Industry Wage Survey: Motor Vehicles and Parts 1973-74

U.S. Department of Labor
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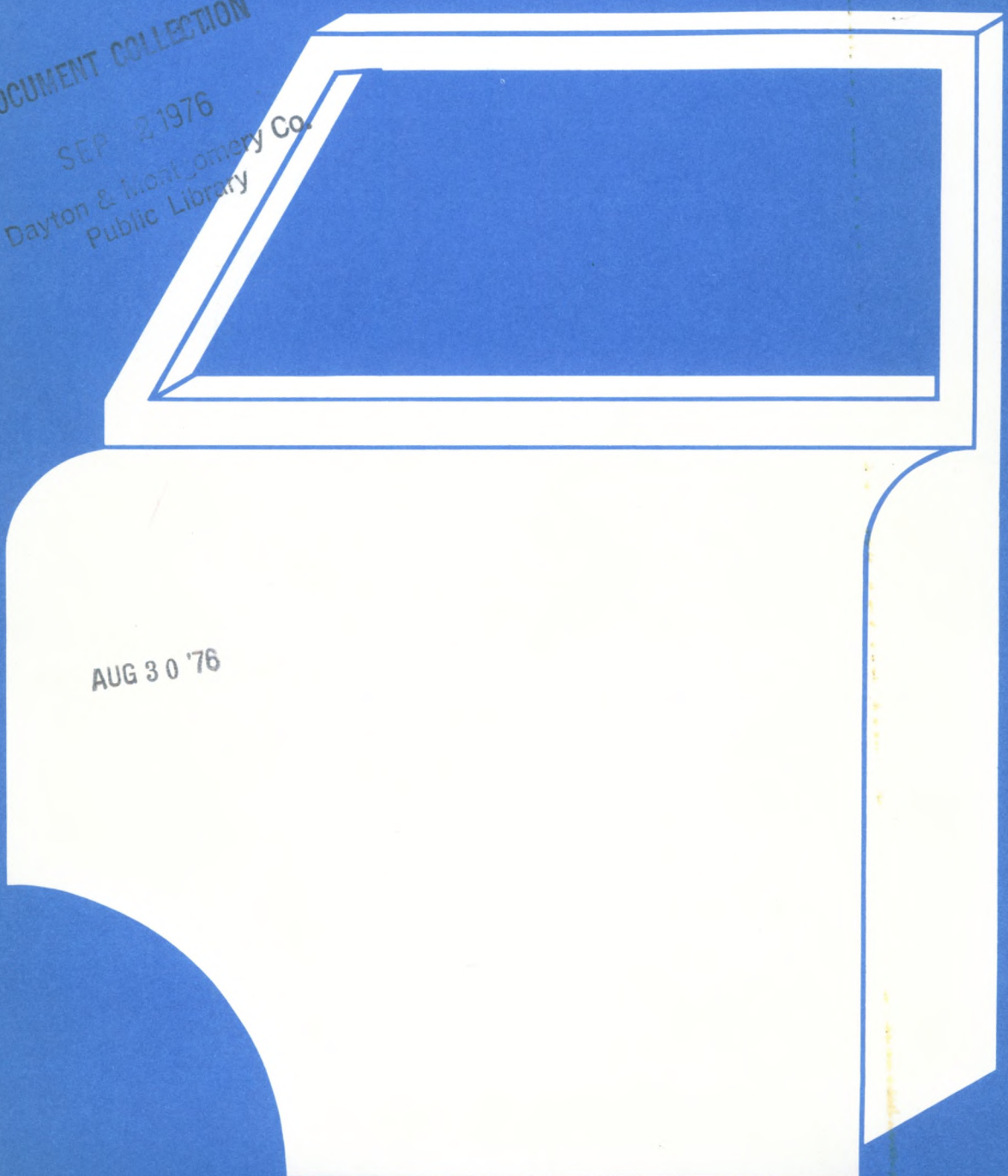

Industry Wage Survey: Motor Vehicles and Parts

Part I: Motor Vehicles, December 1973
Part II: Motor Vehicle Parts, April 1974

U.S. Department of Labor
W. J. Usery, Jr., Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
1976

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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of wages and related benefits in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts manufacturing industries. The survey of motor vehicle manufacturing relates to December 1973; motor vehicle parts to April 1974. A previous study of these industries was conducted in April 1969.

Part I. Motor Vehicles, includes data for all automotive operations of the four major passenger car manufacturers.

Part II. Motor Vehicle Parts, includes data for establishments other than those operated by passenger car producers engaged primarily in manufacturing motor vehicle parts. Separate releases for this part of the survey were issued earlier for Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Toledo. Copies of these releases are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or any of its regional offices.

This study was conducted in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. Philip M. Doyle of the Division of Occupational Wage Structures prepared the analysis in this bulletin. Field work for the survey was directed by the Bureau's Assistant Regional Commissioners for Labor Statistics.

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

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Part I. Motor Vehicles

Summary

Straight-time earnings of 611,428 production and related workers in motor vehicle manufacturing averaged $5.54 an hour in December 1973. Earnings for virtually all of the workers studied were between $5 and $6.80 an hour; three-fourths earned $5.20 to $5.60 an hour.[1]

Geographically, average earnings displayed little variation, ranging from $5.44 an hour in the South and $5.45 in the West to $5.56 an hour in Michigan, where one-half of the industry's work force was employed.

Among the occupations selected for separate study, average earnings ranged from $5 an hour for janitors to $7.23 an hour for diesinkers (drop forge dies) and $7.40 for metal and wood patternmakers. Major assemblers, numerically the most important occupation, averaged $5.29 an hour. Earnings of workers in most occupations were closely grouped around their respective nationwide averages, reflecting the influence of companywide single-rate pay systems for individual jobs.

All companies included in the study provided a variety of supplementary wage benefits, including paid holidays, paid vacations, hospitalization, surgical, medical, and drug insurance programs; life and sickness and accident insurance; retirement plans; and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Industry characteristics

The survey of motor vehicle manufacturing included all automotive operations – including motor vehicle parts manufacturing – of the four major passenger car manufacturers. The survey excluded the truck division of one firm, and the steel and glass operations (if any) of all four companies. Plants engaged primarily in producing tractors and industrial engines, all parts depots, and other separate auxiliary units such as central offices were also excluded.

Approximately 611,000 production workers were employed in the plants covered by the December 1973 survey – about the same number recorded by a similar survey in April 1969.[2] As text table 1 indicates, production of motor vehicles, however, grew nearly 18 percent between 1969 and 1973. (Subsequent to this survey, the 1974 production figures reflected the impact of the recent recession – down 25 percent to 7.3 million vehicles.)

Text table 1. Percent of total passenger car output, by company

Company	1963	1969	1973
General Motors Corp.	53.3	53.7	54.3
Ford Motor Co.	25.7	26.3	25.8
Chrysler Corp.	13.7	16.9	16.1
American Motors Corp.	6.3	3.0	3.7
Others[1]	1.0	.1	.1
Total passenger car output (in thousands)	7,644.4	8,224.4	9,667.2

[1] The Studebaker Corp. ended its passenger car production in the United States in 1963.

SOURCE: *Automobile Facts and Figures*, 1968, 1970, and 1975 editions, (Detroit, Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association).

One-half of the industry's work force was employed in Michigan; the remainder of the States in the North Central region accounted for an additional one-third of the work force. This distribution of workers was similar to that reported by Bureau studies of the industry in 1963 and 1969.

Nearly all of the production workers surveyed were covered by collective bargaining agreements negotiated by the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (Ind.). Collective bargaining in the industry is typically on a companywide basis. The terms of settlement with one company, however, tend to be adopted by the other companies. Adjustments in wage rates and supplementary benefits, therefore, generally have been similar for motor vehicle producers in recent years.

Nearly all production and related workers in the industry were paid time rates. Incentive rates were paid for a few forging, assembling, and machining occupations, whereas wage rates for most time-rated workers were determined by formal systems providing single rates for specified jobs. Workers in the toolroom and skilled maintenance trades, however, were frequently paid according to rate-range plans. Collective bargaining agreements provide that newly hired employees in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations may be paid 45 cents per hour below the rate for their job and may receive specified increases until the job rate is reached after 90 days. After six months of seniority, most of this differential is returned to the employee.

[1] Earnings data exclude incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. See appendix A for scope and method of survey.

[2] See *Industry Wage Survey: Motor Vehicles and Parts, April 1969*, Bulletin 1679 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971).

Average hourly earnings

Straight-time earnings of the 611,428 production and related workers covered by the survey averaged $5.54 an hour in December 1973. (See table 1.) The average was 45 percent above that reported for a similar survey in April 1969 and largely reflects general wage changes made under collective bargaining agreements which cover nearly all of the workers studied.[3]

Workers in Michigan—one-half of the nationwide total—averaged $5.56 an hour in December 1973. Averages for the other areas shown separately were: North Central (except Michigan), $5.54; South, $5.44; West, $5.45; and Northeast, $5.53. Such differences reflect, in part, variations in occupational staffing patterns among the regions, rather than differences in occupational pay levels. Eliminating the relatively high paid toolroom occupations—found predominantly in Michigan and the North Central region—reduces the geographic spread in average wages from 12 to 8 cents.

Earnings of individual workers were concentrated within a narrow range. Three-fourths of the workers covered by the study earned between $5.20 and $5.60 an hour, and virtually all had earnings within the $5 to $6.80 an hour range. The median was $5.36, 18 cents lower than the mean average. This indicates that unusually high earnings had a greater impact on the mean than earnings at the lower end of the array.

Relative dispersion of earnings (computed by dividing the range between the first and third quartile in the earnings array by the median) was 4 percent in December 1973, somewhat below the 6 percent recorded by similar surveys in April 1963 and April 1969. This dispersion factor is the lowest of any industry studied by the Bureau over the past decade. This compression of earnings largely results from concentrations of workers in relatively unskilled and semiskilled occupations.

Occupational earnings

The occupations selected for separate study accounted for about 420,000 workers in December 1973—nearly seven-tenths of the industry's work force. The jobs were selected to be representative of the various activities performed by production workers in motor vehicle manufacturing.

Nationwide, average hourly earnings ranged from $5 for janitors to $7.23 for diesinkers (drop forge dies) and $7.40 for metal and wood patternmakers. (See table 2.) Major assemblers, numerically the most important occupational group, averaged $5.29 an hour; minor assemblers, who prepare components and subassemblies for motor vehicles, averaged 8 cents less.

[3] The latest agreements, negotiated in 1973, provided a general wage increase of 22 to 33½ cents per hour in September 1973 and a cost-of-living adjustment of 12 cents per hour in December 1973, both of which were included in survey data. Improvement factor increases of 11½ to 23½ cents per hour in September 1974 and 12 to 24 cents per hour in September 1975, were provided by the agreements which expire in September 1976, as were quarterly cost-of-living adjustments of 97 cents between March 1974 and June 1976.

Text table 2. Indexes of occupational wage relationships, selected jobs, motor vehicle establishments

(Average hourly earnings for janitors in each year = 100)

Occupation	1973	1969	1963	1957	1950
Patternmakers, wood and metal	148	161	162	164	154
Tool and diemakers	136	146	144	143	145
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	132	141	138	136	138
Electricians	133	141	137	136	135
Pipefitters	130	138	134	133	132
Millwrights	130	138	134	133	131
Carpenters	129	137	133	132	131
Punch-press operators	107	107	110	111	119
Assemblers[1]	106	107	109	110	116
Truckers, power	105	106	108	108	111
Laborers, material handling	104	105	106	105	108

[1] Data relate to "line and bench assemblers" in 1950, 1957, and 1963, and to "major and minor assemblers" in 1969 and 1973.

Averages for the six maintenance trades studied ranged from $6.45 an hour for sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths) to $6.65 for machine repairers (maintenance mechanics) and electricians. Among the four toolroom jobs surveyed, metal and wood patternmakers had the highest average—$7.40 an hour; machine-tool operators the lowest—$6.61. Tool and diemakers, numerically the most important toolroom job, averaged $6.79 an hour in December 1973.

Average hourly earnings for the occupations studied separately displayed little variation by region—differing by 8 cents an hour or less for most jobs. The prevalence of nationwide collective bargaining agreements in the industry accounts for regional similarity in pay scales.

In a majority of the occupations studied separately, hourly earnings of the highest paid worker exceeded those of the lowest paid by less than 50 cents. (See tables 3 – 8.) Moreover, at least two-thirds of the workers in the majority of the 38 occupations earned within 10 cents per hour of the nationwide average for their job. Job descriptions used to classify workers in the survey tend to be more generalized than those used in individual plants since allowance must be made for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed. The somewhat greater dispersion in rates noted for some jobs may be due to the matching of more than one company job category (and rate) with the occupation as defined for survey purposes.

Occupational wage relationships have changed somewhat over the near quarter-century covered by these BLS surveys. Text table 2 shows that wage rates for skilled crafts have declined relative to other occupations since the survey conducted in April 1969. A similar pattern for other production occupations can be seen between 1950 and 1957. As a result of such changes, the gap between the highest

and lowest paid occupations has narrowed slightly over the years. Uniform cents-per-hour increases resulting from cost-of-living adjustments since the 1973 contract took effect have probably further compressed occupational wage relationships in this industry.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Information on shift differential payments for production workers and supplementary wage benefits for production and office workers was obtained from collective bargaining agreements and company publications.[4] Provisions for late-shift work, paid holidays, paid vacations, health, insurance, and pension plans, supplementary unemployment benefits, among others, are outlined below.

Shift differentials. Premium pay for production workers assigned to late-shift work amounted to 5 percent of day-shift rates for second-shift work and 10 percent for third-shift work at all companies.

The definition of late-shift work, however, varied among the companies. For example, second-shift work was defined by one company as all work beginning after 2 p.m., and at the other companies as work beginning after 10:30 a.m. or 11 a.m. Third-shift work began at 10 p.m. at one company and at 7 p.m. at three companies.

Paid holidays. All companies provided their production and office workers with the same number of holidays, or holiday pay—13 full days in 1973 nad 15 in 1974 and 1975. The basic holidays consisted of Good Friday, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and, beginning Nov. 29, 1974, the day after Thanksgiving. Also provided was a holiday period during the Christmas-New Year's interval of 7 days in 1973 and 8 days in both 1974 and 1975 respectively, plus holiday pay for a designated Sunday each December. Effective with the Thanksgiving Day holiday in 1975, shift premium was included in holiday pay (except for the Sunday "bonus" day and holidays falling with in the Christmas-New Year's interval).

Paid vacations. Qualified production workers were eligible either for paid vacation or payments in lieu of vacation, according to the following schedule:

Years of seniority	*Vacation payment*
1 and under 3	40 hours
3 and under 5	60 hours
5 and under 10	80 hours
10 and under 15	100 hours
15 and under 20	120 hours
20 and over	160 hours

[4]For more detailed information on supplementary wage benefits of production and related workers in the industry, see *Wage Chronology: Ford Motor Company, June 1941-September 1973,* Bulletin 1787 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1973) and its supplement for October 1973-September 1976 (1975).

Vacation payments were based on an employee's straight-time hourly rate, excluding shift and overtime premiums but including cost-of-living allowances. In addition, all workers with at least 1 year of seniority were eligible to receive 40 hours' paid absence allowance, which was to be used in case of illness, for personal business, or for additional vacation.

Vacation provisions for office employees varied somewhat among the companies. All provided 2 weeks of vacation pay for employees with at least 1 year of service. One company provided 3 weeks' paid vacation after 5 years of service and 4 weeks after 15 years; another granted 3 weeks after 3 years and 4 weeks after 10 years. Two companies provided 2½ weeks after 3 years, 3 weeks after 5 years, 3½ weeks after 10 years, and 4 weeks after 15 years.

Health, insurance, and retirement plans. All companies provided health, insurance, and retirement plans for their production and office workers. Provisions were generally similar for both employee groups—the employer paid the entire cost of these benefits.

Life insurance, including permanent and total disability features and accidental death and dismemberment benefits, as well as sickness and accident insurance, was provided to all employees. The level of benefits or coverage provided by the plans was determined by the employee's basic hourly wage rate or base salary.

Hospitalization, medical, surgical, and major medical insurance covering both employees and their dependents was provided to all employees. Prescription drugs were also provided at a reduced cost to employees and their dependents.

All companies also provided retirement pension benefits (in addition to Federal social security) for their production and office workers. Normal retirement benefits, available at age 65 after 10 years service, amounted to between $7.25 and $8.50 per month, depending upon an employee's base wage rate or salary, for each year of credited service. Early retirement benefits, ranging from 20-30 to 100 percent of normal benefits, were available under all plans, as were provisions for disability retirement and vesting (rights to accrued benefits deferred until age 65).

Supplemental unemployment benefits. Plans providing supplemental payments to laid-off workers were available to production and related workers at all companies. Essentially identical, these plans were financed by company contributions to trust funds. Payments ranged from 7 to 12 cents per hour per employee, and varied according to the assets of the fund. Benefits were paid to laid-off workers having at least 1 year of service and meeting certain other eligibility tests. The duration of benefits up to a maximum of 52 weeks for each benefit year depended upon the "credit units" accumulated and seniority of each eligible employee, and the state of the fund at the time of layoff. Employees with 7 years or more of eligible service were guaranteed a full year's layoff credits. In general, laid-off employees could

receive cash benefits ranging up to a maximum of $80 or $90 a week if not receiving State unemployment compensation benefits. The supplemental unemployment benefits, when combined with State unemployment compensation, are designed to give the employee an amount equal to 95 percent of weekly straight-time pay (after taxes) for a 40-hour week, less $7.50 for work-related expenses not incurred.

Office employees of one company also were covered by the provisions of the supplemental unemployment benefit plan.

Short workweek benefits. Short workweek benefits for production workers were included in the supplemental unemployment benefit plans. Workers with 1 year of service who met other eligibility requirements were provided 80 percent of their base hourly wage rate multiplied by the difference between the number of paid hours and 40.

Separation allowances. All companies provided payments to workers separated from their jobs under specified conditions. Benefits varied by length of continuous service, ranging from 50 hours of pay after 1 year of service to 2,080 hours after 30 years.

Moving allowances. Allowances toward expenses incurred when transferring (at company request) from one plant to another were provided to production workers by all companies. The amount of the allowance varied by mileage and marital status, ranging from $220 to $475 for single employees, and from $570 to $1,020 for married workers. The incidence of such benefits was not determined for office workers.

Jury-duty pay. Employees with at least 1 year of service who were called to serve on a jury were paid the difference between their normal straight-time daily earnings and the amount of any fee paid them by the court.

Table 1. Motor vehicles: Earnings distribution

(Percent distribution of production and related workers by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, Michigan, and regions,[2] December 1973)

Hourly earnings[1]	United States	Northeast	South	Michigan	North Central (except Michigan)	West
Under $5.00	1.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
$5.00 and under $5.05	.5	.2	.6	.6	.5	.7
$5.05 and under $5.10	1.1	.5	.4	1.1	1.3	.1
$5.10 and under $5.15	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.2
$5.15 and under $5.20	.6	.2	.1	.6	1.0	.1
$5.20 and under $5.25	8.7	14.4	.9	7.5	11.3	.5
$5.25 and under $5.30	28.6	25.1	36.1	31.4	23.3	34.2
$5.30 and under $5.35	3.0	2.3	.2	2.7	4.6	-
$5.35 and under $5.40	12.1	8.9	12.4	11.8	13.4	12.4
$5.40 and under $5.45	9.8	11.2	13.7	8.4	10.0	18.4
$5.45 and under $5.50	6.1	5.0	11.4	5.3	6.3	10.1
$5.50 and under $5.55	4.6	3.7	6.8	4.7	3.8	7.7
$5.55 and under $5.60	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5
$5.60 and under $5.65	1.0	1.6	1.5	.9	.9	1.2
$5.65 and under $5.70	.4	.6	1.5	.1	.4	2.3
$5.70 and under $5.75	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
$5.75 and under $5.80	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2
$5.80 and under $5.85	.1	(3)	.1	.1	(3)	-
$5.85 and under $5.90	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	-
$5.90 and under $5.95	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)	.1	-
$5.95 and under $6.00	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	-
$6.00 and under $6.10	.1	(3)	(3)	.1	.2	-
$6.10 and under $6.20	.4	.3	.1	.6	.2	(3)
$6.20 and under $6.30	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
$6.30 and under $6.40	.5	.4	.2	.4	.6	.3
$6.40 and under $6.50	2.8	3.0	1.5	3.0	2.7	1.3
$6.50 and under $6.60	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
$6.60 and under $6.70	4.8	5.0	1.8	5.4	4.6	1.6
$6.70 and under $6.80	4.2	3.9	1.3	4.5	4.7	1.4
$6.80 and under $6.90	.3	.3	-	.3	.3	(3)
$6.90 and under $7.00	.5	.7	.2	.5	.5	(3)
$7.00 and under $7.10	.1	.1	(3)	.2	.2	(3)
$7.10 and under $7.20	.1	.1	(3)	.1	(3)	-
$7.20 and under $7.30	.1	(3)	(3)	.1	.1	-
$7.30 and under $7.40	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)	-
$7.40 and under $7.50	.4	.2	-	.6	.2	-
$7.50 and over	.1	(3)	-	.2	(3)	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	611,428	55,532	38,720	305,568	194,881	16,727
Average hourly earnings	$5.54	$5.53	$5.44	$5.56	$5.54	$5.45

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] The regions used in this study are: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; North Central (except Michigan)—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Table 2. Motor vehicles: Occupational averages

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, United States, Michigan, and regions[2] December 1973)

