; packing and ramming sand or loam around patterns; drawing patterns and smoothing molds; selecting and setting in position appropriate cores; determination of appropriate gating, venting, reinforcing and facing required for particular mold; assembling mold sections to form complete molds, using such molder's handtools as riddles, rammers, trowels, slicks, lifters, bellows and mallets in compacting and smoothing of molds; directing the pouring of the molten metal into molds; and operating a crane in lifting and moving of molds or mold sections.

MOLDER, HAND, BENCH

Shapes small- and medium-sized molds (or component sections of a mold that are assembled into complete units) by hand on a bench, by ramming and packing sand around patterns placed in flasks. Work involves most of the following: Selecting and assembling appropriate flasks and patterns for varying molds; determination of appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for different types of molds; packing and ramming green sand, dry sand or loam around patterns; drawing patterns and smoothing molds; selecting and setting cores in position; determination of the types of gating necessary for the molds; finishing molds by performing such operations as facing, venting, and reinforcing; assembling mold sections to form complete molds; selecting and using such molder's handtools as riddles, trowels, slicks, lifters, bellows and mallets in packing and smoothing of molds or mold sections; and directing the pouring of the molten metals.

MOLDER, MACHINE

Shapes molds or mold sections on any of several types of molding machines, such as rollover, jarring, and squeeze machines. Work involves most of the following: Selecting and assembling appropriate flasks and patterns and positioning patterns in flasks; filling flasks with sand and ramming of sand around pattern with ramming tool or by mechanical means; determination of appropriate sand blends and moisture content of sand required for particular molds; preparing molds for drawing of patterns, and repairing damage to mold impressions in sand; selecting and setting in position appropriate cores; determination of appropriate venting, gating, reinforcing and facing required; and assembling upper and lower sections of molds, and guiding or assisting in the pouring of the molten metal into the mold.

PACKER, SHIPPING

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

PATTERNMAKER, WOOD

Builds wooden patterns, core boxes or match plates. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, or models; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; using a variety of patternmaker's handtools such as saws, planes, chisels, gages, and mallets; operating various woodworking machines such as band saws, circular saws, borers, routers, lathes, planers, drill presses, sanders, and shapers; checking work with calipers, rules, protractors, squares, straight-edges, and other measuring instruments; assembling patterns and sections of patterns by gluing, nailing, screwing, and doweling; working to required tolerances and allowances; and selecting the materials for the construction of a particular pattern. May also make sweeps (templates) for making molds by the sweep-molding method. In general, the work of the patternmaker requires a rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

PERMANENT-MOLD-MACHINE OPERATOR

Makes castings using a permanent-mold casting machine in which the casting metal is subjected to the force of gravity or centrifugal force. Die-casting-machine operators are to be excluded from this classification. (See description for die-casting-machine operator.)

For wage survey purposes, workers are classified according to method of casting, as follows:

Permanent-mold-machine operator, gravity casting
Permanent-mold-machine operator, centrifugal casting
Permanent-mold-machine operator, combination of methods

POLISHER AND BUFFER, METAL

Polishes various metal objects in order to produce a smooth surface or a high luster by holding against rapidly rotating wheels made of such materials as muslin, paper, leather, sheepskin, felt and/or blockwheels made of wood and/or straps and belts made of canvas, leather, rubber, etc., and/or flexible shafts and disc wheels. Work involves any combination of the following: The attainment of a smooth surface and the removal of flaws and machine marks on a variety of objects involving the maintenance of contours, radii, and uniformity of shape; polishing to close tolerances; selection of proper wheels, shafts, belts, abrasives and polishing compounds; and setting up of equipment and maintaining of wheels. In general, polishers and buffers included in this classification are required to perform operations which involve a rounded knowledge of the trade such as is usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

POLISHING- AND BUFFING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Polishes metal objects to produce a smooth surface and/or high luster by holding against rapidly rotating wheels, belts or straps on a machine set up to achieve a specialized phase of polishing on a repetitive basis. Work involves one of the following: Setting up and operating machine where wheels and abrasives and polishing compounds are prescribed; polishing involving the maintenance of contours, radii and uniformity of shape on machines set up by others; and selection of polishing compounds and abrasives on machines set up by others.

POURER, METAL

Pours molten metal into molds. Work involves any combination of the following: Controlling the pouring of molten metal at a rate compatible with the size and structure of the casting; skimming slag from surface of molten metal; transporting metal from furnace to molds; pouring metal into molds; and dumping slag from ladle after pouring operation.

RECEIVING CLERKS

(See shipping and receiving clerks)

SAND MIXER, HAND AND MACHINE

Mixes sand, binders, and water by hand or machine to prepare sand for molders or coremakers. Work involves any combination of the following: Transporting sand and binders from storage to mixing area; removing scraps of metal from used molding sand; mixing ingredients according to instructions by hand or machine; and testing samples of prepared sand, adding ingredients as necessary to obtain proper mixture.

SHAKEOUT MAN

Removes castings from the molds in which they were cast. Work involves one or more of the following: Releasing clamps holding sections of flask together, separating the sections and breaking the sand mold from the castings, using a steel bar or sledge hammer, or removing castings from the sand with the aid of metal hooks; operating a vibrating shakeout screen in removing sand and castings from flasks; using a pneumatic shaker which, when attached to the flask jars or jolts it until the mold has crumbled; using a vibratory air-hammer to remove the sand and castings; shaking loosely adhering sand from castings; and shoveling sand shaken from molds into a pile.

SHELL-MOLD-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates machine which makes shell molds (or cores) by baking a resin and sand mixture on a heated pattern. Work involves some combination of the following: Starting and stopping machine; installing pattern in machine; preparing or supervising the preparation of the mixture of sand and resin; determining proper curing temperature and timing; and removing cope and drag, and pasting together to form mold.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

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

For wage survey purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

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

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

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 survey purposes, workers are classified by type of truck, as follows:

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

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, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1472 (20 cents).
Cotton Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1410 (40 cents).
Distilled Liquors, 1952. Series 2, No. 88.

Fabricated Structural Steel, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1463 (30 cents).
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1362 (40 cents).
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1337 (30 cents).
Fluid Milk Industry, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1464 (30 cents).
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, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1476 (25 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).
Paperboard Containers and Boxes, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1478 (70 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.

I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

West Coast Sawmilling, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1455 (30 cents).
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, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1466 (30 cents).
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1383 (45 cents).
Communications, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1467 (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).
Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1492 (45 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, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1416 (40 cents).

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

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966 O—218-639

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