Occupation	United States		Northeast		South		Michigan		North Central (except Michigan)		West	
	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
Maintenance												
Carpenters	871	$6.46	55	$6.46	36	$6.46	513	$6.46	253	$6.45	14	$6.46
Electricians	8,581	6.65	802	6.64	454	6.65	3,907	6.65	3,223	6.65	195	6.65
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	7,905	6.65	956	6.65	62	6.66	4,287	6.64	2,583	6.65	17	6.62
Millwrights	7,597	6.48	643	6.47	263	6.50	3,819	6.48	2,772	6.48	100	6.50
Pipefitters	5,441	6.48	513	6.47	353	6.50	2,448	6.48	1,974	6.47	153	6.49
Sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths)	1,606	6.45	207	6.47	12	6.52	833	6.47	549	6.47	-	-
Toolroom												
Die sinkers, drop-forge-dies	142	7.23	16	7.65	-	-	53	7.39	73	7.02	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	3,552	6.61	453	6.62	-	-	1,950	6.62	1,148	6.62	-	-
Patternmakers, metal and wood	878	7.40	80	7.42	-	-	605	7.40	193	7.39	-	-
Tool and die makers	17,440	6.79	1,360	6.78	388	6.78	9,255	6.79	6,284	6.79	153	6.74
Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical												
Checkers, receiving and shipping	5,964	5.31	439	5.33	449	5.33	3,225	5.30	1,703	5.29	148	5.36
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	10,893	5.00	851	4.99	774	5.00	5,357	5.00	3,519	5.00	392	5.00
Laborers, material handling	8,660	5.19	564	5.22	564	5.22	4,306	5.18	3,083	5.18	143	5.25
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	21,924	5.25	1,846	5.27	1,116	5.25	11,732	5.25	6,818	5.24	412	5.28
Truckdrivers, outside (semi)	1,626	6.11	30	6.11	9	6.11	1,382	6.12	203	6.06	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (other than semi)	699	5.31	45	5.30	43	5.31	414	5.31	196	5.29	-	-
Other selected occupations												
Assemblers, major	104,590	5.29	9,390	5.30	13,385	5.29	42,107	5.29	33,936	5.28	5,772	5.30
Assemblers, minor	12,726	5.21	1,166	5.23	322	4.78	7,794	5.22	3,444	5.22	-	-
General foundry laborers	3,024	5.24	122	5.29	-	-	1,856	5.29	1,046	5.16	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (controllers)	424	5.39	44	5.41	-	-	209	5.39	171	5.40	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (load and unload)	1,261	5.27	133	5.25	-	-	686	5.28	442	5.26	-	-
Inspectors, final	12,161	5.44	684	5.50	1,437	5.47	5,054	5.43	4,427	5.42	559	5.50
Inspectors, floor	7,885	5.41	603	5.40	188	5.50	4,422	5.40	2,639	5.42	33	5.52
Inspectors, general	15,929	5.32	1,983	5.30	532	5.44	8,171	5.32	4,911	5.32	332	5.44
Inspectors and checkers, production	2,923	5.33	54	5.43	79	5.37	1,834	5.32	932	5.35	24	5.39
Machine-tool operators, production	28,447	5.31	2,198	5.07	24	5.30	15,971	5.32	10,254	5.33	-	-
Bar stock screw-machine	1,192	5.54	27	4.99	-	-	370	5.57	795	5.54	-	-
General (except setters-up)	17,490	5.27	1,608	5.02	-	-	8,904	5.30	6,975	5.30	-	-
Special (except setters-up)	9,765	5.34	563	5.17	21	5.33	6,697	5.34	2,484	5.36	-	-
Metal finishers	3,413	5.48	349	5.48	323	5.47	1,517	5.48	1,029	5.47	195	5.47
Molders, machine	602	5.50	27	5.50	-	-	305	5.50	270	5.50	-	-
Punch-press operators (except setters-up)	25,824	5.33	3,056	5.28	71	5.29	15,031	5.33	7,666	5.36	-	-
Body stampings	11,627	5.36	507	5.42	-	-	7,024	5.37	4,096	5.38	-	-
General	11,838	5.29	2,479	5.25	-	-	6,129	5.28	3,230	5.33	-	-
Heavy	2,359	5.36	70	5.33	71	5.29	1,878	5.37	340	5.35	-	-
Sewing-machine operators	5,441	5.28	-	-	-	-	4,943	5.28	497	5.28	-	-
Sprayers, body, fenders, and hood	4,364	5.46	317	5.48	705	5.48	1,596	5.48	1,363	5.42	383	5.46
Trimmers	4,781	5.41	514	5.45	669	5.41	1,732	5.40	1,619	5.41	247	5.42
Welders, hand	6,302	5.46	473	5.45	339	5.48	3,067	5.48	2,250	5.43	173	5.48
Welders, machine (resistance)	22,032	5.34	1,848	5.39	1,763	5.37	9,520	5.32	7,991	5.33	910	5.39

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] See footnote 2, table 1.

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

Table 3. Motor vehicles: Occupational earnings—United States

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, December 1973)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			$4.60 and under $4.70[2]	$4.70 - $4.80	$4.80 - $4.90	$4.90 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.10	$5.10 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.30	$5.30 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.50	$5.50 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.70	$5.70 - $5.80	$5.80 - $5.90	$5.90 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.10	$6.10 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.30	$6.30 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.50	$6.50 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.70	$6.70 - $6.80	$6.80 - $6.90	$6.90 - $7.00	$7.00 - $7.20	$7.20 and over
Maintenance																											
Carpenters	871	$6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	834	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	8,581	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	15	7914	426	8	-	-	-
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	7,905	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	14	7123	727	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	7,597	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	4756	2607	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters	5,441	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	3705	1545	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths)	1,606	6.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	33	1139	252	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toolroom																											
Die-sinker, drop-forge-dies	142	7.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	29	-	-	[3]68
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	3,552	6.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	277	161	2966	120	1	-	3	-
Patternmakers, metal and wood	878	7.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	[4]866
Tool and die makers	17,440	6.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	68	15780	154	1437	-	-
Custodial, material movement and plant clerical																											
Checkers, receiving and shipping	5,964	5.31	-	-	7	-	1	249	3710	1575	418	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	10,893	5.00	3	3	44	8763	2005	57	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	8,660	5.19	7	-	-	242	1686	2317	4047	360	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	21,924	5.25	-	-	-	-	29	4548	17034	311	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (semi)	1,626	6.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	67	-	1553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (other than semi)	699	5.31	-	-	-	1	-	1	474	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other selected occupations																											
Assemblers, major	104,590	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	91005	10914	2671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, minor	12,726	5.21	252	14	-	-	1	10	12444	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General foundry laborers	3,024	5.24	-	-	-	-	672	323	1276	152	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (controllers)	424	5.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	275	70	6	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (load and unload)	1,261	5.27	-	-	-	-	-	40	1187	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final	12,161	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	3657	5417	2247	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, floor	7,885	5.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	3667	2227	1504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, general	15,929	5.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	9709	2004	2197	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors and checkers, production	2,923	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1849	625	380	26	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production	28,447	5.31	-	218	627	-	205	30	13536	11395	1666	413	319	23	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bar-stock screw-machine	1,192	5.52	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	85	334	407	316	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General (except setters-up)	17,490	5.27	-	218	600	-	-	30	11156	5181	297	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special (except setters-up)	9,765	5.34	-	-	-	-	205	-	2380	6129	1035	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal finishers	3,413	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	1919	1384	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	602	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	205	365	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators (except setters-up)	25,824	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	6	9678	9884	6183	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body stampings	11,627	5.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1555	4672	5400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	11,838	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	7665	4011	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	2,359	5.36	-	-	-	-	-	6	458	1201	621	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators	5,441	5.28	-	-	-	16	-	-	5407	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood	4,364	5.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	1	2208	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmers	4,781	5.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898	3712	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	6,302	5.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1106	2773	2301	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine (resistance)	22,032	5.34	-	28	-	-	-	-	8465	5650	7706	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Included are: 3 workers at $4.40 to $4.50 and 7 workers at $4.50 to $4.60.

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 27 workers at $7.60 to $7.70, and 41 at $7.80 to $7.90.

[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 worker at $7.20 to $7.30; 156 at $7.30 to $7.40; and 709 at $7.40 to $7.50.

Table 4. Motor vehicles: Occupational earnings—Northeast

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, December 1973)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[1]	Number of workers receiving straight-time earnings of—																										
			$4.70 and under $4.80	$4.80 - $4.90	$4.90 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.10	$5.10 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.30	$5.30 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.50	$5.50 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.70	$5.70 - $5.80	$5.80 - $5.90	$5.90 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.10	$6.10 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.30	$6.30 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.50	$6.50 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.70	$6.70 - $6.80	$6.80 - $6.90	$6.90 - $7.00	$7.00 - $7.20	$7.20 - $7.40	$7.40 and over
Maintenance																													
Carpenters	55	$6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	802	6.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	956	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	786	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	643	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	543	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters	513	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths)	207	6.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toolroom																													
Die sinkers, drop-forge-dies	16	7.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[2]16
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	453	6.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	256	-	154	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patternmakers, metal and wood	80	7.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	[3]78	
Tool and die makers	1,360	6.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1249	-	111	-	-	-	
Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical																													
Checkers, receiving and shipping	439	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	209	210	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	851	4.99	-	-	731	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	564	5.22	-	-	-	34	200	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	1,846	5.27	-	-	-	-	131	1715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (semi)	30	6.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (other than semi)	45	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other selected occupations																													
Assemblers, major	9,390	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	7372	1377	641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, minor	1,166	5.23	-	-	-	-	-	1166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General foundry laborers	122	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (controllers)	44	5.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (load and unload)	133	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final	684	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	512	142	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, floor	603	5.40	-	-	-	-	-	161	187	136	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, general	1,983	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	1537	150	147	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors and checkers, production	54	5.43	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production	2,198	5.08	218	627	-	205	-	800	315	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bar-stock screw-machine	27	4.82	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General (except setters-up)	1,608	5.03	218	600	-	-	-	778	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special (except setters-up)	563	5.22	-	-	-	205	-	22	309	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal finishers	349	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	27	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators (except setters-up)	3,056	5.28	-	-	-	-	-	1977	654	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body stampings	507	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	2,479	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	1942	537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	70	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood	317	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmers	514	5.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	473	5.45	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	278	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine (resistance)	1,848	5.39	28	-	-	-	-	179	371	1087	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] All workers were at $7.60 to $7.70.

[3] All workers were at $7.40 to $7.60.

Table 5. Motor vehicles: Occupational earnings—South

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, December 1973)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[1]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
			$4.50 and under $4.60	$4.60 - $4.70	$4.70 - $4.80	$4.80 - $4.90	$4.90 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.10	$5.10 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.30	$5.30 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.50	$5.50 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.80	$6.80 - $7.00
Maintenance																				
Carpenters	36	$6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Electricians	454	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	451	-
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	62	6.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48	-
Millwrights	263	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	260	-	-
Pipefitters	353	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-
Sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths)	12	6.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Toolroom																				
Tool and die makers	388	6.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	316	71
Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical																				
Checkers, receiving and shipping	449	5.33	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	176	215	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	774	5.00	3	-	-	-	565	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	564	5.22	7	-	-	-	-	89	108	314	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	1,116	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	927	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (semi)	9	6.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (other than semi)	43	5.31	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other selected occupations																				
Assemblers, major	13,385	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11503	1543	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, minor	322	4.78	-	252	14	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final	1,437	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	701	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, floor	188	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, general	532	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors and checkers, production	79	5.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production	24	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special (except setters-up)	21	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal finishers	323	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators (except setters-up)	71	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	71	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood	705	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmers	669	5.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	339	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	92	245	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine (resistance)	1,763	5.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	342	1132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

Table 6. Motor vehicles: Occupational earnings—Michigan

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, December 1973)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[1]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
			$4.90 and under $5.00	$5.00 - $5.10	$5.10 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.30	$5.30 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.50	$5.50 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.70	$5.70 - $5.80	$5.80 - $5.90	$5.90 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.10	$6.10 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.30	$6.30 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.50	$6.50 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.70	$6.70 - $6.80	$6.80 - $6.90	$6.90 - $7.00	$7.00 - $7.20	$7.20 - $7.40	$7.40 and over
Maintenance																										
Carpenters	513	$6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	508	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	3,907	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3695	199	8	-	-	-	-
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	4,287	6.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4079	204	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	3,819	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2446	1363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters	2,448	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1833	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths)	833	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toolroom																										
Die sinkers drop-forge-dies	53	7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	[2]34
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	1,950	6.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	102	1741	82	1	-	3	-	-
Patternmakers, metal and wood	605	7.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	[3]460
Tool and die makers	9,225	6.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8415	30	800	-	-	-
Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical																										
Checkers, receiving and shipping	3,225	5.30	-	-	-	2418	603	200	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	5,357	5.00	4439	859	56	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	4,306	5.18	-	1172	1098	1914	121	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	11,732	5.25	-	3	2575	8950	202	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (semi)	1,382	6.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (other than semi)	414	5.31	-	-	-	261	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other selected occupations																										
Assemblers, major	42,107	5.29	-	-	-	38053	3132	922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, minor	7,794	5.22	-	1	-	7793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General foundry laborers	1,856	5.29	-	64	323	919	152	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (controllers)	209	5.39	-	-	-	46	114	35	6	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (load and unload)	686	5.28	-	-	-	675	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final	5,054	5.43	-	-	-	33	2278	1784	936	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, floor	4,422	5.40	-	-	-	312	2308	1089	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, general	8,171	5.32	-	-	-	5368	1047	876	880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors and checkers, production	1,834	5.32	-	-	-	1315	298	194	14	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production	15,971	5.32	-	-	3	8421	6144	1216	48	124	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bar-stock screw-machine	370	5.54	-	-	-	-	-	204	42	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General (except setters-up)	8,904	5.30	-	-	3	6104	2608	184	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special (except setters-up)	6,697	5.34	-	-	-	2317	3536	828	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal finishers	1,517	5.48	-	-	-	-	1	816	675	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	305	5.50	-	-	-	-	9	80	198	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators (except setters-up)	15,031	5.33	-	-	-	6565	5635	2758	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body stampings	7,024	5.37	-	-	-	1072	3977	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	6,129	5.28	-	-	-	5184	783	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	1,878	5.37	-	-	-	309	875	621	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators	4,943	5.28	-	-	-	4929	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood	1,596	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	746	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmers	1,732	5.40	-	-	-	-	536	1195	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	3,067	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	1728	1293	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine (resistance)	9,520	5.32	-	-	-	5061	1979	2480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] All workers were at $7.80 to $8.

[3] All workers were at $7.40 to $7.60.

Table 7. Motor vehicles: Occupational earnings—North Central (except Michigan)

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, December 1973)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[1]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
			$4.80 and under $4.90	$4.90 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.10	$5.10 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.30	$5.30 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.50	$5.50 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.70	$5.70 - $5.80	$5.80 - $5.90	$5.90 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.10	$6.10 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.30	$6.30 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.50	$6.50 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.70	$6.70 - $6.80	$6.80 - $7.00	$7.00 - $7.20	$7.20 - $7.40	$7.40 over
Maintenance																									
Carpenters	253	$6.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	3,223	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	5	2773	227	-	-	-
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	2,583	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	4	2183	355	-	-	-
Millwrights	2,772	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	1629	923	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters	1,974	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	1185	602	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers (tinsmiths)	549	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	395	121	-	-	-	-	-
Toolroom																									
Die sinkers, drop-forge-dies	73	7.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	29	-	[2]18
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	1,148	6.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1070	19	-	-	-
Patternmakers, metal and wood	193	7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10 [3]171
Tool and die makers	6,284	6.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5652	578	-	-
Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical																									
Checkers, receiving and shipping	1,703	5.29	-	-	-	249	859	469	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	3,519	5.00	47	2753	703	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	3,083	5.18	-	242	391	872	1396	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	6,818	5.24	-	-	26	1654	5030	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (semi)	203	6.06	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	67	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, outside (other than semi)	196	5.29	-	-	-	-	154	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other selected occupations																									
Assemblers, major	33,936	5.28	-	-	-	-	29260	4008	668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, minor	3,444	5.22	-	-	-	10	3429	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General foundry laborers	1,046	5.16	-	-	608	-	235	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (controllers)	171	5.40	-	-	-	-	7	132	22	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, furnace (load and unload)	442	5.26	-	-	-	40	379	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final	4,427	5.42	-	-	-	-	771	1044	2039	568	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, floor	2,639	5.42	-	-	-	-	14	1172	952	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, general	4,911	5.32	-	-	-	-	2804	807	592	708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors and checkers, production	932	5.35	-	-	-	-	489	281	120	12	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production	10,254	5.33	-	-	-	24	4315	4915	417	365	195	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bar-stock screw-machine	795	5.54	-	-	-	-	-	85	130	365	192	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General (except setters-up)	6,975	5.30	-	-	-	24	4274	2567	107	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special (except setters-up)	2,484	5.36	-	-	-	-	41	2263	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal finishers	1,029	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	84	567	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	270	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	125	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators (except setters-up)	7,666	5.36	-	-	-	6	1065	3595	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body stampings	4,096	5.38	-	-	-	-	483	613	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	3,230	5.33	-	-	-	-	539	2691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	340	5.35	-	-	-	6	43	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators	497	5.28	-	16	-	-	478	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood	1,363	5.42	-	-	-	-	194	1	805	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmers	1,619	5.41	-	-	-	-	-	271	1348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	2,250	5.43	-	-	-	-	-	1070	617	488	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine (resistance)	7,991	5.33	-	-	-	-	2936	2697	2358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Workers were distributed as follows: 11 at $7.60 to $7.80 and 7 at $7.80 to $8.

[3] All workers were at $7.40 to $7.60.

Table 8. Motor vehicles: Occupational earnings—West

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of workers in selected occupations, December 1973)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[1]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—														
			$4.90 and under $5.00	$5.00 - $5.10	$5.10 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.30	$5.30 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.50	$5.50 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.70	$5.70 - $5.80	$5.80 - $5.90	$5.90 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.80	$6.80 - $7.00
Maintenance																	
Carpenters	14	$6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Electricians	195	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-
Machine repairers (maintenance mechanics)	17	6.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Millwrights	100	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Pipefitters	153	6.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	-
Toolroom																		
Tool and die makers	153	6.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	1
Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical																		
Checkers, receiving and shipping	148	5.36	-	-	-	48	78	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	392	5.00	275	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	143	5.25	-	-	39	93	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, inside, gas and electric	412	5.28	-	-	-	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other selected occupations																		
Assemblers, major	5,772	5.30	-	-	-	4817	854	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final	559	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	381	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, floor	33	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, general	332	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	241	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors and checkers, production	24	5.39	-	-	-	2	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal finishers	195	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	140	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprayers, body, fender, and hood	383	5.46	-	-	-	-	-	194	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmers	247	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	229	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand	173	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	58	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine (resistance)	910	5.39	-	-	-	-	261	649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes incentive payments and premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

Part II. Motor Vehicle Parts

Summary

Straight-time earnings of production and related workers in motor vehicle parts plants[5] averaged $4.45 an hour in April 1974. Slightly over nine-tenths of the 242,148 workers studied earned between $2.50 and $6.50 an hour and the middle half earned between $3.41 and $5.39. Men, making up three-fourths of the industry's work force, averaged $4.74 an hour compared with $3.48 for women, employed primarily as assemblers, inspectors, and machine-tool[6] and punch-press operators.[7]

Workers in the North Central region, representing seven-tenths of the nationwide total, averaged $4.70 an hour—38 percent more than the $3.41 reported for the South. Workers in the Northeast, the only other region for which separate data are available, averaged $4.43 an hour. In four areas of industry concentration which accounted for one-sixth of the workers surveyed, averages ranged from $3.74 an hour in Chicago to $5.58 in Toledo. Wages of workers in Cleveland and Detroit averaged $5.01 and $4.97 an hour, respectively.

Among the five industry branches for which separate data are available, average wages ranged from $3.69 an hour in automotive hardware plants to $4.65 for motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers.[8] Earnings also varied by size of community, size of establishment, and occupation.

Among occupations studied separately, average hourly earnings ranged from $3.28 for engine lathe operators to $5.97 for maintenance pipefitters. Average earnings above $5.75 an hour were also recorded for maintenance electricians ($5.77), sheet-metal workers ($5.78), tool and die-makers ($5.81), and millwrights ($5.89). Occupational averages generally were highest in the North Central region, and in plants manufacturing parts and accessories or producing stampings rather than in the other three industry branches studied.

Virtually all of the workers studied were employed in plants providing paid holidays, paid vacations, and at least part of the cost of various health and insurance benefits. Typical provisions included 9 to 13 paid holidays annually and at least 1 week's paid vacation after 1 year of service; 2 weeks after 3 years; 3 weeks after 10 years; and 4 weeks after 20 years. Retirement plans, other than Federal social security, applied to about nine-tenths of the workers.

Industry characteristics

The motor vehicle parts industry, as defined for this survey, includes establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing metal parts for motor vehicles and is composed of all or part of 10 industries as defined in the 1967 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. Among the products manufactured by these establishments are door locks, handles, and hinges; stamped or pressed metal body parts; wheel covers; springs; pistons, piston rings, valves, and carburetors; lights and electrical and mechanical instruments; exhaust systems, gears, radiators, and shock absorbers; and electrical engine parts such as alternators, distributors, and spark plugs. The survey developed separate data for five industry branches—motor vehicle parts and accessories; automotive stampings; automotive pistons, piston rings, valves, etc.; automotive electrical engine parts; and automotive hardware.[9]

The wide variety of products manufactured requires the use of virtually all processes used in the metalworking field, including casting, forging, stamping, machining, heat treating, plating, painting, assembling, welding, and inspecting. Some highly integrated plants may utilize all or most of these operations, while others which produce relatively simple or specialized products may use only a few. Thus, occupational staffing patterns may vary considerably among individual plants in the industry.

The industry's April 1974 work force of 242,148 production and related workers was about 7 percent larger than that reported by a similar survey in April 1969. Employment change over the 5-year period was centered in the South, where the work force increased 42 percent; this

[5] Excludes data for motor vehicle parts plants operated by passenger car manufacturers which are included in the motor vehicles segment of the survey. Wage data in Part II of the study exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Unlike the motor vehicle survey, incentive payments are included in the vehicle parts study.

[6] Predominantly class C.

[7] Predominantly class B.

[8] The term "motor vehicle parts and accessories" refers to establishments classified in industry 3714 in the 1967 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. See appendix A for definitions of the industry branches studied separately.

[9] The designations "motor vehicle" and "automotive" have been omitted in most instances from the text of this bulletin.

may be compared with a 4-percent gain in the North Central States and a 12-percent decline in the Northeast. Among the four areas studied separately, only Chicago reported an employment increase—8 percent—while declines of about 20 percent were recorded in Cleveland and Detroit and 10 percent in Toledo.

Establishments in the North Central region employed 70 percent of the workers covered by the study; 12 percent were in the Northeast and 15 percent were in the South. The remainder (about 3 percent of the work force) were located in the West. Workers in metropolitan areas made up about 59 percent of the nationwide total and accounted for 51 percent in the South; 57 percent in the North Central; and 72 percent in the Northeast. Four areas in the North Central region accounted for about 18 percent of all production workers covered by the survey.

Establishments employing more than 1,000 workers accounted for just over one-third of the industry's work force; about two-fifths were employed in plants with fewer than 500 workers. The distribution of workers by establishment size varied by industry branch. (See text table 3.)

Parts and accessories plants accounted for about three-fifths of the industry's work force. Most of the remaining workers were employed in automotive stampings plants and those manufacturing pistons, piston rings and valves; electrical engine parts, and hardware. Regionally, the distribution of workers among the industry branches did not vary significantly, although in the Northeast, one-fifth of the workers were in electrical engine parts plants representing twice the nationwide proportion.

Among the four areas studied, however, some variation was noted. Automotive stampings plants, for example, employed one-fifth of the workers in Detroit and Toledo, but less than one-tenth of those in Chicago and Cleveland. Piston manufacturing establishments accounted for about one-fourth of the workers in Cleveland as did electrical engine parts plants in Toledo; these industry branches, however, accounted for one-eighth or less of the workers in the other three areas studied.

Text table 3. Percent of workers by industry branch and size of firm

Industry branch	Percent of workers in size class			
	All size classes	50 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 workers or more
All industry branches[1]	100	41	25	34
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	62	34	25	41
Automotive stampings	13	66	16	18
Automotive pistons	12	36	21	43
Automotive electrical engine parts	9	46	42	12
Automotive hardware	4	50	21	29

[1] Includes industry branches in addition to those shown separately.

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

Men constituted three-fourths of all workers in the industry nationwide, and represented nearly the same proportion in the Northeast and North Central regions. In the South, and in Cleveland, men constituted about two-thirds of the workers, compared with about seven-eighths in Detroit and Toledo, and slightly more than one-half in Chicago. Among the five industry branches studied separately, the proportion of men ranged from just over one-half in electrical engine parts to four-fifths in the motor vehicle parts and accessories branch.

Time rates applied to nearly three-fourths of the production workers in the industry. Nearly all of these workers were paid under formal plans and were equally divided between single-rate and range-of-rate systems. Incentive pay plans, usually covering individual piecework, were most common in the Northeast and North Central regions where they applied to about three-tenths of the workers. (See table 22.)

Establishments with collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their workers employed four-fifths of the industry's work force. As indicated in text table 4, the extent of unionization varied by region and area as well as among the selected industry branches. Ranges were shown because the survey was not designed to precisely measure unionization in the industry.

The United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (Ind.) was the major union in the industry. A number of other unions, including the International Association of Machinists, the United Steel Workers of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Mechanics Educational Society, also had collective bargaining agreements covering workers in the industry.

Average hourly earnings

Straight-time earnings of the 242,148 production and related workers averaged $4.45 an hour in April 1974 (table 9). Since a similar survey in April 1969, the average increased 37 percent nationwide, and about the same amount in the Northeast and North Central regions. In the South wages went up 43 percent over the 5-year period.

Earnings of just over nine-tenths of the industry's work force were between $2.50 and $6.50 an hour (table 10), with the middle half of the earnings array falling between $3.41 and $5.39. The index of dispersion (interquartile range divided by the median) in the motor vehicle parts segment of the survey was considerably higher than that reported for the motor vehicle manufacturing segment, 44 percent compared with 4 percent.

Seven-tenths of the workers surveyed were located in the North Central region, where they averaged $4.70 an hour. Hourly earnings averaged $4.43 for workers in the Northeast and $3.41 for those in the South. Among the four North Central areas studied separately, workers averaged

Text table 4. Percent of workers in motor vehicle parts firms operating under labor-management agreements, by area and industry branch

Area	Percent of workers	Industry branch	Percent of workers
United States[1]	80-84	Motor vehicle parts accessories	80-84
Northeast	85-89	Automotive stampings	80-84
South	50-54	Automotive pistons	65-69
North Central[1]	85-89	Automotive electrical engine parts	75-79
Chicago	50-54	Automotive hardware	70-74
Cleveland	95+		
Detroit	85-89		
Toledo	95+		

[1] Includes data for workers in area(s) not shown separately.

$5.58 in Toledo; $5.01 in Cleveland; $4.79 in Detroit, and $3.74 in Chicago. The Chicago area employed the largest number of women and reported the lowest incidence of unionization of the four areas.

Men, accounting for three-fourths of the production workers in the industry, averaged $4.74 an hour, which may be compared with $3.48 for women. Although men reported higher average earnings than women in each of the regions and areas studied separately, the amount of the differential varied considerably.

Differences in average pay levels may be due to several factors, including variation in the distribution of the sexes among jobs with disparate pay levels. Women in the industry, for example, were largely employed in routine assembly and inspection jobs, whereas men were employed in a wide variety of occupations which included a number of highly skilled production and maintenance trades. Differences in average earnings reported for men and women in the same job and area may also reflect minor differences in the duties performed. Job descriptions used in classifying workers in industry wage surveys often are more generalized than those used in individual establishments because of allowance made for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Production workers in metropolitan areas averaged $4.64 per hour as contrasted to $4.17 for those workers in smaller communities. Regional differences varied considerably, amounting to 3 cents per hour in the Northeast, 36 cents in the South, and 50 cents in the North Central States. Averages were also higher in plants employing 1,000 workers or more than in smaller plants, and higher in plants with 500 to 999 employees than in those reporting 50 to 499 workers.

Workers in parts and accessories plants reported the highest average among the five industry branches studied separately, $4.65 an hour. Earnings in automotive stampings and piston plants were closely grouped, averaging $4.34 and $4.27 an hour, respectively. Averages in electrical engine parts plants and hardware establishments were somewhat lower—$3.82 and $3.69 an hour, respectively.

Occupational earnings

A number of occupations were selected to represent the various manufacturing operations and worker skills in the industry. These jobs, accounting for approximately seven-tenths of the production workers within the scope of the study, had average earnings ranging from $3.28 an hour for engine lathe operators to $5.97 for maintenance pipefitters (table 12).

Assemblers, inspectors, and machine-tool operators were the largest occupational classifications studied, together accounting for almost two-fifths of the production workers. Earnings within each of these groups varied, however, by the degree of skill and responsibility required. Machine-tool operators setting up and adjusting their own machines, for example, averaged $5.46 an hour—about 34 percent more than routine operators. Typically, the more complex positions (class A) were filled predominantly by men, while women occupied a substantial portion of the more routine jobs (class C). Slightly over nine-tenths of the class A inspectors, for example, were men, while women accounted for nearly half of the class C inspectors.

Occupational averages were generally highest in the North Central region and lowest in the South. The spread in earnings between these two regions ranged from 16 percent for maintenance electricians and machine-tool operators (class B) to 62 percent for guards; averages typically fell between 20 and 40 percent. For example, tool and diemakers in the North Central region averaged $5.97 an hour—22 percent more than their counterparts in the South ($4.90). Among the localities studied, earnings were usually highest in Detroit and lowest in Chicago.

Occupational averages were typically higher in parts and accessories and stampings plants than in the other three branches studied separately. These differences typically amounted to at least 20 percent for the limited number of occupations common to all five branches, although wider variations were reported for a few jobs. Assemblers, class B, for example, averaged from $5.33 in stampings plants to $3.11 in pistons—a 71-percent spread. However, in the

North Central region, the only one where industry branches could be compared, averages by occupation displayed no consistent pattern.

Occupational averages varied considerably by size of establishment. Earnings in the largest firms, defined as those employing at least 1,000 workers, were typically 10 to 30 percent above those in the smallest plants (50 to 500 workers); medium-size firms (500-999 workers) averaged 3 to 20 percent above pay levels in the smallest plants. Higher earnings were also observed in larger communities, as workers in metropolitan areas frequently averaged 3 to 20 percent more than their counterparts in nonmetropolitan areas.

Workers paid on an incentive basis usually averaged 20 to 40 percent more than those paid time rates in most jobs. In the North Central region, for example, incentive-paid machine-tool operators–class B–averaged $5.55 an hour, compared with $4.57 for their time-rated counterparts, a difference of 21 percent.

Occupational wage relationships in the industry have changed over the years. As text table 5 points out, earnings levels for most jobs declined during the 1963-74 period with respect to the average for janitors. The most striking example is class B assemblers, dropping from 125 percent of the janitor average in 1963 to 89 percent in 1974. One possible explanation for this change is that the relative importance of women in class B assembler positions rose, from 25 percent in 1963 to 34 percent in 1969, and to 49 percent in 1974. Given the range-of-rate structure common in this industry, new entrants are paid less than established workers. In contrast, the proportion of women janitors remained at a fairly low level–6 percent in 1963 and 10 percent in 1974.

Earnings of workers in the same occupation and locality often varied widely (tables 18-21). The highest paid workers in a job sometimes earned almost twice as much as the lowest paid workers. In some instances workers in lower paid occupations earned as much as those in higher paid jobs. For example, the tabulation indicates a considerable overlapping of earnings for janitors and setters-up in Detroit, despite a large difference in the hourly averages of the two jobs.

Earnings	*Janitors*	*Setters-up*
Less than $3.60	55	—
$3.60 and under $4.00	—	6
$4.00 and under $4.40	54	42
$4.40 and under $4.80	11	72
$4.80 and under $5.20	135	33
$5.20 and over	18	379
Average hourly earnings	$4.47	$5.49
Total workers	273	532

Text table 5. Indexes of occupational wage relationships, motor vehicle parts establishments

(Janitors = 100 for each year)

Occupation	1963	1969	1974
Tool and diemakers	147	148	142
Electricians	142	141	141
Machine-tool operators, production, class A	138	138	133
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	127	117	123
Inspectors, class A	130	129	122
Inspectors, class B	118	115	111
Inspectors, class C	107	105	106
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	113	103	100
Janitors	100	100	100
Laborers, material handling	99	98	97
Assemblers, class B	125	108	89
Assemblers, class C	94	97	87

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Information was also obtained on work schedules, shift practices, and the incidence of paid holidays and paid vacations; health, insurance, and retirement plans; supplemental unemployment and short workweek benefits; technological severance pay; moving allowances; and personal leave.

Scheduled weekly hours and shift practices. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect during April 1974 in plants employing four-fifths of the production workers and nine-tenths of the office workers (table 23). The 40-hour schedule applied to a majority of the production and office workers in each of the regions and industry branches (table 24) for which separate data were developed.

Formal provisions for late-shift work were reported by establishments employing over 95 percent of the production workers (table 25). Virtually all plans provided for shift differentials, which usually paid a uniform cents per hour above day-shift rates. Differentials varied considerably among establishments–those most commonly reported were 10 cents an hour for second-shift work, and 15 or 20 cents for third- or other late-shift work. About one-third of the production workers were employed on late shifts at the time of the study (table 27).

Paid holidays. All of the establishments studied provided paid holidays to their employees (table 29). Although provisions varied widely (from 4 to 17 days annually), about three-fourths of the production and office workers received 9 to 13 days a year. Provisions were most liberal for plants in the Northeast and particularly for those producing vehicle parts and accessories and automotive stampings, in that region where at least 10 percent of the workers received 17 paid holidays a year (table 30).

Paid vacations. Paid vacations, accorded after qualifying periods of service, were provided to all workers included in the study (table 31). Typically production workers were eligible for at least 1 week of vacation after 1 year's service; 2 weeks after 3 years; 3 weeks after 10 years; and 4 weeks or more after 20 years. About three-tenths of the workers also were eligible for 5 weeks or more after 25 years, and a

few received as many as 7 weeks' vacation after 25 years' service. Provisions covering office workers were generally more liberal, particularly after shorter service—a majority received at least 1 week after 6 months of service and 2 weeks after 1 year. Vacation provisions also varied by region and industry branch (table 32).

Health, insurance, and retirement plans. Nearly all of the workers studied were covered by life, hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans financed at least in part by their employer (table 33). Nine-tenths were provided with either sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, and about seven-eighths were covered by accidental death and dismemberment insurance, in addition to basic life insurance. Major medical insurance applied to about nine-tenths of the office workers and two-thirds of the production work force. Little variation in the incidence of the various health and insurance plans was observed among the regions and industry branches studied separately (table 34). The extent to which employers financed these plans, however, varied considerably among the regions. In the Northeast, for example, about seven-eighths of the production workers were covered by hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans financed entirely by the employer, in contrast to just over one-half in the South. In both regions nearly all workers were covered by these plans except for medical insurance in the South (88 percent). Similar variations also were noted among the separate industry branches studied.

Retirement pension plans (other than Federal social security) were provided to about seven-eighths of the production and office workers. These benefits, generally fully paid for by the employer, applied to only about four-fifths of the workers in the South and to two-fifths of the production employees in automotive hardware plants (covering at least four-fifths in the other four branches).

Supplemental unemployment benefits. About two-fifths of the production workers and one-sixth of the office workers were in establishments providing supplemental unemployment benefit plans—designed to provide greater income security to laid-off workers than is available under State unemployment insurance systems (table 35). Among the areas and industry branches shown separately, coverage under these plans was greatest in the North Central region (one-half of the workers); the Detroit area (two-thirds); and in parts and accessories plants (one-half) (table 36). Most of the plans were similar to the agreement between the United Automobile Workers (Ind.) and the Big Four auto makers (described in Part I, pp. 3-4, of this bulletin).

Short workweek benefits. Company plans providing payments to workers employed less than 40 hours a week but available for 40 hours of work applied to one-third of the industry's production workers. Coverage ranged one-fifth in the South to two-fifths in the North Central region, and to two-thirds in the Detroit area. Among the industry branches studied separately, coverage was highest in parts and accessories plants (three-eighths) and lowest in hardware plants (slightly over one-eighth). Short workweek benefits were available to less than one-tenth of the office workers surveyed.

Technological severance pay. About one-sixth of the production workers and one-eighth of the office workers were in establishments with formal plans providing payments to workers separated from their jobs through no fault of their own (e.g., plant closing, force reductions, technological changes). The proportions varied by location and industry branch, but did not cover a majority of workers in any instance.

Moving allowance. Nearly one-fourth of the production and office workers studied were in establishments providing moving allowances to employees transferred from one location to another due to plant or department closing. Such provisions were most prevalent in the Northeast, where two-fifths of the production workers were covered.

Personal leave. Plans providing paid time off to conduct personal business (in addition to regular vacation) applied to about one-fifth of the production and office workers studied. As was often the case for other benefits, personal leave provisions were least prevalent in the South, and in hardware plants.

Table 9. Motor vehicle parts: Average hourly earnings[1] by selected characteristics

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers, United States and regions, April 1974)

Item	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	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	242,148	$4.45	29,676	$4.43	36,708	$3.41	168,418	$4.70
Men	181,866	4.74	22,066	4.73	24,415	3.64	128,921	5.00
Women	57,920	3.48	7,610	3.56	12,293	2.96	37,135	3.64
Size of community:								
Metropolitan areas[4]	141,755	4.64	21,439	4.44	18,569	3.59	96,598	4.92
Nonmetropolitan areas	100,393	4.17	8,237	4.41	18,139	3.23	71,820	4.42
Size of establishment:								
50-499 workers	99,885	3.84	14,293	3.58	15,924	3.20	62,834	4.08
500-999 workers	59,624	4.20	6,063	4.28	12,113	3.37	40,936	4.44
1000 or more workers	82,639	5.35	9,320	5.84	8,671	3.87	64,648	5.48
Selected industry branches:[5]								
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	149,237	4.65	15,387	4.51	20,470	3.65	108,801	4.90
Automotive stampings	32,260	4.34	--	-	-	-	21,223	4.34
Automotive pistons, piston rings, and carburetors	28,905	4.27	-	-	-	-	19,509	4.66
Automotive electrical engine parts	21,391	3.82	-	-	-	-	12,637	4.03
Automotive hardware	9,380	3.69	-	-	-	-	6,000	4.08

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

[3] Includes data from establishments which were unable to provide separate data for men and women.

[4] The term metropolitan areas as used in this study refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through April 1973.

[5] Establishments were classified on the basis of the major types of products manufactured. The "all production workers" total shown above includes data for establishments producing other types of parts in addition to those shown separately. For definition of industry branches, see appendix A. The survey was limited to independent manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and excluded plants owned and operated by motor vehicle companies.

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

Table 10. Motor vehicle parts: Earnings distribution—all industry branches

(Percent distribution of production workers by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States and regions, April 1974)

Earnings	United States[2]			Northeast	South	North Central
	Total[3]	Men	Women			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2.10	.4	.3	.8	.7	.5	.3
$2.10 and under $2.20	.5	.4	.5	.3	.9	.1
$2.20 and under $2.30	.8	.5	1.9	1.2	2.2	.5
$2.30 and under $2.40	.8	.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	.6
$2.40 and under $2.50	1.5	.7	4.0	3.1	5.1	.5
$2.50 and under $2.60	1.6	.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	1.0
$2.60 and under $2.70	1.2	.8	2.7	4.3	4.0	.5
$2.70 and under $2.80	2.6	1.1	7.7	6.5	5.1	2.1
$2.80 and under $2.90	2.1	1.3	4.7	7.8	6.7	1.0
$2.90 and under $3.00	2.3	1.6	4.8	4.1	7.9	1.0
$3.00 and under $3.10	3.0	1.9	6.4	6.2	7.5	1.8
$3.10 and under $3.20	2.2	1.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	1.5
$3.20 and under $3.30	3.3	2.3	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.3
$3.30 and under $3.40	2.3	1.6	4.6	9.0	2.7	2.1
$3.40 and under $3.50	3.0	2.1	5.8	3.9	2.5	3.2
$3.50 and under $3.60	2.5	1.9	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.3
$3.60 and under $3.70	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.1
$3.70 and under $3.80	2.9	2.2	5.0	2.0	5.2	2.6
$3.80 and under $3.90	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8
$3.90 and under $4.00	1.9	2.0	1.8	.8	3.2	1.7
$4.00 and under $4.10	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	3.4	2.0
$4.10 and under $4.20	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8
$4.20 and under $4.30	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8
$4.30 and under $4.40	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.3
$4.40 and under $4.50	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	.5	2.4
$4.50 and under $4.60	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.3	.9	2.2
$4.60 and under $4.70	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.7	.5	2.6
$4.70 and under $4.80	2.3	2.6	1.2	.7	.6	2.6
$4.80 and under $4.90	2.9	3.3	1.7	.8	.4	3.6
$4.90 and under $5.00	2.6	3.2	.7	.8	.7	3.1
$5.00 and under $5.10	4.3	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	5.1
$5.10 and under $5.20	2.9	3.5	.8	.9	.4	3.6
$5.20 and under $5.30	2.7	3.3	.8	.7	.6	3.4
$5.30 and under $5.40	3.7	4.6	.7	.7	4.4	3.9
$5.40 and under $5.50	4.6	6.0	.4	.8	.4	5.9
$5.50 and under $5.60	2.8	3.5	.3	.9	.3	3.4
$5.60 and under $5.70	1.6	1.9	.5	.7	.2	1.9
$5.70 and under $5.80	1.4	1.8	.3	.7	(4)	1.9
$5.80 and under $5.90	1.4	1.6	.5	.6	.1	1.6
$5.90 and under $6.00	1.8	2.0	.4	.6	.1	2.3
$6.00 and under $6.10	1.8	2.0	.3	.3	.3	2.2
$6.10 and under $6.20	1.1	1.4	.2	.4	.1	1.3
$6.20 and under $6.30	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	.4	1.2
$6.30 and under $6.40	1.4	1.9	.1	.1	.1	1.7
$6.40 and under $6.50	.8	1.1	.1	.2	.2	1.0
$6.50 and under $6.60	.9	1.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	.8
$6.60 and under $6.70	.8	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.8
$6.70 and under $6.80	.7	.9	.1	(4)	(4)	.8
$6.80 and under $6.90	.5	.6	.1	(4)	-	.5
$6.90 and under $7.00	.3	.4	(4)	-	(4)	.3
$7.00 and over	1.7	2.2	.1	.1	.1	1.9
Number of workers	242,148	181,866	57,920	29,676	36,708	168,418
Average hourly earnings[1]	$4.45	$4.74	$3.48	$4.43	$3.41	$4.70

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

[3] Total includes data for workers not identified separately by sex.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 11. Motor vehicle parts: Earnings distribution—selected industry branches

(Percent distribution of workers by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States and regions, April 1974)

Earnings	Motor vehicle parts and accessories[2]				Automotive stampings[2]		Automotive pistons, piston rings, and carburetors[2]		Automotive electrical engine parts		Automotive hardware	
	United States[3]	North-Central	South	North Central	United States[3]	North Central	United States[3]	North Central	United States[3]	North Central	United States[3]	North Central
Under $2.10	0.1	(4)	0.7	(4)	1.1	1.7	-	-	1.7	0.1	2	-
$2.10 and under $2.20	.1	-	.6	0.1	.1	.2	0.5	(4)	2.9	(4)	0.4	0.6
$2.20 and under $2.30	.4	0.1	1.7	.2	2.1	3.1	1.1	-	1.5	.2	-	-
$2.30 and under $2.40	.4	.2	1.4	.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	(4)	3.0	3.7	.3	.5
$2.40 and under $2.50	.4	.8	1.2	.1	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.1	9.6	.5
$2.50 and under $2.60	1.2	.8	4.7	.5	1.0	.7	3.5	3.4	2.7	1.4	2.2	2.0
$2.60 and under $2.70	1.0	.7	3.2	.5	.8	.4	1.4	.2	1.6	.7	4.7	1.7
$2.70 and under $2.80	2.1	.8	1.9	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.5	1.0	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.8
$2.80 and under $2.90	1.9	1.0	8.2	.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	.5	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.1
$2.90 and under $3.00	1.4	2.7	2.9	.7	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.0	1.6	.9	10.2	3.0
$3.00 and under $3.10	1.9	1.5	6.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	3.0	1.8	10.5	10.2	4.1	1.0
$3.10 and under $3.20	2.0	2.0	4.8	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	3.6	3.8	2.4	1.3
$3.20 and under $3.30	2.8	3.5	4.6	2.3	4.3	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.8	3.3	3.6	1.9
$3.30 and under $3.40	2.6	4.1	3.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9
$3.40 and under $4.50	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.7	4.1	9.2	13.3
$3.50 and under $3.60	2.0	1.6	4.4	1.4	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.0	6.6	8.2	5.2	6.7
$3.60 and under $3.70	2.3	2.0	5.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	4.3	6.0	1.4	1.8
$3.70 and under $3.80	2.9	1.2	6.7	2.3	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.8
$3.80 and under $3.90	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.4	4.8	6.6	4.2	2.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	3.6
$3.90 and under $4.00	2.1	1.2	4.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	3.2
$4.00 and under $4.10	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.4
$4.10 and under $4.20	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.7	3.3	4.7
$4.20 and under $4.30	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.3	2.9	3.9	2.3	2.6	.8	1.2	2.5	3.6
$4.30 and under $4.40	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.6
$4.40 and under $4.50	1.4	3.3	.5	1.3	4.8	7.0	3.6	4.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.4
$4.50 and under $4.60	1.7	3.8	1.1	1.5	2.9	4.1	3.1	4.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7
$4.60 and under $4.70	2.4	4.8	.5	2.5	1.6	1.9	3.6	5.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.7
$4.70 and under $4.80	2.3	5.1	.5	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.2	3.0
$4.80 and under $4.90	3.1	4.0	.4	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	4.4
$4.90 and under $5.00	3.3	2.5	1.2	3.9	.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.7
$5.00 and under $5.10	4.9	3.2	1.8	5.8	5.2	6.3	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.5
$5.10 and under $5.20	3.2	3.0	.7	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.5
$5.20 and under $5.30	3.1	2.3	1.0	3.7	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.7	1.9	2.1	1.2	4.7
$5.30 and under $5.40	4.7	3.5	7.8	4.5	1.5	2.2	4.0	5.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
$5.40 and under $5.50	5.7	2.9	.6	7.2	1.9	2.1	6.3	8.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5
$5.50 and under $5.60	3.1	2.0	.2	3.7	1.4	1.1	3.6	5.1	3.2	3.9	.6	.9
$5.60 and under $5.70	1.8	2.4	.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	.5	.7
$5.70 and under $5.80	1.8	1.7	.1	2.2	1.0	1.2	.7	1.1	.9	1.3	.9	1.5
$5.80 and under $5.90	1.5	1.1	.1	1.8	.7	.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	.5	.8
$5.90 and under $6.00	2.5	2.1	.2	3.1	.8	.5	.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	.3	.5
$6.00 and under $6.10	2.4	1.3	.6	2.9	1.1	.7	.6	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6
$6.10 and under $6.20	1.3	.9	.1	1.7	1.1	.5	.7	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.7
$6.20 and under $6.30	1.3	1.0	.6	1.5	1.2	.8	.4	.6	.4	.2	.1	.2
$6.30 and under $6.40	1.9	1.5	.2	2.3	1.6	.7	.5	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1
$6.40 and under $6.50	1.0	1.3	.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	.5	.8	.5	.7	.4	.7
$6.50 and under $6.60	.8	1.3	.1	1.0	2.4	.5	.4	.6	.1	.2	.2	.3
$6.60 and under $6.70	.8	.3	.1	1.0	1.7	.6	.7	1.0	.2	.3	(4)	(4)
$6.70 and under $6.80	.8	.6	(4)	1.0	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	(4)	-	(4)	(4)
$6.80 and under $6.90	.5	.7	-	.7	1.0	.8	.1	.2	(4)	-	-	-
$6.90 and under $7.00	.4	.4	(4)	.4	.5	.3	.1	(4)	(4)	-	-	-
$7.00 and over	2.2	5.0	.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	.8	.7	.1	.2	-	-
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
Number of workers[5]	149,237	15,387	20,470	108,801	32.260	21,223	28,905	19,509	21,391	12,637	9,380	6,000
Men	119,858	11,674	16,118	87,896	24,234	16,023	20,637	15,519	11,153	5,333	5,811	4,124
Women	27,190	3,713	4,352	18,716	8,245	5,419	8.268	3.990	9,842	6,908	3,569	1,876
Average hourly earnings	$4.65	$4.51	$3.65	$4.90	$4.34	$4.34	$4.27	$4.66	$3.82	$4.03	$3.69	$4.08
Men	4.89	4.76	3.82	5.16	4.65	4.61	4.58	4.85	4.08	4.57	3.98	4,27
Women	3.52	3.75	3.02	3.60	3.39	3.51	3.49	3.92	3.54	3.64	3.22	3.68

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definitions of industry branches, see appendix A.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.
[5] Includes data from establishments which were unable to provide separate data for men and women.

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

Table 12. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and regions, April 1974)

Occupation and sex [2]	United States [3]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Assemblers, class A	1,626	$4.84	-	-	264	$3.79	1,219	$5.14
Men	1,544	4.88	-	-	237	3.92	1,204	5.14
Women	72	3.77	-	-	-	-	15	5.08
Assemblers, class B	15,992	3.64	2,568	$3.37	4,126	3.30	9,054	3.90
Men	7,750	4.16	1,117	3.35	2,324	3.62	4,120	4.75
Women	7,914	3.07	-	-	1,802	2.90	4,606	3.04
Assemblers, class C	23,134	3.58	5,544	3.81	4,693	3.02	12,620	3.71
Men	6,935	4.07	2,839	4.18	1,420	3.15	2,601	4.49
Women	16,199	3.37	2,705	3.43	3,273	2.96	10,019	3.50
Carpenters, maintenance (all men)	205	5.20	33	5.20	35	3.73	136	5.58
Checkers, receiving and shipping	703	4.26	56	4.39	98	3.26	535	4.42
Men	674	4.28	56	4.39	82	3.37	522	4.41
Women	29	3.69	-	-	16	2.75	13	4.85
Electricians, maintenance (all men)	1,915	5.77	229	5.62	191	5.08	1,494	5.88
General foundry laborers (all men)	413	3.52	-	-	-	-	233	3.79
Guards	544	4.23	68	4.21	67	2.77	406	4.49
Men	539	4.24	68	4.21	67	2.77	401	4.50
Heat treaters, class A (all men)	652	5.27	55	4.58	-	-	569	5.41
Heat treaters, class B	1,468	4.71	179	4.71	126	3.91	1,092	4.89
Men	1,435	4.72	179	4.71	126	3.91	1,059	4.91
Women	33	4.18	-	-	-	-	33	4.18
Inspectors, class A	2,472	4.99	340	5.27	192	4.07	1,890	5.03
Men	2,266	5.06	322	5.30	188	4.07	1,706	5.13
Women	192	4.15	-	-	-	-	170	4.09
Inspectors, class B	5,230	4.54	686	4.45	604	3.93	3,851	4.65
Men	4,178	4.73	536	4.53	470	4.20	3,087	4.84
Women	1,052	3.81	150	4.17	134	3.01	764	3.87
Inspectors, class C	5,315	4.33	551	3.65	661	3.24	3,939	4.65
Men	2,635	4.62	164	4.05	289	3.41	2,088	4.89
Women	2,372	3.79	387	3.48	372	3.12	1,543	4.06
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	3,625	4.10	439	4.11	478	2.89	2,641	4.34
Men	3,261	4.13	404	4.12	447	2.93	2,344	4.39
Women	364	3.84	35	4.09	31	2.37	297	3.97
Laborers, material handling	5,854	3.98	611	4.11	849	3.13	4,295	4.15
Men	5,605	4.00	604	4.12	846	3.13	4,064	4.19
Women	249	3.49	-	-	-	-	231	3.55
Machine-tool operators, production, class A [4]	10,424	5.46	548	5.67	477	4.43	8,924	5.53
Men	10,259	5.46	536	5.68	477	4.43	8,778	5.54
Women	165	5.01	-	-	-	-	146	5.01
Automatic-lathe operators	2,155	5.64	40	6.52	-	-	2,039	5.63
Men	2,146	5.64	40	6.52	-	-	2,030	5.63
Drill-press operators, radial (all men)	180	5.31	-	-	-	-	154	5.38
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle (all men)	724	5.45	-	-	20	5.45	647	5.53
Engine-lathe operators (all men)	256	5.13	-	-	-	-	180	5.47
Grinding-machine operators	2,037	5.64	-	-	87	4.66	1,859	5.71
Men	2,010	5.63	-	-	87	4.66	1,839	5.70
Milling-machine operators, (all men)	322	5.47	-	-	-	-	297	5.47
Screw-machine operators, automatic (all men)	988	5.23	133	5.20	-	-	629	5.52
Turret-lathe operators, hand	771	5.53	-	-	31	4.64	670	5.64
Men	759	5.53	-	-	31	4.64	658	5.64
Machine-tool operators, production, class B [4]	14,575	5.04	1,279	4.97	1,293	4.42	11,778	5.14
Men	13,921	5.08	1,241	4.97	1,284	4.42	11,191	5.19
Women	598	4.26	-	-	-	-	531	4.23
Automatic-lathe operators	2,070	5.32	-	-	104	5.26	1,925	5.34
Men	2,049	5.33	-	-	104	5.26	1,904	5.36
Women	13	3.76	-	-	-	-	13	3.76
Drill-press operators, radial	186	4.83	-	-	-	-	154	4.77
Men	184	4.83	-	-	-	-	152	4.77
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	1,586	5.14	178	4.79	91	4.90	1,302	5.22
Men	1,408	5.20	175	4.79	91	4.90	1,132	5.29
Women	156	4.85	-	-	-	-	148	4.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches—Continued

(Number and average straight- time hourly earnings[1] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and regions, April 1974)

Occupation and sex[2]	United States		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, production class B[4]—Continued								
Engine-lathe operators	665	$4.90	11	$4.57	-	-	551	$4.96
Men	657	4.90	11	4.57	-	-	543	4.96
Women	7	4.84	-	-	-	-	7	4.84
Grinding-machine operators	2,185	5.31	183	4.98	514	4.58	1,470	5.63
Men	2,126	5.35	181	4.99	511	4.58	1,416	5.69
Milling-machine operators	640	5.03	-	-	143	4.11	429	5.28
Men	600	5.05	-	-	143	4.11	389	5.34
Women	27	5.10	-	-	-	-	27	5.10
Screw-machine operators, automatic	1,360	4.80	-	-	141	3.50	986	4.86
Men	1,343	4.81	-	-	135	3.49	975	4.86
Women	17	4.10	-	-	-	-	11	4.29
Turret-lathe operators, hand	502	4.55	-	-	-	-	380	4.48
Men	444	4.69	-	-	-	-	324	4.66
Women	52	3.47	-	-	-	-	50	3.45
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[4]	12,212	4.08	991	4.34	1,752	3.14	8,357	4.36
Men	7,891	4.28	411	4.34	959	3.44	5,624	4.57
Women	4,241	3.67	580	4.34	793	2.79	2,653	3.84
Automatic-lathe operators	635	4.47	-	-	40	3.27	474	4.92
Men	584	4.58	-	-	20	4.22	443	4.99
Women	51	3.26	-	-	-	-	31	3.86
Drill-press operators, radial	102	4.34	-	-	-	-	70	4.56
Women	19	3.68	-	-	-	-	11	3.79
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	1,795	4.52	284	4.00	-	-	1,431	4.69
Men	1,139	4.88	-	-	-	-	878	5.14
Women	656	3.89	-	-	-	-	553	3.97
Engine-lathe operators	165	3.28	-	-	-	-	81	3.45
Men	121	3.39	-	-	-	-	49	3.77
Grinding-machine operators	1,473	3.87	32	3.96	269	3.08	1,040	4.18
Men	1,046	3.99	32	3.96	182	3.38	720	4.31
Milling-machine operators	421	3.85	-	-	69	3.41	295	3.85
Men	245	4.08	-	-	-	-	167	3.98
Screw-machine operators, automatic	336	3.96	21	3.47	-	-	260	4.18
Men	311	3.97	21	3.47	-	-	239	4.17
Turret-lathe operators, hand	96	4.23	-	-	-	-	60	4.56
Men	91	4.20	-	-	-	-	55	4.53
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines[4]	419	5.04	9	5.10	111	4.26	296	5.34
Men	411	5.06	9	5.10	111	4.26	288	5.39
Automatic-lathe operators (all men)	189	4.88	-	-	-	-	116	5.37
Machine-tool operators, toolroom (all men)	2,538	5.72	301	5.10	74	4.57	2,079	5.87
Machinists, maintenance	964	5.30	228	5.18	58	4.34	647	5.37
Men	848	5.53	228	5.18	58	4.34	531	5.75
Mechanics, maintenance (machine-repairers) (all men)	3,587	5.29	407	5.13	558	4.32	2,562	5.54
Metal finishers	386	5.26	-	-	-	-	380	5.27
Men	378	5.29	-	-	-	-	372	5.30
Millwrights	1,178	5.89	148	5.76	-	-	979	5.92
Men	1,177	5.89	148	5.76	-	-	978	5.92
Molders, machine (all men)	392	4.09	-	-	-	-	227	4.50
Patternmakers (all men)	133	5.41	-	-	-	-	109	5.14
Metal	88	4.89	-	-	-	-	88	4.89
Pipefitters, maintenance	703	5.97	99	5.98	-	-	592	5.98
Men	700	5.98	99	5.98	-	-	589	5.99
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	1,550	3.95	36	4.02	570	3.40	678	4.76
Men	1,355	4.08	36	4.02	407	3.56	646	4.83
Women	195	3.06	-	-	163	2.98	32	3.48
Punch-press operators, class A	2,747	5.18	816	5.96	49	3.77	1,847	4.88
Men	2,555	5.23	762	5.96	43	3.84	1,715	4.95
Women	167	4.65	-	-	-	-	107	4.05
Punch-press operators, class B	14,151	4.15	1,023	3.79	2,619	3.03	10,461	4.48
Men	8,943	4.60	567	4.14	1,282	3.00	7,046	4.93
Women	5,208	3.39	456	3.35	1,337	3.05	3,415	3,53
Receiving clerks	334	3.99	74	3.90	41	3.01	208	4.26
Men	321	3.99	74	3.90	38	2.97	198	4.26

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and regions, April 1974)

Occupation and sex[2]	United States[3]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Receiving clerks—Continued								
Women	13	$4.00	-	-	-	-	10	$4.14
Setters-up, machine tools	5,236	4.98	578	$4.79	512	$3.74	4,109	5.16
Men	5,071	4.96	575	4.80	512	3.74	3,947	5.15
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance (all men)	239	5.78	-	-	-	-	230	5.78
Shipping clerks	380	4.19	43	3.91	33	3.40	271	4.43
Men	349	4.24	43	3.91	31	3.46	242	4.51
Women	31	3.67	-	-	-	-	29	3.74
Shipping and receiving clerks	478	4.02	28	4.00	40	3.13	325	4.22
Men	472	4.02	28	4.00	40	3.13	319	4.23
Women	6	3.55	-	-	-	-	6	3.55
Shipping packers	2,995	3.66	331	3.35	782	3.21	1,701	3.94
Men	1,723	3.89	176	3.54	385	3.55	982	4.16
Women	1,255	3.34	155	3.12	397	2.88	702	3.65
Timekeepers	693	4.15	114	4.46	64	3.30	511	4.19
Men	491	4.45	67	4.99	53	3.31	369	4.52
Women	202	3.42	47	3.69	11	3.23	142	3.35
Tool and die makers (all men)	5,315	5.81	984	5.81	653	4.90	3,541	5.97
Tool clerks	978	4.48	133	4.92	190	3.61	629	4.67
Men	924	4.52	130	4.94	170	3.65	600	4.70
Women	54	3.81	-	-	20	3.25	29	4.19
Truckdrivers	733	4.40	80	4.53	67	3.27	555	4.58
Men	730	4.40	80	4.53	67	3.27	552	4.58
Light (under 1½ tons) (all men)	104	3.87	15	4.05	35	3.28	46	4.45
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	238	4.09	23	3.56	14	3.25	190	4.21
Men	235	4.08	23	3.56	14	3.25	187	4.20
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) (all men)	184	4.72	16	4.82	-	-	163	4.74
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) (all men)	57	4.14	-	-	-	-	39	4.57
Combination (of sizes listed separately) (all men)	150	4.99	-	-	-	-	117	5.02
Truckers, power	5,949	4.53	617	4.57	617	3.63	4,680	4.65
Men	5,806	4.56	617	4.57	615	3.63	4,539	4.69
Women	143	3.54	-	-	-	-	141	3.54
Forklift	5,674	4.52	463	4.44	595	3.66	4,581	4.64
Men	5,531	4.54	463	4.44	593	3.66	4,440	4.68
Women	143	3.54	-	-	-	-	141	3.54
Other than forklift (all men)	275	4.85	-	-	-	-	99	5.09
Welders, hand, class A	1,673	5.64	-	-	112	4.41	892	5.46
Men	1,668	5.64	-	-	112	4.41	889	5.46
Welders, hand, class B	2,256	5.14	118	5.82	223	4.19	1,865	5.26
Men	2,243	5.14	118	5.82	223	4.19	1,852	5.26
Women	13	4.33	-	-	-	-	13	4.33
Welders, machine, class A	801	5.28	-	-	-	-	726	5.31
Men	798	5.29	-	-	-	-	723	5.32
Welders, machine, class B	2,719	4.69	226	5.02	372	3.28	2,121	4.90
Men	2,290	4.83	206	5.09	227	3.39	1,857	4.98
Women	383	3.69	20	4.29	-	-	218	4.02
Clerks, order	433	3.66	25	3.34	62	2.86	303	3.84
Men	142	4.53	-	-	-	-	104	4.69
Women	291	3.23	17	3.18	51	2.76	199	3.39
Clerks, payroll	520	3.61	33	3.75	65	3.11	402	3.69
Men	49	4.33	-	-	-	-	49	4.33
Women	471	3.54	33	3.75	65	3.11	353	3.60
Secretaries	1,344	4.27	229	4.32	117	3.80	974	4.32
Women	1,325	4.27	211	4.35	117	3.80	973	4.31
Stenographers, general (all women)	545	3.86	59	4.10	29	3.56	448	3.85
Typists, class A (all women)	336	3.64	41	3.75	29	2.78	257	3.71
Typists, class B (all women)	374	3.18	32	3.33	41	2.64	288	3.25

[1] Excludes premium for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data from establishments which were unable to provide separate data for men and women.

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

[4] Includes data for operators of machine tools other than those shown separately.

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

Table 13. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—selected industry branches

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and regions, April 1974)

Occupation	Motor vehicle parts and accessories[2]								Automotive stampings[2]			
	United States[3]		Northeast		South		North Central		United States[3]		North Central	
	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
Assemblers, class A	1,483	$4.92	17	$4.79	264	$3.79	1,137	$5.23	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class B	8,163	3.95	255	4.47	2,439	3.58	5,429	4.09	403	$5.33	310	$5.69
Assemblers, class C	1,088	3.75	1,386	4.52	1,910	3.07	7,666	3.80	1,625	4.97	851	3.96
Carpenters, maintenance	138	5.38	11	5.45	-	-	105	5.68	28	5.15	15	5.30
Checkers, receiving and shipping	582	4.29	42	4.17	77	3.34	451	4.46	40	4.09	13	4.18
Electricians, maintenance	1,325	5.86	118	5.60	135	5.30	1,072	5.95	228	5.68	143	5.91
Guards	437	4.46	58	4.35	34	2.63	345	4.66	28	2.70	21	2.58
Heat treaters, class A	580	5.32	40	4.70	-	-	515	5.46	16	5.40	11	5.58
Heat treaters, class B	913	4.78	85	4.70	123	3.94	640	5.10	86	4.57	86	4.57
Inspectors, class A	1,933	4.98	237	5.07	186	4.06	1,460	5.07	129	5.48	85	5.16
Inspectors, class B	3,318	4.64	336	4.35	404	4.13	2,543	4.77	431	4.66	324	4.68
Inspectors, class C	3,091	4.57	295	3.69	376	3.27	2,360	4.92	511	3.42	346	3.29
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	2,342	4.26	228	4.07	222	2.89	1,847	4.48	495	3.99	322	4.00
Laborers, material handling	3,573	4.05	227	4.17	647	3.15	2,654	4.27	900	4.18	676	4.08
Machine-tool operators, production, class A[4]	8,820	5.51	338	5.75	402	4.59	7,610	5.59	249	5.13	-	-
Automatic-lathe operators	1,979	5.69	-	-	-	-	1,870	5.68	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial	141	5.35	-	-	-	-	115	5.45	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	718	5.46	-	-	20	5.45	641	5.53	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators	217	5.11	-	-	-	-	141	5.54	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	1,505	5.73	-	-	87	4.66	1,329	5.85	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators	300	5.52	-	-	-	-	275	5.53	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic	765	5.22	97	5.36	-	-	449	5.56	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand	724	5.57	-	-	-	-	651	5.65	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators production, class B[4]	505	5.13	713	4.80	1,154	4.57	8,452	5.26	80	4.27	-	-
Automatic-lathe operators	1,510	5.36	-	-	104	5.26	1,373	5.39	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	1,097	5.51	-	-	90	4.29	890	5.70	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators	197	5.14	-	-	-	-	89	5.77	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	1,359	5.34	-	-	510	4.59	703	5.97	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators	385	5.45	-	-	98	4.78	267	5.69	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic	958	4.53	-	-	128	3.48	793	4.72	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand	217	5.26	-	-	-	-	162	5.45	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators production, class C[4]	8,840	4.23	912	4.44	1,018	3.30	6,331	4.42	225	3.05	77	3.33
Automatic-lathe operators	386	5.20	-	-	-	-	298	5.72	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	1,388	4.57	264	4.07	-	-	1,044	4.79	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	874	3.83	26	3.97	185	3.38	571	4.11	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators	359	3.70	-	-	69	3.41	235	3.61	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic	222	3.64	-	-	-	-	160	3.76	23	3.58	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines[4]	400	5.07	-	-	111	4.26	284	5.39	-	-	-	-
Automatic-lathe operators	185	4.87	-	-	-	-	112	5.38	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	1,841	5.75	217	4.98	36	4.56	1,546	5.90	154	5.94	109	6.40
Machinists, maintenance	588	5.29	140	5.40	20	4.81	418	5.29	108	3.97	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers)	2,430	5.49	-	-	328	4.62	1,793	5.73	341	5.01	201	5.33
Metal finishers	235	4.87	-	-	-	-	231	4.89	140	5.95	138	5.94
Millwrights	848	5.90	90	5.62	-	-	714	5.93	167	5.85	131	5.82
Patternmakers	76	4.97	-	-	-	-	76	4.97	-	-	-	-
Metal	68	4.71	-	-	-	-	68	4.71	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	509	6.01	-	-	-	-	475	6.03	101	6.01	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	725	4.31	6	5.13	108	5.24	-	-	562	3.29	137	4.29
Punch-press operators, class A	996	5.11	243	6.14	29	4.24	694	4.79	1,403	5.34	853	5.00
Punch-press operators, class B	5,573	4.89	464	4.13	372	3.52	4,737	5.07	7,071	3.69	4,875	4.00
Receiving clerks	181	3.94	32	3.96	31	3.08	111	4.28	54	4.19	34	4.51
Setters-up, machine tools	3,301	5.27	297	4.79	2.16	4.28	2,788	5.39	722	4.41	477	4.61
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	137	5.80	-	-	-	-	137	5.80	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	223	4.34	19	4.04	25	3.68	152	4.68	37	4.09	33	4.17
Shipping and receiving clerks	239	4.09	18	4.31	-	-	115	4.53	122	3.94	106	4.08
Shipping packers	1,622	3.73	228	3.39	448	3.51	810	4.04	488	3.22	214	3.68
Timekeepers	428	4.17	77	4.55	24	3.34	323	4.16	98	4.42	65	4.40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—selected industry branches—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and regions, April 1974)

Occupation	Motor vehicle parts and accessories[2]								Automotive stampings[2]			
	United States[3]		Northeast		South		North Central		United States[3]		North Central	
	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
Tool and die makers	2,620	$5.91	311	$5.44	315	$5.01	1,953	$6.14	1,573	$5.86	889	$5.89
Tool clerks	668	4.62	73	4.72	114	3.79	459	4.84	158	4.57	73	4.48
Truckdrivers	385	4.66	41	4.55	19	3.65	307	4.81	123	4.42	91	4.29
Light (under 1½ tons)	44	4.40	9	4.34	8	3.71	25	4.76	-	-	-	-
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	111	4.28	10	3.51	-	-	85	4.44	47	4.24	44	4.25
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	100	5.05	-	-	-	-	86	5.07	48	4.29	44	4.29
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	45	4.22	-	-	-	-	34	4.59	-	-	-	-
Combination (of sizes listed separately)	85	5.08	-	-	-	-	77	5.06	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power	4,060	4.70	370	4.65	377	3.89	3,295	4.80	1,045	4.43	781	4.46
Forklift	3,853	4.69	267	4.57	355	3.95	3,213	4.79	990	4.39	777	4.46
Other than forklift	207	4.82	-	-	-	-	82	5.28	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A	1,462	5.68	-	-	112	4.41	786	5.59	166	5.59	-	-
Welders, hand, class B	1,814	5.25	-	-	167	4.49	1,515	5.32	337	5.00	316	5.07
Welders, machine, class A	734	5.29	-	-	-	-	668	5.31	12	4.76	-	-
Welders, machine, class B	1,685	4.62	156	5.47	333	3.34	1,196	4.87	587	5.21	585	5.21
	Automotive pistons, piston rings, and carburetors[2]				Automotive electrical engine parts[2]				Automotive hardware[2]			
Assemblers, class A	32	$4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class B	1,603	3.11	-	-	2,702	$3.27	1,121	$3.51	1,242	$3.21	854	$3.34
Assemblers, class C	2,341	3.66	561	$4.53	6,156	3.08	2,991	3.27	872	3.03	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance	19	4.57	11	5.30	9	5.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Checkers, receiving and shipping	42	3.89	34	4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	227	5.53	195	5.67	77	5.79	44	5.62	42	5.27	36	5.35
General foundry laborers	174	3.17	159	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	54	3.59	33	3.90	9	3.34	-	-	13	3.08	-	-
Heat treaters, class A	36	4.69	36	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, class B	177	5.17	175	5.17	-	-	-	-	12	3.81	-	-
Inspectors, class A	200	4.73	200	4.73	146	5.19	-	-	58	4.75	52	4.79
Inspectors, class B	902	4.35	712	4.43	360	4.39	125	4.09	113	3.23	-	-
Inspectors, class C	982	4.29	726	4.69	438	4.45	379	4.47	148	3.44	80	3.78
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	379	3.82	265	4.19	242	3.86	140	4.05	111	3.07	47	3.51
Laborers, material handling	361	4.16	319	4.23	572	3.48	352	3.69	281	3.46	197	3.66
Machine-tool operators, production, class A[4]	1,159	5.16	1,122	5.22	181	4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	514	5.38	514	5.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic	178	5.43	178	5.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand	25	4.63	13	5.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B[4]	2,921	4.89	2,817	4.93	759	5.08	266	4.89	246	3.65	206	3.87
Automatic- lathe operators	514	5.24	506	5.26	46	4.76	46	4.76	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial	54	4.23	54	4.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	294	4.28	294	4.28	-	-	-	-	95	4.00	95	4.00
Engine-lathe operators	463	4.80	457	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	767	5.30	749	5.32	50	5.10	18	4.84	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators	148	4.67	144	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic	45	5.76	45	5.76	326	5.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand	216	3.75	212	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[4]	1,953	3.79	1,330	4.08	426	4.18	367	4.41	493	2.92	94	3.81
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	3.68	64	3.68
Engine-lathe operators	-	-	-	-	61	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	423	4.34	391	4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines[4]	-	-	-	-	12	4.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	293	5.38	273	5.41	114	5.97	46	6.35	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	174	6.08	131	6.19	13	5.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers)	437	4.99	338	5.22	147	5.39	96	5.20	151	4.13	91	4.54
Millwrights	75	5.68	66	5.83	57	6.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine	202	4.36	202	4.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—selected industry branches—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and regions, April 1974)

Occupation	Automotive pistons, piston rings, and carburetors[2]				Automotive electrical engine parts[2]				Automotive hardware[2]			
	United States[3]		Northeast		South		North Central		United States[3]		North Central	
	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
Pipefitters, maintenance	53	$5.60	53	$5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators	131	5.26	127	5.31	41	$2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class A	155	4.94	155	4.94	103	4.65	59	$4.30	71	$4.32	-	-
Punch-press operators, class B	386	3.31	162	4.02	300	4.07	182	3.88	502	3.74	409	$3.88
Receiving clerks	25	4.26	23	4.40	37	3.94	30	3.99	-	-	-	-
Setters-up, machine tools	465	4.20	279	4.60	415	5.11	301	5.03	278	4.22	222	4.56
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	73	5.69	73	5.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	46	3.92	37	4.13	48	4.10	42	4.14	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	24	3.84	21	3.89	-	-	-	-	15	3.77	15	3.77
Shipping packers	180	4.17	100	4.49	350	3.62	316	3.65	86	3.20	-	-
Timekeepers	44	3.48	10	4.22	-	-	-	-	37	3.27	29	3.35
Tool and die makers	380	5.73	243	5.98	358	5.57	210	5.38	311	5.25	236	5.46
Tool clerks	94	3.83	61	4.08	19	4.42	10	5.25	38	3.27	-	-
Truckdrivers[4]	66	3.61	43	3.92	107	4.01	71	4.45	42	4.40	39	4.50
Light (under 1½ tons)	15	3.86	7	4.76	37	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	40	3.61	33	3.74	30	3.93	23	3.99	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	4.55	30	4.55
Truckers, power	337	3.75	199	4.21	187	4.09	173	4.15	206	3.62	165	3.74
Forklift	324	3.73	186	4.22	187	4.09	173	4.15	206	3.62	165	3.74
Other than forklift	13	4.17	13	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class B	-	-	6	3.92	-	-	-	-	18	4.55	18	4.55
Welders, machine, class B	215	4.54	189	4.68	77	4.62	-	-	109	3.75	84	4.08

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of industry branches, see appendix A.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[4] Includes data for workers in classifications in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 14. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of establishment

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of establishment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Assemblers, class A:								
50-499 workers	771	4.09	-	-	-	-	482	4.27
Assemblers, class B:								
50-499 workers	8,995	3.38	-	-	1,511	3.33	6,105	3.45
500-999 workers	4,633	3.50	-	-	1,523	3.12	1,759	3.95
1000 workers or more	2,364	4.89	-	-	1,092	3.52	1,190	6.12
Assemblers, class C:								
50-499 workers	11,756	3.28	3,694	2.99	938	2.70	6,847	3.54
500-999 workers	6,010	3.27	752	3.76	2,195	2.90	3,063	3.42
1000 workers or more	5,368	4.59	-	-	1,560	3.37	2,710	4.46
Carpenters, maintenance:								
50-499 workers	33	4.72	7	4.59	-	-	23	4.93
500-999 workers	81	4.58	12	4.74	-	-	43	4.97
1000 workers or more	91	5.92	14	5.90	-	-	70	6.17
Checkers, receiving and shipping: :								
50-499 workers	365	3.88	34	3.94	62	2.94	255	4.07
500-999 workers	176	4.42	-	-	20	3.08	156	4.59
1000 workers or more	162	4.93	-	-	-	-	124	4.92
Electricians, maintenance:								
50-499 workers	408	5.32	50	4.84	47	4.78	311	5.48
500-999 workers	487	5.35	62	5.54	77	4.60	347	5.49
1000 workers or more	1,020	6.15	117	6.00	-	-	836	6.20
General foundry laborers:								
1000 workers or more	79	5.13	-	-	-	-	79	5.13
Guards:								
50-499 workers	108	3.27	19	3.41	35	2.62	51	3.68
500-999 workers	100	3.68	-	-	19	2.73	75	3.94
1000 workers or more	336	4.71	-	-	13	3.26	280	4.78
Heat treaters, class A:								
50-499 workers	88	4.21	31	3.75	-	-	38	4.90
500-999 workers	157	5.29	-	-	-	-	150	5.33
1000 workers or more	407	5.49	17	6.19	-	-	381	5.50
Heat treaters, class B:								
50-499 workers	547	3.89	-	-	-	-	351	4.22
500-999 workers	202	4.92	80	5.17	-	-	113	4.87
1000 workers or more	719	5.28	-	-	-	-	628	5.27
Inspectors, class A:								
50-499 workers	697	4.45	124	4.61	75	4.04	448	4.40
500-999 workers	683	4.76	56	5.18	-	-	524	4.84
1000 workers or more	1,092	5.47	160	5.82	-	-	918	5.44
Inspectors, class B:								
50-499 workers	1,669	4.22	283	3.72	99	3.57	1,206	4.36
500-999 workers	1,331	4.16	-	-	203	3.19	913	4.22
1000 workers or more	2,230	5.01	196	5.05	302	4.56	1,732	5.08
Inspectors, class C:								
50-499 workers	1,906	3.65	415	3.30	234	3.15	1,148	3.94
500-999 workers	1,294	4.02	26	3.98	357	3.26	856	4.38
1000 workers or more	2,115	5.13	-	-	70	3.51	1,935	5.20
Janitors, porters, and cleaners:								
50-499 workers	1,354	3.63	176	3.50	241	2.72	873	3.94
500-999 workers	943	4.01	66	4.06	160	3.06	714	4.23
1000 workers or more	1,328	4.64	197	4.68	77	3.07	1,054	4.75
Laborers, material handling:								
50-499 workers	2,266	3.55	244	3.43	427	2.96	1,502	3.78
500-999 workers	1,702	3.74	89	3.27	297	3.32	1,310	3.87
1000 workers or more	1,886	4.71	278	4.97	125	3.29	1,483	4.78
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:[3]								
50-499 workers	2,761	4.92	134	4.70	145	5.22	2,007	4.93
500-999 workers	2,644	5.19	-	-	259	4.24	2,200	5.27
1000 workers or more	5,019	5.89	229	6.34	73	3.55	4,717	5.90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of establishment--Continued

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of establishment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:-- Continued								
Automatic-lathe operators:								
50-499 workers	469	4.78	-	-	-	-	387	4.66
500-999 workers	343	5.32	-	-	-	-	330	5.30
1000 workers or more	1,343	6.02	-	-	-	-	1,322	6.00
Drill-press operators, radial:								
500-999 workers	21	5.34	-	-	-	-	21	5.34
1000 workers or more	151	5.37	-	-	-	-	125	5.46
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
500-999 workers	257	5.25	-	-	-	-	251	5.28
1000 workers or more	372	5.72	-	-	-	-	354	5.75
Engine-lathe operators:								
500-999 workers	166	4.84	-	-	-	-	100	5.21
Grinding-machine operators:								
50-499 workers	279	5.29	-	-	-	-	212	5.32
500-999 workers	558	5.22	-	-	-	-	454	5.32
1000 workers or more	1,200	5.92	-	-	-	-	1,193	5.93
Milling-machine operators:								
50-499 workers	27	4.73	-	-	-	-	12	5.11
1000 workers or more	177	5.76	-	-	-	-	171	5.68
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
50-499 workers	353	4.96	95	4.87	-	-	176	5.00
500-999 workers	273	4.94	-	-	-	-	120	5.42
1000 workers or more	362	5.73	-	-	-	-	333	5.83
Machine-tool operators, production, class B:[3]								
50-499 workers	4,550	4.31	359	4.21	554	4.05	3,420	4.40
500-999 workers	3,868	4.92	856	5.22	205	3.51	2,799	4.93
1000 workers or more	6,157	5.66	64	5.82	-	-	5,559	5.71
Automatic-lathe operators:								
50-499 workers	294	4.67	-	-	-	-	213	4.60
1000 workers or more	1,608	5.39	-	-	-	-	1,548	5.39
Drill-press operators, radial:								
50-499 workers	54	4.18	-	-	-	-	42	4.00
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
50-499 workers	315	3.97	-	-	-	-	188	3.73
500-999 workers	450	5.00	-	-	-	-	343	4.98
1000 workers or more	821	5.66	-	-	-	-	771	5.69
Engine-lathe operators:								
50-499 workers	291	4.71	-	-	-	-	254	4.78
500-999 workers	254	4.83	-	-	-	-	229	4.95
Grinding-machine operators:								
50-499 workers	563	4.37	72	4.09	-	-	287	4.88
500-999 workers	376	5.38	-	-	45	3.58	220	5.65
1000 workers or more	1,246	5.72	-	-	-	-	963	5.85
Milling-machine operators:								
50-499 workers	250	4.19	-	-	106	3.81	144	4.46
1000 workers or more	297	5.69	-	-	-	-	263	5.76
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
50-499 workers	128	4.42	40	4.16	-	-	83	4.56
500-999 workers	1,047	4.71	-	-	128	3.48	731	4.69
1000 workers or more	185	5.57	-	-	-	-	172	5.72
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
50-499 workers	261	3.90	-	-	-	-	206	3.81
500-999 workers	128	4.95	-	-	-	-	61	4.66
1000 workers or more	113	5.61	-	-	-	-	113	5.61
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:[3]								
50-499 workers	5,893	3.55	541	3.75	828	2.85	3,595	3.75
500-999 workers	3,443	3.88	-	-	600	3.30	2,587	4.03
1000 workers or more	2,876	5.42	-	-	324	3.60	2,175	5.75
Automatic-lathe operators:								
50-499 workers	271	3.89	-	-	34	3.15	116	4.91

See footnote at end of table.

Table 14. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of establishment—Continued

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of establishment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:[3]—Continued								
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
50-499 workers	653	3.58	233	3.86	-	-	341	3.44
500-999 workers	271	4.29	-	-	-	-	219	4.22
1000 workers or more	871	5.29	-	-	-	-	871	5.29
Engine-lathe operators:								
50-499 workers	138	3.18	-	-	-	-	56	3.27
Grinding-machine operators:								
50-499 workers	840	3.38	26	3.54	178	2.81	536	3.65
500-999 workers	331	4.00	-	-	-	-	291	4.04
1000 workers or more	302	5.10	-	-	-	-	213	5.71
Milling-machine operators:								
50-499 workers	316	3.49	-	-	-	-	207	3.38
1000 workers or more	70	5.37	-	-	-	-	70	5.37
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
50-499 workers	124	3.63	20	3.32	-	-	79	3.90
500-999 workers	178	4.04	-	-	-	-	148	4.20
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
1000 workers or more	51	4.69	-	-	-	-	51	4.69
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines:[3]								
1000 workers or more	254	5.08	-	-	-	-	154	5.50
Machine-tool operators, toolroom:								
50-499 workers	885	5.26	157	4.59	29	4.27	615	5.49
500-999 workers	632	5.61	-	-	28	4.56	526	5.66
1000 workers or more	1,021	6.17	-	-	-	-	938	6.23
Machinists, maintenance:								
50-499 workers	293	4.93	107	4.58	-	-	131	4.94
500-999 workers	289	4.61	-	-	16	4.91	254	4.54
1000 workers or more	382	6.10	-	-	-	-	262	6.38
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers):								
50-499 workers	1,278	4.82	121	4.58	212	4.02	898	5.02
500-999 workers	925	5.00	82	5.22	235	4.13	595	5.34
1000 workers or more	1,384	5.92	-	-	111	5.30	1,069	6.09
Metal finishers:								
50-499 workers	82	5.11	-	-	-	-	82	5.11
Millwrights:								
50-499 workers	121	5.36	20	4.91	-	-	101	5.44
500-999 workers	302	5.53	-	-	-	-	263	5.55
1000 workers or more	755	6.12	96	5.97	-	-	615	6.15
Patternmakers:								
50-499 workers	34	4.85	-	-	-	-	34	4.85
Metal:								
50-499 workers	32	4.89	-	-	-	-	32	4.89
Pipefitters, maintenance:								
50-499 workers	22	5.07	-	-	-	-	21	5.10
500-999 workers	145	5.49	-	-	-	-	109	5.43
1000 workers or more	536	6.14	-	-	-	-	462	6.15
Polishing-and-buffing machine operators:								
50-499 workers	968	3.38	11	4.64	437	2.98	254	4.34
500-999 workers	470	4.85	-	-	133	4.75	-	-
1000 workers or more	112	5.14	-	-	-	-	110	5.13
Punch-press operators, class A:								
50-499 workers	1,346	4.86	109	4.28	-	-	1,194	4.92
500-999 workers	433	4.57	-	-	33	3.47	364	4.57
1000 workers or more	968	5.89	-	-	-	-	289	5.08
Punch-press operators, class B:								
50-499 workers	7,874	3.56	692	3.46	2,282	3.01	4,852	3.84
500-999 workers	2,893	4.20	198	3.93	231	3.14	2,464	4.32
1000 workers or more	3,384	5.49	-	-	-	-	3,145	5.58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Motor vehicle parts: Occuational averages—all industry branches by size of establishment—Continued

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of establishment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Receiving clerks:								
50-499 workers	207	3.64	59	3.74	29	2.78	108	3.87
500-999 workers	71	4.12	7	3.91	9	3.63	55	4.23
1000 workers or more	56	5.11	8	5.10	-	-	45	5.22
Setters-up, machine tools:								
50-499 workers	2,042	4.47	309	4.09	251	3.50	1,482	4.71
500-999 workers	1,634	4.92	-	-	160	4.34	1,293	4.95
1000 workers or more	1,560	5.70	125	5.63	-	-	1,334	5.88
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance:								
50- 499 workers	28	5.31	-	-	-	-	28	5.31
1000 workers or more	168	5.92	-	-	-	-	168	5.92
Shipping clerks:								
50-499 workers	218	3.92	36	3.87	12	2.89	137	4.15
500-999 workers	104	4.20	-	-	-	-	80	4.33
1000 workers or more	58	5.19	-	-	-	-	54	5.28
Shipping and receiving clerks:								
50-499 workers	409	4.02	22	4.04	-	-	287	4.18
500-999 workers	46	3.38	-	-	-	-	15	3.47
1000 workers or more	23	5.22	-	-	-	-	23	5.22
Shipping packers:								
50-499 workers	2,065	3.47	262	3.33	469	2.88	1,155	3.74
500-999 workers	665	3.81	-	-	238	3.51	358	4.10
1000 workers or more	265	4.76	-	-	75	4.35	188	4.92
Timekeepers:								
50-499 workers	243	3.86	44	3.37	22	3.20	173	4.08
500-999 workers	247	3.62	10	3.90	22	3.37	215	3.63
1000 workers or more	203	5.14	60	5.35	-	-	123	5.33
Tool and die makers:								
50-499 workers	2,271	5.42	307	5.01	345	4.95	1,493	5.56
500-999 workers	963	5.58	115	5.72	181	4.61	656	5.84
1000 workers or more	2,081	6.34	-	-	127	5.15	1,392	6.48
Tool clerks:								
50-499 workers	304	3.99	28	3.97	76	3.19	175	4.34
500-999 workers	241	4.32	13	4.19	47	3.41	180	4.57
1000 workers or more	433	4.92	92	5.32	67	4.21	274	4.96
Truckdrivers:								
50-499 workers	412	4.01	37	3.78	50	3.17	295	4.25
500-999 workers	113	4.10	-	-	12	3.63	90	4.16
1000 workers or more	208	5.35	33	5.48	-	-	170	5.38
Light (under 1½ tons):								
50-499 workers	77	3.71	12	4.03	-	-	31	4.31
500-999 workers	16	3.91	-	-	8	3.71	-	-
1000 workers or more	11	4.98	-	-	-	-	10	5.08
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons):								
50-499 workers	155	3.92	20	3.47	-	-	117	4.02
50-999 workers	58	4.15	-	-	-	-	52	4.19
1000 workers or more	25	4.97	-	-	-	-	21	5.29
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type):								
50-499 workers	103	4.38	-	-	-	-	98	4.41
500-999 workers	20	4.26	-	-	-	-	16	4.24
1000 workers or more	61	5.44	-	-	-	-	49	5.56
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type):								
50-499 workers	28	3.37	-		-		-	-
Combination (of sizes listed separately):								
1000 workers or more	90	5.53	-	-	-	-	69	5.46
Truckers, power:								
50-499 workers	2,050	4.02	196	3.75	197	3.21	1,636	4.16
500-999 workers	1,342	4.52	42	4.04	200	3.27	1,086	4.78
1000 workers or more	2,557	4.95	379	5.06	220	4.32	1,958	5.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of establishment—Continued

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of establishment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Truckers, power:—Continued								
Forklift:								
50-499 workers	2,017	4.04	189	3.76	185	3.24	1,622	4.16
500-999 workers	1,314	4.51	42	4.04	190	3.29	1,068	4.76
1000 workers or more	2,343	4.94	232	5.05	220	4.32	1,891	4.99
Other than forklift:								
50-499 workers	33	3.36	-	-	-	-	14	3.94
1000 workers or more	214	5.09	-	-	-	-	67	5.15
Welders, hand, class A:								
50-499 workers	409	4.53	24	4.71	-	-	217	4.58
500-999 workers	86	5.42	-	-	-	-	68	5.52
1000 workers or more	1,178	6.04	-	-	-	-	607	5.77
Welders, hand, class B:								
50-499 workers	713	4.56	107	5.88	131	3.78	425	4.60
500-999 workers	591	4.81	-	-	-	-	561	4.88
Welders, machine, class A:								
50-499 workers	197	4.56	-	-	-	-	187	4.56
500-999 workers	255	5.42	-	-	-	-	216	5.64
1000 workers or more	349	5.60	-	-	-	-	323	5.53
Welders, machine, class B:								
50-499 workers	1,136	4.23	151	5.07	-	-	854	4.18
500-499 workers	690	4.22	-	-	192	3.06	469	4.75
1000 workers or more	893	5.63	-	-	-	-	798	5.76

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

[3] Includes data for operators of machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 15. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of community

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of community	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Assemblers, class A:								
Metropolitan areas	848	$4.90	21	$4.49	262	$3.79	500	$5.57
Nonmetropolitan areas	778	4.77	-	-	-	-	719	4.84
Assemblers, class B:								
Metropolitan areas	7,509	3.80	-	-	2,557	3.32	3,252	4.45
Nonmetropolitan areas	8,483	3.50	-	-	1,569	3.28	5,802	3.58
Assemblers, class C:								
Metropolitan areas	13,785	3.71	4,535	3.95	1,483	2.87	7,747	3.76
Nonmetropolitan areas	9,349	3.39	1,191	3.31	3,210	3.08	4,873	3.63
Carpenters, maintenance:								
Metropolitan areas	134	5.51	24	5.33	-	-	100	5.73
Nonmetropolitan areas	70	4.61	9	4.87	-	-	36	5.16
Checkers, receiving and shipping:								
Metropolitan areas	440	4.49	52	4.43	69	3.35	305	4.76
Nonmetropolitan areas	262	3.86	-	-	28	3.03	230	3.97
Electricians, maintenance:								
Metropolitan areas	1,235	5.99	162	5.76	105	5.47	968	6.08
Nonmetropolitan areas	661	5.39	67	5.28	67	4.39	526	5.53
General foundry laborers:								
Metropolitan areas	303	3.67	-	-	-	-	138	4.28
Nonmetropolitan areas	110	3.12	-	-	-	-	95	3.09
Guards:								
Metropolitan areas	419	4.34	46	4.19	39	2.54	334	4.57
Nonmetropolitan areas	125	3.87	-	-	28	3.10	72	4.09
Heat treaters, class A:								
Metropolitan areas	167	4.74	42	4.26	-	-	99	5.20
Nonmetropolitan areas	485	5.45	-	-	-	-	470	5.46
Heat treaters, class B:								
Metropolitan areas	942	4.84	-	-	117	3.97	686	5.14
Nonmetropolitan areas	526	4.48	111	4.66	-	-	406	4.46
Inspectors, class A:								
Metropolitan areas	1,592	5.05	243	5.42	-	-	1,163	5.09
Nonmetropolitan areas	879	4.87	97	4.92	-	-	727	4.93
Inspectors, class B:								
Metropolitan areas	3,016	4.71	453	4.27	400	4.19	2,088	4.90
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,314	4.37	233	4.80	201	3.42	1,866	4.42
Inspectors, class C:								
Metropolitan areas	3,159	4.55	400	3.59	284	3.19	2,400	4.92
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,012	3.92	151	3.82	336	3.15	1,436	4.15
Janitors, porters, and cleaners:								
Metropolitan areas	2,264	4.23	306	4.25	203	2.72	1,707	4.44
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,351	3.88	133	3.79	265	2.98	934	4.17
Laborers, material handling:								
Metropolitan areas	3,323	4.16	491	4.21	395	2.96	2,404	4.35
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,481	3.74	120	3.67	404	3.19	1,891	3.90
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:[3]								
Metropolitan areas	5,105	5.55	424	5.60	269	4.78	3,956	5.67
Nonmetropolitan areas	5,319	5.36	-	-	208	3.98	4,968	5.41
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Metropolitan areas	1,091	5.68	-	-	-	-	1,002	5.70
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,064	5.60	-	-	-	-	1,037	5.57
Drill-press operators, radial:								
Metropolitan areas	23	5.47	-	-	-	-	23	5.47
Nonmetropolitan areas	157	5.29	-	-	-	-	131	5.36
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
Metropolitan areas	320	5.39	-	-	20	5.45	265	5.52
Nonmetropolitan areas	404	5.50	-	-	-	-	382	5.54
Engine-lathe operators:								
Metropolitan areas	167	5.01	-	-	-	-	91	5.58
Nonmetropolitan areas	89	5.36	-	-	-	-	89	5.36
Grinding-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	1,072	5.79	-	-	-	-	915	5.92
Nonmetropolitan areas	965	5.47	-	-	21	3.68	944	5.51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of community—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of community	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:[3] — Continued								
Milling-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	87	$5.14	-	-	-	-	68	$5.27
Nonmetropolitan areas	235	5.59	-	-	-	-	229	5.53
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
Metropolitan areas	562	5.42	114	$5.18	-	-	366	5.59
Nonmetropolitan areas	426	4.99	-	-	-	-	263	5.41
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
Metropolitan areas	579	5.59	-	-	31	$4.64	478	5.75
Nonmetropolitan areas	192	5.36	-	-	-	-	192	5.36
Machine-tool operators, production, class B:[3]								
Metropolitan areas	6,330	5.15	822	5.21	1,002	4.76	4,308	5.29
Nonmetropolitan areas	8,245	4.96	457	4.52	291	3.26	7,470	5.06
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Metropolitan areas	1,061	5.20	-	-	104	5.26	934	5.22
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,009	5.44	-	-	-	-	991	5.45
Drill-press operators, radial:								
Metropolitan areas	80	4.86	-	-	-	-	48	4.69
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
Metropolitan areas	789	5.56	-	-	86	5.02	582	5.78
Nonmetropolitan areas	797	4.72	-	-	-	-	729	4.77
Engine-lathe operators:								
Nonmetropolitan areas	361	5.07	-	-	-	-	353	5.09
Grinding-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	1,427	5.33	152	5.12	478	4.68	784	5.78
Nonmetropolitan areas	758	5.29	31	4.31	36	3.21	686	5.46
Milling-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	353	5.27	-	-	98	4.78	187	5.48
Nonmetropolitan areas	287	4.74	-	-	-	-	242	5.12
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
Metropolitan areas	497	5.39	-	-	-	-	262	5.46
Nonmetropolitan areas	863	4.46	-	-	139	3.51	724	4.64
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
Metropolitan areas	257	5.15	-	-	-	-	143	5.33
Nonmetropolitan areas	245	3.93	-	-	-	-	237	3.97
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:								
Metropolitan areas	6,197	4.10	741	4.36	737	3.11	3,988	4.36
Nonmetropolitan areas	6,015	4.07	-	-	1,015	3.17	4,369	4.35
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Metropolitan areas	489	4.87	-	-	38	3.33	330	5.70
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
Metropolitan areas	1,327	4.48	146	3.73	-	-	1,105	4.65
Nonmetropolitan areas	468	4.62	-	-	-	-	326	4.79
Grinding-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	1,116	4.14	20	4.25	160	3.51	852	4.37
Nonmetropolitan areas	357	3.03	-	-	-	-	188	3.30
Milling-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	326	3.72	-	-	69	3.41	239	3.74
Nonmetropolitan areas	95	4.32	-	-	-	-	56	4.35
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
Metropolitan areas	149	4.00	21	3.47	-	-	103	4.35
Nonmetropolitan areas	187	3.93	-	-	-	-	157	4.06
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
Metropolitan areas	96	4.23	-	-	-	-	60	4.56
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines:[3]								
Metropolitan areas	148	4.36	9	5.10	111	4.26	28	4.49
Nonmetropolitan areas	271	5.41	-	-	-	-	268	5.43
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Nonmetropolitan areas	102	5.48	-	-	-	-	102	5.48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of community—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[2] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of community	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, toolroom:								
Metropolitan areas	1,551	$5.93	153	$5.54	29	$4.26	1,315	$6.04
Nonmetropolitan areas	987	5.37	-	-	45	4.76	764	5.56
Machinists, maintenance:								
Metropolitan areas	606	5.81	123	5.06	29	4.14	423	6.09
Nonmetropolitan areas	351	4.41	-	-	-	-	224	4.00
Mechanics, maintenance (machine-repairers):								
Metropolitan areas	1,788	5.59	181	5.22	249	4.73	1,311	5.82
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,773	4.99	-	-	283	3.87	1,251	5.24
Metal finishers:								
Metropolitan areas	196	5.70	-	-	-	-	190	5.74
Millwrights:								
Metropolitan areas	838	6.01	135	5.81	-	-	659	6.05
Nonmetropolitan areas	340	5.59	-	-	-	-	320	5.63
Molders, machine:								
Nonmetropolitan areas	154	4.83	-	-	-	-	154	4.83
Patternmakers:								
Metropolitan areas	62	5.97	-	-	-	-	39	5.55
Nonmetropolitan areas	71	4.92	-	-	-	-	70	4.92
Metal:								
Metropolitan areas	20	4.71	-	-	-	-	20	4.71
Nonmetropolitan areas	68	4.94	-	-	-	-	68	4.94
Pipefitters, maintenance:								
Metropolitan areas	589	6.04	92	6.05	-	-	489	6.04
Nonmetropolitan areas	110	5.65	-	-	-	-	103	5.70
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators:								
Metropolitan areas	598	3.81	34	4.00	-	-	276	4.45
Nonmetropolitan areas	890	3.87	-	-	470	2.97	-	-
Punch-press operators, class A:								
Metropolitan areas	2,023	5.39	-	-	25	4.36	1,206	5.02
Nonmetropolitan areas	724	4.57	-	-	24	3.16	641	4.62
Punch-press operators, class B:								
Metropolitan areas	9,188	4.63	777	3.83	642	3.52	7,754	4.80
Nonmetropolitan areas	4,963	3.27	246	3.66	1,977	2.87	2,707	3.53
Receiving clerks:								
Metropolitan areas	212	4.00	54	3.86	25	3.00	123	4.34
Nonmetropolitan areas	122	3.96	20	4.02	16	3.03	85	4.14
Setters-up, machine tools:								
Metropolitan areas	3,188	5.25	508	4.82	186	3.73	2,494	5.45
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,048	4.55	70	4.64	326	3.75	1,615	4.73
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance:								
Metropolitan areas	142	5.98	-	-	-	-	134	5.98
Nonmetropolitan areas	97	5.49	-	-	-	-	96	5.50
Shipping clerks:								
Metropolitan areas	224	4.13	41	3.95	-	-	137	4.40
Nonmetropolitan areas	156	4.29	-	-	14	2.97	134	4.46
Shipping and receiving clerks:								
Metropolitan areas	355	4.05	18	4.14	-	-	235	4.26
Nonmetropolitan areas	123	3.92	10	3.75	-	-	90	4.11
Shipping packers:								
Metropolitan areas	1,418	3.57	234	3.31	270	3.38	735	3.73
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,534	3.71	-	-	469	2.95	966	4.10
Timekeepers:								
Metropolitan areas	474	4.46	96	4.38	50	3.26	326	4.68
Nonmetropolitan areas	215	3.45	-	-	-	-	185	3.33
Tool and die makers:								
Metropolitan areas	3,389	6.12	711	5.97	263	5.24	2,324	6.25
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,926	5.28	273	5.40	390	4.66	1,217	5.45
Tool clerks:								
Metropolitan areas	589	4.67	106	5.04	111	3.82	352	4.86
Nonmetropolitan areas	386	4.20	27	4.46	76	3.27	277	4.44

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by size of community—Continued

(Number and average striaght-time hourly earnings[1] of production and related workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and size of community	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Truck drivers:								
Metropolitan areas	488	$4.62	56	$4.64	50	$3.24	366	$4.86
Nonmetropolitan areas	244	3.96	24	4.27	16	3.30	189	4.04
Light (under 1 1/2 tons):								
Metropolitan areas	68	3.84	14	4.01	32	3.21	22	4.63
Nonmetropolitan areas	36	3.94	-	-	-	-	24	4.29
Medium (1 1/2 to and including 4 tons):								
Metropolitan areas	146	4.30	13	3.47	-	-	118	4.44
Nonmetropolitan areas	91	3.75	10	3.66	7	3.04	72	3.83
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type):								
Metropolitan areas	119	4.99	-	-	-	-	113	5.00
Nonmetropolitan areas	65	4.22	-	-	-	-	50	4.16
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type):								
Metropolitan areas	38	4.31	-	-	-	-	25	4.89
Combination (of sizes listed separately):								
Metropolitan areas	117	5.22	-	-	-	-	88	5.29
Nonmetropolitan areas	33	4.15	-	-	-	-	29	4.19
Truckers, power:								
Metropolitan areas	3,791	4.62	292	4.55	435	3.74	3,053	4.75
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,135	4.38	325	4.59	159	3.22	1,627	4.46
Forklift:								
Metropolitan areas	3,657	4.61	234	4.44	423	3.76	2,989	4.75
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,994	4.35	229	4.43	149	3.24	1,592	4.45
Other than forklift:								
Metropolitan areas	134	4.82	-	-	-	-	64	5.09
Nonmetropolitan areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	5.09
Welders, hand, class A:								
Metropolitan areas	556	5.69	-	-	-	-	313	5.91
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,103	5.62	-	-	-	-	579	5.22
Welders, hand, class B:								
Metropolitan areas	1,632	5.40	-	-	164	4.39	1,367	5.48
Nonmetropolitan areas	628	4.47	17	4.88	-	-	502	4.65
Welders, machine, class A:								
Metropolitan areas	331	5.14	-	-	-	-	265	5.17
Nonmetropolitan areas	470	5.39	-	-	-	-	461	5.40
Welders, machine, class B:								
Metropolitan areas	1,583	5.21	190	5.06	-	-	1,260	5.41
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,136	3.96	36	4.78	239	3.12	861	4.16

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

[3] Includes data for machine tool operators in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 16. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by method of wage payment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and method of wage payment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Assemblers, class A:								
Time	1,035	$4.33	-	-	224	$3.38	684	$4.69
Incentive	591	5.72	-	-	-	-	535	5.72
Assemblers, class B:								
Time	11,798	3.31	2,362	$3.23	2,996	3.25	6,196	3.39
Incentive	4,194	4.57	206	4.93	1,130	3.45	2,858	4.99
Assemblers, class C:								
Time	14,810	3.12	3,011	2.66	4,011	2.99	7,511	3.38
Incentive	8,324	4.41	2,533	5.18	-	-	5,109	4.19
Carpenters, maintenance:								
Time	205	5.20	33	5.20	35	3.73	136	5.58
Checkers, receiving and shipping:								
Time	690	4.28	52	4.53	98	3.26	526	4.44
Electricians, maintenance:								
Time	1,911	5.77	225	5.63	191	5.08	1,494	5.88
General foundry laborers:								
Time	413	3.52	-	-	-	-	233	3.79
Guards:								
Time	544	4.23	68	4.21	67	2.77	406	4.49
Heat treaters, class A:								
Time	574	5.19	45	4.24	-	-	501	5.35
Heat treaters, class B:								
Time	1,243	4.59	111	4.01	126	3.91	935	4.84
Incentive	225	5.37	-	-	-	-	157	5.16
Inspectors, class A:								
Time	2,431	4.99	340	5.27	192	4.07	1,849	5.02
Inspectors, class B:								
Time	5,029	4.51	660	4.38	604	3.93	3,676	4.62
Incentive	201	5.43	-	-	-	-	175	5.31
Inspectors, class C:								
Time	4,012	4.01	531	3.61	661	3.24	2,656	4.34
Incentive	1,303	5.30	-	-	-	-	1,283	5.31
Janitors, porters, and cleaners:								
Time	3,588	4.10	429	4.13	478	2.89	2,614	4.35
Incentive	37	3.85	-	-	-	-	27	3.93
Laborers, material handling:								
Time	5,746	3.97	595	4.12	849	3.13	4,203	4.15
Incentive	108	4.24	-	-	-	-	92	4.34
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:[3]								
Time	6,123	5.35	245	5.52	369	4.04	5,034	5.49
Incentive	4,301	5.60	303	5.79	-	-	3,890	5.58
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Time	996	5.52	-	-	-	-	973	5.54
Incentive	1,159	5.74	-	-	-	-	1,066	5.71
Drill-press operators, radial:								
Time	129	5.17	-	-	-	-	117	5.36
Incentive	51	5.68	-	-	-	-	37	5.44
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
Time	476	5.45	-	-	-	-	431	5.57
Incentive	248	5.46	-	-	-	-	216	5.45
Engine-lathe operators:								
Time	202	5.12	-	-	-	-	126	5.60
Grinding-machine operators:								
Time	1,348	5.41	-	-	-	-	1,230	5.51
Incentive	689	6.09	-	-	-	-	629	6.11
Milling-machine operators:								
Time	248	5.42	-	-	-	-	233	5.48
Incentive	74	5.66	-	-	-	-	64	5.45
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
Time	734	5.04	70	5.10	-	-	438	5.33
Incentive	254	5.78	63	5.32	-	-	191	5.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by method of wage payment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and method of wage payment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:[3]—Continued								
Turrent-lathe operators, hand:								
Time	337	$5.27	-	-	-	-	266	$5.44
Machine-tool operators, production, class B:[3]								
Time	6,736	4.50	532	$4.48	1,085	$4.30	4,894	4.57
Incentive	7,839	5.51	747	5.31	-	-	6,884	5.55
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Time	1,440	5.21	-	-	-	-	1,335	5.24
Incentive	630	5.55	-	-	-	-	590	5.56
Drill-press operators, radial:								
Time	90	4.56	-	-	-	-	70	4.35
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
Time	618	4.66	-	-	-	-	476	4.68
Incentive	968	5.45	-	-	-	-	826	5.53
Engine-lathe operators:								
Time	432	4.45	-	-	-	-	323	4.41
Incentive	233	5.73	-	-	-	-	228	5.73
Grinding-machine operators:								
Time	1,286	4.75	54	4.03	510	4.57	704	4.95
Incentive	899	6.12	-	-	-	-	766	6.25
Milling-machine operators:								
Time	208	3.97	-	-	89	3.68	119	4.18
Incentive	432	5.54	-	-	-	-	310	5.70
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
Time	437	4.29	-	-	141	3.50	267	4.72
Incentive	923	5.04	-	-	-	-	719	4.91
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
Time	294	3.80	-	-	-	-	269	3.83
Incentive	208	5.62	-	-	-	-	111	6.07
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:[3]								
Time	6,888	3.51	-	-	1,558	3.07	3,928	3.69
Incentive	5,324	4.83	696	4.43	-	-	4,429	4.94
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Time	379	3.55	-	-	-	-	230	3.89
Incentive	256	5.83	-	-	-	-	244	5.89
Drill-press operators, radial:								
Time	95	4.38	-	-	-	-	67	4.59
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle:								
Time	901	3.92	-	-	-	-	723	3.89
Incentive	894	5.12	146	3.73	-	-	708	5.50
Engine-lathe operators:								
Time	156	3.21	-	-	-	-	77	3.35
Grinding-machine operators:								
Time	1,015	3.53	20	3.41	203	2.98	660	3.80
Incentive	458	4.63	-	-	-	-	380	4.83
Milling-machine operators:								
Incentive	194	4.60	-	-	-	-	148	4.67
Screw-machine operators, automatic:								
Time	265	4.03	-	-	-	-	192	4.35
Turret-lathe operators, hand:								
Time	67	4.32	-	-	-	-	59	4.53
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines:								
Time	362	5.05	9	5.10	111	4.26	239	5.42
Incentive	57	5.00	-	-	-	-	57	5.00
Automatic-lathe operators:								
Time	184	4.86	-	-	-	-	111	5.37
Machine-tool operators, toolroom:								
Time	2,531	5.72	301	5.10	74	4.57	2,072	5.87

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by method of wage payment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and method of wage payment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:—Continued								
Machinists, maintenance:								
Time	958	$5.30	226	$5.18	58	$4.34	643	$5.37
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers):								
Time	3,547	5.30	403	5.13	558	4.32	2,526	5.55
Incentive	40	4.59	-	-	-	-	36	4.53
Metal finishers:								
Time	277	4.76	-	-	-	-	271	4.76
Incentive	109	6.53	-	-	-	-	109	6.53
Millwrights:								
Time	1,173	5.89	146	5.76	-	-	976	5.92
Molders, machine:								
Incentive	146	4.83	-	-	-	-	146	4.83
Patternmakers:								
Time	133	5.41	-	-	-	-	109	5.14
Metal:								
Time	88	4.89	-	-	-	-	88	4.89
Pipefitters, maintenance:								
Time	703	5.97	99	5.98	-	-	592	5.98
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators:								
Time	1,253	3.65	-	-	508	3.02	455	4.69
Incentive	297	5.24	12	5.24	-	-	223	4.90
Punch-press operators, class A:								
Time	1,258	4.76	94	4.85	41	3.48	1,088	4.80
Incentive	1,489	5.53	-	-	-	-	759	4.99
Punch-press operators, class B:								
Time	7,863	3.56	440	3.39	2,264	2.96	5,111	3.85
Incentive	6,288	4.89	583	4.09	355	3.47	5,350	5.08
Receiving clerks:								
Time	332	3.98	74	3.90	41	3.01	206	4.25
Setters-up, machine tools:								
Time	4,547	4.91	396	4.62	426	3.82	3,688	5.08
Incentive	689	5.39	182	5.17	-	-	421	5.91
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance:								
Time	239	5.78	-	-	-	-	230	5.78
Shipping clerks:								
Time	367	4.21	41	3.78	33	3.40	260	4.48
Shipping and receiving clerks:								
Time	472	4.01	28	4.00	40	3.13	319	4.22
Shipping packers:								
Time	2,723	3.63	256	3.40	685	3.05	1,601	3.93
Incentive	272	3.94	-	-	97	4.35	100	4.13
Timekeepers:								
Time	693	4.15	114	4.46	64	3.30	511	4.19
Tool and die makers:								
Time	5,243	5.81	984	5.81	653	4.90	3,469	5.98
Tool clerks:								
Time	969	4.49	131	4.94	190	3.61	622	4.68
Truckdrivers:								
Time	725	4.42	80	4.53	67	3.27	547	4.60
Light (under 1½ tons):								
Time	104	3.87	15	4.05	35	3.28	46	4.45
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons):								
Time	230	4.11	23	3.56	14	3.25	182	4.25
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type):								
Time	184	4.72	16	4.82	-	-	173	4.74
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type):								
Time	57	4.14	-	-	-	-	39	4.57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational averages—all industry branches by method of wage payment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of production workers in selected occupations, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

Occupation and method of wage payment	United States[2]		Northeast		South		North Central	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Truckdrivers:—Continued								
Combination (of sizes listed separately):								
Time	150	$4.99	-	-	-	-	117	$5.02
Truckers, power:								
Time	5,637	4.52	605	$4.56	617	$3.63	4,380	4.64
Incentive	312	4.78	-	-	-	-	300	4.77
Forklift:								
Time	5,362	4.50	451	4.42	595	3.66	4,281	4.63
Incentive	312	4.78	-	-	-	-	300	4.77
Other than forklift:								
Time	275	4.85	-	-	-	-	99	5.09
Welders, hand, class A:								
Time	880	5.10	-	-	40	4.29	663	5.20
Incentive	793	6.24	-	-	-	-	229	6.22
Welders, hand, class B:								
Time	903	4.58	30	4.16	148	4.21	675	4.76
Incentive	1,357	5.51	-	-	75	4.15	1,194	5.54
Welders, machine, class A:								
Time	567	5.07	-	-	-	-	519	5.14
Incentive	234	5.81	-	-	-	-	207	5.75
Welders, machine, class B:								
Time	1,562	4.30	115	4.21	251	3.17	1,196	4.54
Incentive	1,157	5.22	111	5.85	-	-	925	5.37

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

[3] Includes data for operators of machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

Table 17. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—United States and regions

(Percent distribution of production workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[2] April 1974)

Occupation and region[1]	Percent under incentive pay system	Number of workers (time and incentive)	Average hourly earnings[2]	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																				
				Total	Under $2.10	$2.10 and under $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.75	$2.75 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.25	$3.25 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.75	$3.75 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.25	$4.25 - $4.50	$4.50 - $4.75	$4.75 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.50	$5.50 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.50	$6.50 - $7.00	$7.00 and over
Assemblers, class A	36	1,626	$4.84	100	-	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	22.9	7.5	5.2	3.4	3.4	20.6	9.2	15.2	2.2	1.4
South	15	264	3.79	100	-	2.3	3.4	2.3	4.5	19.3	4.5	-	5.3	2.3	18.2	9.1	4.9	10.2	1.5	-	3.0	4.5	1.5	3.0
North Central	45	1,219	5.14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	.4	26.5	2.7	3.0	1.8	3.9	27.2	11.3	19.3	2.6	1.1
Assemblers, class B	26	15,992	3.64	100	0.2	.4	1.0	.9	1.7	20.3	12.5	11.0	11.3	8.9	6.5	2.4	1.0	1.5	4.2	8.5	4.8	.9	.3	1.9
Northeast	8	2,568	3.37	100	-	.2	-	-	1.2	6.1	14.7	15.8	34.7	9.8	4.5	4.2	1.4	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.2	.1	.2	-
South	27	4,126	3.30	100	.2	.6	2.5	1.3	1.8	14.3	25.8	15.5	4.3	14.9	5.5	4.1	1.2	.3	.4	6.1	.6	.6	.1	-
North Central	32	9,054	3.90	100	.2	.2	.3	.7	1.4	27.1	6.0	7.7	7.9	5.8	7.7	1.1	.9	1.7	6.8	11.6	7.9	1.3	.5	3.4
Assemblers, class C	36	23,134	3.58	100	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.8	3.6	9.4	11.1	14.1	11.0	9.2	5.8	2.2	4.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.3
Northeast	46	5,544	3.81	100	5.1	8.7	3.1	3.4	4.5	10.2	8.0	13.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	4.7	3.3	1.3	3.5	9.7	4.8
South	15	4,693	3.02	100	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.5	10.0	15.4	24.5	9.9	3.9	17.5	7.5	.2	-	.1	.2	.3	-	.6	-	-
North Central	41	12,620	3.71	100	.6	.5	.7	4.2	.5	6.7	7.2	16.0	16.9	9.1	7.0	3.3	6.2	3.2	4.5	7.3	2.1	3.2	.5	.3
Electricians, maintenance	(3)	1,915	5.77	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	.3	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	4.9	10.0	23.3	40.1	10.9	-
South	-	191	5.08	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	1.6	12.0	2.6	7.9	10.5	7.3	20.4	8.4	26.2	-	-
North Central	-	1,494	5.88	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	.5	4.7	7.7	25.6	41.3	13.9	-
Inspectors, class A	2	2,472	4.99	100	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	.3	1.5	2.5	6.6	11.0	7.2	4.0	14.2	30.6	13.4	5.1	3.0	-
Northeast	-	340	5.27	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.2	1.8	10.9	3.8	14.1	10.3	17.6	8.8	13.2	15.9	-
South	-	192	4.07	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	35.9	50.5	4.2	4.7	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	2	1,890	5.03	100	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.1	.4	1.5	2.9	4.7	7.4	8.3	2.3	14.9	36.9	14.9	4.3	1.1	-
Inspectors, class B	4	5,230	4.54	100	-	-	.1	-	-	3.3	2.4	5.6	3.6	4.6	10.1	3.9	8.8	11.9	8.3	25.7	8.6	2.7	.3	.1
Northeast	4	686	4.45	100	-	-	.9	-	-	.9	4.7	8.7	8.9	5.7	2.3	1.6	5.2	6.1	22.9	24.6	5.0	5.2	.3	-
South	-	604	3.93	100	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	3.6	13.6	9.1	13.2	12.1	7.6	.5	-	2.6	25.8	-	-	-	-
North Central	5	3,851	4.65	100	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.9	3.7	1.9	2.8	11.4	3.6	10.9	14.8	6.7	27.0	10.8	1.9	.3	.1
Inspectors, class C	25	5,315	4.33	100	-	-	3.4	.2	.3	4.0	3.9	10.3	7.9	5.2	4.3	4.3	6.8	3.4	8.6	22.5	7.5	7.4	.2	.1
Northeast	4	551	3.65	100	-	-	2.2	.7	.5	9.3	11.4	26.7	9.3	2.5	3.8	-	9.4	12.2	.5	2.0	9.4	-	-	-
South	-	661	3.24	100	-	-	.3	.6	1.2	12.9	11.2	36.5	10.7	8.9	6.2	5.3	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	33	3,939	4.65	100	-	-	4.3	-	.1	1.5	1.3	3.1	5.6	5.0	4.2	4.8	6.8	2.9	11.5	30.1	8.8	9.9	.2	.1
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1	3,625	4.10	100	.5	.2	.7	1.1	2.2	4.4	6.0	3.9	10.5	6.0	5.0	5.5	10.9	11.4	11.4	19.8	.4	-	-	-
Northeast	2	439	4.11	100	-	-	-	2.3	1.4	4.6	.9	5.2	10.5	5.7	10.7	11.7	12.8	10.5	-	24.4	-	-	-	-
South	-	478	2.89	100	3.8	1.5	3.6	5.0	9.8	15.7	29.3	6.1	7.3	11.3	6.3	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	1	2,641	4.34	100	-	-	.3	.3	1.0	2.2	1.8	3.0	10.6	5.2	4.0	5.7	12.8	13.8	15.7	23.1	.5	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	2	5,854	3.98	100	.3	.8	1.5	.2	1.0	2.8	6.2	8.5	11.8	14.0	5.5	6.8	5.5	9.0	11.7	13.7	.7	(3)	-	-
Northeast	3	611	4.11	100	-	-	.5	.8	.7	6.2	9.7	14.1	4.1	2.3	6.7	2.8	.3	14.9	6.4	29.8	.8	-	-	-
South	-	849	3.13	100	.4	3.3	2.7	-	2.7	5.3	19.2	27.4	26.4	.7	5.5	5.9	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	2	4,295	4.15	100	-	-	1.3	.2	.5	1.9	3.1	4.0	10.3	18.5	5.3	7.5	7.4	9.8	15.0	14.4	.8	(3)	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A	41	10,424	5.46	100	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	.1	.5	1.4	.9	3.9	5.3	3.3	5.6	42.9	14.1	14.4	3.3	4.2
Northeast	55	548	5.67	100	.4	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.7	.9	.4	1.1	4.6	5.1	3.8	1.6	24.8	21.5	23.7	1.8	9.1
South	23	477	4.43	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	7.8	11.7	2.5	18.4	32.5	2.1	4.4	6.7	4.2	.8	6.7	.8
North Central	44	8,924	5.53	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.9	.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	6.1	47.0	13.6	15.4	3.4	4.4
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	54	14,575	5.04	100	-	-	.7	.1	(3)	.4	.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.6	5.5	5.9	7.7	28.1	13.9	7.5	3.9	3.8
Northeast	58	1,279	4.97	100	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	1.2	1.6	1.3	3.6	2.3	17.0	17.4	8.0	18.9	25.2	2.7	.5	.3
South	16	1,293	4.42	100	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	2.5	7.0	6.4	23.2	2.2	3.8	.9	4.0	1.2	41.6	.6	3.4	-	-
North Central	59	11,778	5.14	100	-	-	.8	.1	(3)	(3)	.7	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.5	6.0	4.6	4.9	8.5	28.1	14.4	8.7	4.8	4.6
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	44	12,212	4.08	100	(3)	(3)	.8	.6	2.7	4.8	6.6	9.0	14.0	8.0	10.1	6.6	6.4	3.1	4.1	10.3	5.0	3.7	3.1	1.2
Northeast	70	991	4.34	100	-	-	-	-	.2	4.0	4.1	6.5	6.8	4.2	2.9	2.3	25.7	9.5	7.9	21.7	3.4	.6	.1	-
South	11	1,752	3.14	100	-	.1	4.0	2.1	13.6	2.5	18.3	24.4	3.4	7.9	20.1	1.8	.7	.5	-	.3	.2	-	-	-
North Central	53	8,357	4.36	100	-	(3)	.2	.3	.5	5.0	3.0	4.6	15.7	7.9	9.9	8.9	6.0	3.1	4.7	11.8	6.9	5.3	4.5	1.7
Machine-tool operators, production, numerically controlled machines	14	419	5.04	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	1.2	14.1	1.2	-	2.9	1.0	1.9	46.1	28.4	.5	-	-
Northeast	-	9	5.10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.4	-	44.4	11.1	-	-	-
South	-	111	4.26	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	47.7	-	-	-	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	19	296	5.34	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.0	1.7	-	4.1	-	2.7	48.3	39.9	.7	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	(3)	2,538	5.72	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.6	.4	.5	4.0	1.7	7.4	2.6	10.3	31.4	29.5	10.0	1.5
Northeast	-	301	5.10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.7	35.5	1.7	15.0	18.3	17.6	-	-
South	-	74	4.57	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	-	35.1	25.7	-	1.4	21.6	10.8	-	-	-
North Central	(3)	2,079	5.87	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	3.3	.8	3.6	2.2	7.7	34.2	33.5	12.2	1.8
Machinists, maintenance	1	964	5.30	100	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	2.9	-	12.3	5.1	1.6	5.7	4.0	7.5	10.7	11.0	16.9	19.4	2.2
Northeast	1	228	5.18	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	2.6	6.1	6.6	15.8	37.3	6.1	2.6	13.2	-
South	-	58	4.34	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	27.6	8.6	27.6	12.1	6.9	12.1	-	-	-	-
North Central	1	647	5.37	100	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	4.3	-	17.9	1.7	.6	3.9	1.1	4.9	1.7	14.2	24.3	24.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—United States and regions [1]—Continued

(Percent distribution of production workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings, [2] April 1974)

Occupation and region[1]	Percent under incentive pay system	Number of workers (time and incentive)	Average hourly earnings[2]	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																				
				Total	Under $2.10	$2.10 and under $2.20	$2.20 - $2.30	$2.30 - $2.40	$2.40 - $2.50	$2.50 - $2.75	$2.75 - $3.00	$3.00 - $3.25	$3.25 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.75	$3.75 - $4.00	$4.00 - $4.25	$4.25 - $4.50	$4.50 - $4.75	$4.75 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.50	$5.50 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.50	$6.50 - $7.00	$7.00 and over
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers)	1	3,587	$5.29	100	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	.3	2.2	3.3	4.8	9.1	4.5	5.3	4.6	13.0	25.3	21.8	5.6	-
Northeast	1	407	5.13	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	1.2	9.3	5.9	7.4	8.1	45.0	1.7	17.0	-	-
South	-	558	4.32	100	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	.5	12.0	14.5	13.1	15.8	15.2	3.2	6.6	7.2	-	11.5	-	-
North Central	1	2,562	5.54	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.4	.8	3.6	7.2	2.1	5.5	3.7	9.1	24.0	25.4	7.9	-
Millwrights	1	1,178	5.89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	1.5	.8	.2	.6	2.0	11.4	34.0	42.8	6.8	-
Northeast	1	148	5.76	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	2.0	.7	1.4	2.7	-	11.5	45.9	35.1	-	-
North Central	([3])	979	5.92	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	.1	-	.3	2.3	12.0	33.9	41.7	8.2	-
Punch-press operators, class A	54	2,747	5.18	100	-	-	-	-	([3])	([3])	.6	.5	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.0	4.6	8.8	7.5	35.7	10.6	11.5	5.0	1.9
Northeast	88	816	5.96	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	1.7	1.7	.1	3.8	4.4	.9	7.6	20.6	36.0	16.3	6.3
South	16	49	3.77	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.5	-	8.2	20.4	24.5	6.1	-	-	8.2	-	8.2	-	-	-
North Central	41	1,847	4.88	100	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.3	.8	6.1	2.5	4.3	2.5	5.2	11.2	9.9	49.2	6.4	1.2	.3	-
Punch-press operators, class B	45	14,151	4.15	100	.9	.3	2.0	.4	4.1	7.9	6.3	4.5	7.3	8.2	5.7	6.1	8.0	4.4	6.2	14.4	7.2	2.6	2.2	1.3
Northeast	57	1,023	3.79	100	.2	.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	4.9	18.2	9.1	15.4	4.0	4.3	5.0	3.2	7.0	3.3	15.3	2.6	.9	.2	.2
South	14	2,619	3.03	100	-	1.1	.6	1.4	9.4	35.2	13.5	8.1	11.3	3.4	3.6	11.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Cental	51	10,461	4.48	100	1.1	-	2.4	-	2.9	1.4	3.3	3.1	5.5	9.9	6.4	5.0	10.2	5.1	8.1	18.0	9.4	3.4	2.9	1.8
Tool and die makers	1	5,315	5.81	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.3	.1	1.5	3.4	2.6	4.4	5.9	12.7	21.5	21.0	24.2	2.2
Northeast	-	984	5.81	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	.3	2.6	2.9	4.5	8.4	11.9	17.7	16.9	34.1	-
South	-	653	4.90	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	.9	.3	10.6	9.5	5.7	18.2	12.7	19.3	15.9	6.7	-	-
North Central	2	3,541	5.97	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	.1	.1	.2	2.4	1.8	1.8	3.7	11.7	23.3	25.2	26.9	2.2
Truckers, power	5	5,949	4.53	100	-	-	.3	-	-	1.1	3.6	3.3	6.1	7.3	5.4	6.0	5.9	9.3	14.0	35.3	.8	.4	1.2	.1
Northeast	2	617	4.57	100	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	.8	3.9	8.4	5.7	1.1	12.8	.6	7.3	13.0	44.7	.5	.2	-	-
South	-	617	3.63	100	-	-	2.6	-	-	7.6	14.4	18.3	14.1	6.8	10.0	-	3.7	1.9	-	20.4	-	-	-	-
North Central	7	4,680	4.65	100	-	-	-	-	-	.2	2.5	1.3	4.8	7.2	5.3	5.8	6.9	10.6	16.1	36.3	1.0	.4	1.5	.1
Welders, hand, class A	47	1,673	5.64	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2	1.7	5.6	2.2	5.1	3.6	7.5	23.6	15.5	12.6	9.4	12.6
South	64	112	4.41	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	3.6	3.6	25.0	16.1	3.6	3.6	13.4	17.0	-	7.1	-	-
North Central	26	892	5.46	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	7.1	1.8	3.3	1.2	5.8	38.0	19.4	13.1	2.1	5.7
Welders, hand, class B	60	2,256	5.14	100	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.3	3.8	3.1	3.0	.7	6.0	1.1	7.7	8.7	31.1	25.4	4.1	.8	3.9
Northeast	75	118	5.82	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	17.8	1.7	4.2	10.2	4.2	5.1	7.6	3.4	6.8	8.5	28.8
South	34	223	4.19	100	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	3.1	10.3	26.5	1.3	-	13.0	2.7	-	1.8	38.6	-	-	-	-
North Central	64	1,865	5.26	100	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	2.8	.2	.9	.4	5.4	.3	9.0	10.0	32.5	30.4	4.5	.4	2.9

[1] Includes data for the West in addition to those regions shown separately.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime, or for work on weekends, holidays, or late shifts.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 18. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—Chicago, Ill.[1]

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[2] of workers in selected occupations, April 1974)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $2.00	$2.00 and under $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 - $4.60	$4.60 - $4.80	$4.80 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.60	$6.60 and over
All production workers	10,846	$3.74	30	73	97	111	136	117	221	253	273	264	214	806	1384	1718	1131	505	612	946	305	302	386	348	282	111	121	100
Men	5,804	4.06	-	-	8	35	32	46	71	101	156	127	96	342	559	509	658	320	407	449	283	288	377	338	278	107	121	96
Women	5,042	3.36	30	73	89	76	104	71	150	152	117	137	118	464	825	1209	473	185	205	497	22	14	9	10	4	4	-	4
Selected production occupations-men																													
Assemblers, class B	169	3.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	45	5	33	8	-	-	5	9	5	-	-	-	-
Time	138	3.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	45	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class C	269	3.08	-	-	-	26	16	2	8	2	24	9	-	37	61	63	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	256	3.06	-	-	-	26	16	2	8	2	23	5	-	37	57	63	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Checkers, receiving and shipping (all timeworkers)	13	4.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance (all timeworkers)	29	5.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	28	2	7	3	-	-	-	9	12	-	-	[3]6
Guards (all timeworkers)	44	3.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	5	23	27	8	14	10	3	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B(all timeworkers)	106	4.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	16	21	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (all timeworkers)	118	3.62	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	13	25	3	9	5	16	21	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	323	3.56	-	-	-	-	8	8	4	8	10	10	14	50	67	24	24	7	13	7	3	17	49	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A[4]	225	5.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	13	16	55	91	30	2	2
Time	219	5.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	13	16	53	91	30	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic (all timeworkers)	119	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	26	59	24	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B[4]	113	4.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	11	13	7	22	8	16	24	2	-	-
Time	99	4.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	5	13	7	22	6	16	20	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic (all timeworkers)	27	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	15	3	2	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[4]	884	3.37	-	-	4	4	8	32	30	68	80	50	41	69	131	76	71	53	93	22	8	2	2	18	8	6	6	2
Time	740	3.24	-	-	4	4	8	32	30	68	80	40	41	61	109	52	51	43	75	20	6	-	2	14	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle (all timeworkers)	91	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	25	15	28	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	212	3.71	-	-	-	4	4	4	16	8	8	4	1	8	59	17	7	12	9	3	4	2	2	18	8	6	6	2
Time	180	3.37	-	-	-	4	4	4	16	8	8	4	1	8	59	17	7	10	9	3	2	-	2	14	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic (all timeworkers)	14	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom (all timeworkers)	53	5.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	8	35	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance (all timeworkers)	43	6.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	16	[3]15
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers) (all timeworkers)	65	5.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	13	11	14	8	-
Punch-press operators, class A (all timeworkers)	73	4.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	6	4	16	7	7	24	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class B	121	3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	6	14	18	14	20	14	7	1	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Time	66	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	6	10	6	9	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	55	3.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	12	5	1	6	7	1	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	38	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	5	13	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Setters-up, machine tools (all timeworkers)	211	4.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	3	16	7	21	13	17	34	40	35	8	8	-
Shipping clerks (all timeworkers)	27	4.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	6	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
Shipping packers	234	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	7	8	13	14	42	36	11	57	7	6	4	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Time	214	3.48	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	8	9	14	38	36	11	49	7	6	4	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	13	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—Chicago, Ill.[1]—Continued

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[2] of workers in selected occupations, April 1974)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers[3]	Average hourly earnings[4]	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under $2.00	$2.00 and under $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 - $4.60	$4.60 - $4.80	$4.80 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.60	$6.60 and over
Selected production occupations—men—Continued																												
Tool clerks (crib attendants) (all timeworkers)	25	$4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	3	1	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	197	6.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	5	27	30	11	48	[5]68
Truckdrivers (all timeworkers)	10	4.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power, forklift (all timeworkers)	167	3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	22	57	15	32	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine, class B	88	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	5	1	1	10	16	12	16	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	28	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	5	1	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected production occupations—women																												
Assemblers, class C	2,259	3.23	26	51	62	29	59	13	117	74	91	81	71	338	506	203	160	55	94	219	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Time	1,740	3.19	26	49	60	27	48	8	94	66	63	59	34	249	470	143	88	16	29	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	519	3.37	-	2	2	2	11	5	23	8	28	22	37	89	36	60	72	39	65	8	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	150	4.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48	19	8	67	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	82	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	50	12	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[4]	302	3.57	-	-	-	8	16	4	8	12	8	-	6	17	24	76	26	22	43	4	-	-	6	10	4	4	-	4
Time	162	3.15	-	-	-	8	16	4	8	12	8	-	4	11	6	58	2	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators[6]	72	3.86	-	-	-	8	12	-	8	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	6	10	4	4	-	4
Punch-press operators, class B	394	3.71	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	8	25	2	11	22	85	80	31	19	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	298	3.69	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	8	25	2	11	22	72	26	11	10	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks (all timeworkers)	7	3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping packers (all timeworkers)	101	3.31	-	-	8	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	59	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected office occupations—women																												
Clerks, order	34	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	6	3	4	6	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	14	3.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	122	3.77	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	21	17	17	4	16	5	5	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Typists, class B	25	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 86 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] All workers were at $6.60 to $7.

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

[5] Workers were distributed as follows: 62 at $6.60 to $7 and 6 at $7 to $7.40.

[6] Insufficient data to warrant publication of separate averages by method of wage payment, predominately timeworkers.

Table 19. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings--Cleveland, Ohio[1]

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[2] of workers in selected occupations, April 1974)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers[1]	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
			$2.50 and under $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 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.40	$4.40 - $4.60	$4.60 - $4.80	$4.80 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.60	$6.60 - $7.00	$7.00 and over
All production workers[3]	6,586	5.01	16	20	18	67	122	222	109	45	69	340	60	186	176	95	57	181	95	53	218	605	1226	728	572	1111	175	20
Men	4,204	5.29	-	6	6	51	74	86	64	15	40	87	25	78	78	44	26	99	79	39	22	337	823	527	372	1081	145	-
Women	816	3.73	16	14	12	16	35	81	42	27	29	110	30	73	59	33	5	25	8	4	136	48	12	1	-	-	-	-
Selected production occupations--men																													
Electricians, maintenance (all timeworkers)	72	6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	22	45	-	-
Inspectors, class A (all timeworkers)	51	5.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	44	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B	118	5.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	51	20	38	-	-	-
Time	114	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	51	20	38	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	79	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	13	-	-	-	-
Time	75	4.76	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	13	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	147	4.47	-	-	-	6	20	9	2	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	28	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B[4]	256	4.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	6	12	15	12	4	41	12	8	2	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[4]	76	4.31	-	-	-	-	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	9	-	-	-	16	24	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers) (all timeworkers)	86	6.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-
Millwrights[4]	33	6.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	21	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance (all timeworkers)	46	6.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	33	-	-
Polishing- and buffing-machine operators (all timeworkers)	19	4.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-
Punch-press operators, class A[4]	71	4.71	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	4	4	2	38	2	-	-	-	-
Setters-up, machine tools	74	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	18	4	-	-	-	21	-	25	-	-
Time	58	5.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	21	-	25	-	-
Shipping packers (all timeworkers)	24	4.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	14	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	8	4.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	200	6.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	9	22	16	3	-	138	-
Time	186	6.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	9	18	6	3	-	138	-
Truckdrivers (all timeworkers)[5]	22	4.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	12	4.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Truckers, power	200	4.84	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	12	8	-	2	4	12	-	-	2	4	-	-	6	100	2	36	-	-	-
Time	161	5.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	100	2	36	-	-	-
Forklift	185	4.82	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	12	8	-	2	4	12	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	92	2	35	-	-	-
Time	146	5.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	2	35	-	-	-
Other than forklift (all timeworkers)	15	5.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	1	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A (all timeworkers)	14	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	4	-	-
Selected production occupations--women																													
Assemblers, class C (all timeworkers)	93	3.47	1	1	4	8	23	24	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected office occupations--women																													
Secretaries	40	4.49	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	3	2	6	2	7	4	2	-	-	-
Typists, class B	28	2.94	4	-	3	8	3	2	2	3	2	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. Approximately 73 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Includes data from establishments which were unable to provide separate data for men and women.

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

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

Table 20. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—Detroit, Mich.[1]

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings of workers in selected occupations, April 1974)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			$2.70 and under $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 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.40	$4.40 - $4.60	$4.60 - $4.80	$4.80 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.80	$6.80 and over
All production workers	19,675	$4.97	162	115	-	18	112	245	610	466	335	88	746	644	68	453	468	1778	772	1450	2510	3091	1483	497	584	1449	1222	309
Men	16,448	5.20	12	-	-	18	21	130	20	352	85	78	165	315	57	349	290	1533	768	1413	2400	2911	1478	497	580	1445	1222	309
Women	3,227	3.78	150	115	-	-	91	115	590	114	250	10	581	329	11	104	178	245	4	37	110	180	5	-	4	4	-	-
Selected production occupations-men																												
Assemblers, class C[3]	230	4.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	8	-	2	-	150	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance (all timeworkers)	32	6.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	19	-
Checkers, receiving and shipping (all timeworkers)	74	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4	8	-	6	-	24	13	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance (all timeworkers)	168	6.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	20	15	40	82	-
Guards (all timeworkers)	125	4.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	7	-	-	7	39	4	23	8	-	-	-	-
Heat treaters, class A (all timeworkers)	9	6.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	[4]2
Heat treaters, class B (all timeworkers)	145	5.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	45	28	40	3	3	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A (all timeworkers)	76	5.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	16	38	4	6	3	-	-	7
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	366	5.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	3	-	9	57	44	8	54	51	91	24	15	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C	409	5.14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	15	3	3	3	7	6	13	-	-	170	113	-	-	-	64	-	-
Time	345	4.98	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	15	3	3	3	7	6	13	-	-	170	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (all timeworkers)	273	4.47	8	-	-	-	5	-	9	18	15	-	-	-	-	18	36	-	11	105	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	352	4.54	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	50	-	40	87	76	4	-	-	-	-	-
Time	344	4.53	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	50	-	34	85	76	4	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A (all timeworkers)	145	5.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	15	30	78	3	7	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B (all timeworkers)[5]	892	5.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	48	39	60	91	475	83	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators	32	5.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[7]	611	4.56	-	-	-	15	12	12	6	12	21	36	36	-	-	9	21	31	7	165	187	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	589	4.55	-	-	-	15	12	12	6	12	21	36	36	-	-	9	21	31	-	150	187	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single-or multiple-spindle	188	5.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	9	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	176	5.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom (all timeworkers)	407	6.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	117	24	-	147	96	12
Machinists, maintenance (all timeworkers)	61	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	33	13	-
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers) (all timeworkers)	360	5.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	-	18	16	-	12	54	-	82	136	-
Millwrights (all timeworkers)	157	6.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	76	-
Pipefitters, maintenance (all timeworkers)	142	6.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	58	60	-
Punch-press operators, class A (all timeworkers)	316	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	60	192	54	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class B	1,417	4.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	64	15	-	9	2	553	79	119	95	351	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	1,222	4.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	64	15	-	9	-	544	24	-	85	351	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	195	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	55	119	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	29	4.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setters-up, machine tools (all timeworkers)	532	5.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	38	41	31	13	20	-	147	52	16	85	79	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—Detroit, Mich.[1]—Continued

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings of workers in selected occupations, April 1974)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			$2.70 and under $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 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.40	$4.40 - $4.60	$4.60 - $4.80	$4.80 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.80	$6.80 and over
Selected production occupations-men -Continued																												
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance (tinsmiths) (all timeworkers)	18	$6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-
Shipping clerks (all timeworkers)	17	4.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping packers (all timeworkers)	15	4.22	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks (all timeworkers)	44	4.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Timekeepers (all timeworkers)	69	5.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	31	24	-	6	-	-	-	-
Tool clerks (crib attendants) (all timeworkers)	68	5.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	11	39	5	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	517	6.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	20	25	13	43	58	300	44
Truckdrivers (all timeworkers)[5]	100	4.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	4	-	-	27	21	4	-	11	-	1	2	17	-	-
Light (under 1 1/2 tons)	7	4.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium (1 1/2 to and including 4 tons)	33	4.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	16	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	52	5.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	-
Truckers, power[3 5]	894	4.74	4	-	-	-	-	23	-	29	30	6	-	12	-	25	83	149	1	45	258	229	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forklift[5]	862	4.72	4	-	-	-	-	23	-	29	30	6	-	12	-	21	83	149	1	45	239	220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A (all timeworkers)	69	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	43	4	-	-	6	4	-
Welders, hand, class B	336	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	80	87	131	-	7	26	-	-	-	-	-
Time	201	4.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	80	76	11	-	7	26	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, machine, class B (all timeworkers)	365	4.99	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	36	40	-	12	240	3	-	-	-	-	-
Selected production occupations-women																												
Assemblers, class C	941	3.48	150	-	-	-	-	-	584	-	-	10	12	-	-	28	100	-	-	-	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	937	3.47	150	-	-	-	-	-	584	-	-	10	12	-	-	24	100	-	-	-	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B (all timeworkers)	12	5.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C (all timeworkers)	70	4.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (all timeworkers)	67	4.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	34	-	-	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class B	1,177	3.92	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	65	250	-	256	150	4	15	10	226	-	19	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	1,138	3.90	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	65	250	-	256	150	-	9	-	226	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power, forklift (all timeworkers)	8	4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected office occupations-women																												
Clerks, order	9	4.27	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Clerks, payroll	46	4.11	-	-	-	4	-	11	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	4	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
Secretaries	143	4.71	[6]4	4	-	-	-	-	12	12	16	3	4	-	-	-	13	6	4	5	9	7	5	7	2	11	10	9
Stenographers, general	53	3.54	-	-	-	24	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	28	3.50	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	7	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 94 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

[3] Insufficient data to warrant publication of separate averages by method of wage payment, predominantly timeworkers.

[4] All workers were at $6.80 to $7.20.

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

[6] All workers were at $2.60 to $2.70.

Table 21. Motor vehicle parts: Occupational earnings—Toledo, Ohio—Mich.[1]

(Number and straight-time hourly earnings[2] of workers in selected occupations, April 1974)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers[1]	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																											
			Under $3.90	$3.90 and under $4.00	$4.00 - $4.10	$4.10 - $4.20	$4.20 - $4.30	$4.30 - $4.40	$4.40 - $4.50	$4.50 - $4.60	$4.60 - $4.70	$4.70 - $4.80	$4.80 - $4.90	$4.90 - $5.00	$5.00 - $5.20	$5.20 - $5.40	$5.40 - $5.60	$5.60 - $5.80	$5.80 - $6.00	$6.00 - $6.20	$6.20 - $6.40	$6.40 - $6.60	$6.60 - $6.80	$6.80 - $7.00	$7.00 - $7.20	$7.20 - $7.40	$7.40 - $7.60	$7.60 and over
All production workers	5,920	$5.58	85	17	351	57	29	92	134	125	62	149	204	183	711	666	561	509	303	147	270	239	257	185	227	62	80	215
Men	5,088	5.64	80	13	297	53	22	79	111	102	48	121	113	136	600	617	507	378	178	121	265	233	252	183	226	62	78	213
Women	832	5.23	5	4	54	4	7	13	23	23	14	28	91	47	111	49	54	131	125	26	5	6	5	2	1	-	2	2
Selected production occupations—men																														
Electricians, maintenance (all timeworkers)	59	6.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	5	-	2	-	34	4	-	-	-	-	-		
Inspectors, class C[3]a/	83	4.96	-	-	-	2	-	9	2	13	2	4	2	3	10	34	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners[3]a/	69	4.70	[4]8	2	-	4	-	3	4	-	-	3	6	11	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Laborers, material handling (all timeworkers)	144	4.65	-	2	9	11	10	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	40	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mechanics, maintenance (machine repairers) (all timeworkers)	53	5.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	1	4	8	-	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Millwrights (all timeworkers)	82	6.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	49	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Punch-press operators, class B	379	4.59	-	2	210	2	-	7	16	8	7	14	12	22	30	9	7	5	3	1	5	2	-	4	5	1	3	4		
Incentive	171	5.21	-	2	2	2	-	7	16	8	7	14	12	22	30	9	7	5	3	1	5	2	-	4	5	1	3	4		
Setters-up, machine tools	320	5.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	30	41	1	5	9	42	37	46	7	1	14	7	12	13	8	7	33		
Time	215	5.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	30	40	1	4	8	42	37	45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Shipping packers	71	5.13	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	13	-	2	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Time	59	4.98	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tool clerks (crib attendants) (all timeworkers)	14	5.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tool and die makers (all timeworkers)	236	6.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	80	6	4	34	7	45	53	-	-	3	-		
Truckdrivers (all timeworkers)	32	4.72	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Truckers, power, forklift (all timeworkers)	195	4.74	-	2	28	30	7	-	5	28	-	-	-	-	3	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Selected production occupations—women																														
Janitors, porters, and cleaners[3]a/	18	4.58	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Punch-press operators, class [3]b/	96	4.68	5	-	34	2	-	2	5	3	-	5	3	7	4	8	5	5	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-		
Selected office occupations—women																														
Clerks, payroll	6	4.18	[5]3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

[1] The Toledo Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood Counties, Ohio; and Monroe County, Mich.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Approximately 55 percent of the production workers covered by the study were paid on a time basis.

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

[4] All workers were at $3.60 to $3.70.

[5] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $3 to $3.10; 1 at $3.40 to $3.50; and 1 at $3.50 to $3.60.

Table 22. Motor vehicle parts: Method of wage payment

(Percent of production workers by method of wage payment, [1] United States and selected regions. April 1974)

METHOD OF WAGE PAYMENT 1/	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
TIME RATED WORKERS	73	70	87	69
FORMAL PLANS	71	63	84	68
SINGLE RATES	35	19	41	38
RANGE OF RATES	35	44	43	30
INDIVIDUAL RATES	2	7	2	1
INCENTIVE WORKERS	27	30	13	31
INDIVIDUAL PIECEWORK	12	12	8	13
GROUP PIECEWORK	4	8	(3)	4
INDIVIDUAL BONUS	7	9	5	7
GROUP BONUS	5	1	-	7

[1] For definitions of methods of wage payment, see appendix A.

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

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 23. Motor vehicle parts: Scheduled weekly hours—all industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers by scheduled weekly hours, [1] United States and selected regions, April 1974)

WEEKLY HOURS	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
UNDER 40 HOURS	1	-	-	1
40 HOURS	81	97	91	76
OVER 40 AND UNDER 44 HOURS	1	-	-	1
44 HOURS	3	-	-	4
45 HOURS	3	2	-	5
46 HOURS	1	1	5	1
48 HOURS	8	-	4	11
OVER 48 HOURS	1	-	(3)	2
	OFFICE WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
35 HOURS	1	6	-	(3)
37-1/2 HOURS	4	3	1	4
38-3/4 HOURS	1	6	-	-
OVER 38-3/4 AND UNDER 40 HOURS	2	13	-	(3)
40 HOURS	91	72	99	93
OVER 40 HOURS	2	-	1	3

[1] Data relate to the predominant work schedule of full-time day-shift workers in each establishment.

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

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 24. Motor vehicle parts: Scheduled weekly hours—selected industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers by scheduled weekly hours,[1] United States and selected regions, April 1974)

WEEKLY HOURS	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 2/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 2/	
	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
UNDER 40 HOURS	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 HOURS	75	100	85	70	91	90	88	84	99	100	80	69
OVER 40 AND UNDER 44 HOURS	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
44 HOURS	5	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 HOURS	3	-	-	4	6	8	2	1	-	-	20	31
46 HOURS	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 HOURS	12	-	7	15	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
OVER 48 HOURS	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
	OFFICE WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 HOURS	(4)	2	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	4
37-1/2 HOURS	5	1	-	6	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
38-3/4 HOURS	(4)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
OVER 38-3/4 AND UNDER 40 HOURS	3	26	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 HOURS	89	67	100	90	97	96	99	100	83	100	97	96
OVER 40 HOURS	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

[1] Data relate to the predominant work schedule of full-time day-shift workers in each establishment.

[2] For definition of industry branches, see appendix A.

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

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 25. Motor vehicle parts: Shift differential provisions—all industry branches

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions,[1] United States and selected regions, April 1974)

SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
SECOND SHIFT					THIRD SHIFT				
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING					WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING				
PROVISIONS FOR SECOND SHIFT.....	96.3	96.2	87.7	98.9	PROVISIONS FOR THIRD SHIFT.....	87.6	78.6	73.1	93.6
WITH SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL.....	95.0	94.4	84.6	98.9	WITH SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL.....	86.1	78.6	70.0	92.7
UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR.....	72.0	46.0	80.4	75.6	UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR.....	61.4	27.6	64.8	68.3
7.5 CENTS OR UNDER.....	5.9	-	10.1	6.3	UNDER 10 CENTS.....	2.5	-	5.6	2.4
OVER 7.5 AND UNDER 10 CENTS	4.6	8.1	5.9	3.8	10 CENTS.....	8.4	-	14.4	8.9
10 CENTS.....	23.4	15.0	39.5	22.2	12 CENTS.....	6.9	1.3	8.8	7.8
12 CENTS.....	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.4	OVER 12 AND UNDER 15 CENTS.	3.9	8.1	2.4	3.7
13 CENTS.....	.6	.5	-	.8	15 CENTS.....	10.8	8.3	12.8	11.1
15 CENTS.....	11.9	9.1	15.2	10.9	OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS.	5.9	.5	6.6	6.9
OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS.	3.8	-	-	5.1	20 CENTS.....	12.1	4.1	11.3	13.7
20 CENTS.....	10.5	2.0	1.9	14.1	OVER 20 AND UNDER 25 CENTS.	1.4	-	-	2.0
OVER 20 CENTS.....	3.5	3.7	-	4.0	OVER 25 CENTS.....	3.0	1.0	-	3.9
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE.....	22.1	47.1	4.2	22.6	UNIFORM PERCENTAGE.....	20.0	44.7	2.4	20.3
LESS THAN 5 PERCENT.....	1.6	-	2.4	1.8	LESS THAN 7 PERCENT.....	5.5	17.2	-	4.8
5 PERCENT.....	13.7	24.3	-	15.5	7 PERCENT.....	1.0	-	2.4	.8
OVER 5 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT	2.6	2.4	-	3.4	OVER 7 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT	3.1	7.0	-	3.2
10 PERCENT.....	4.2	20.5	1.8	2.0	10 PERCENT.....	8.9	12.2	-	10.7
OTHER.....	.9	1.3	-	.7	15 PERCENT.....	1.0	8.2	-	-
WITH NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL.....	1.2	1.8	3.1	-	OTHER.....	4.7	6.3	2.7	4.1
					WITH NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL.....	1.5	-	3.1	.9

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

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

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

Table 26. Motor vehicle parts: Shift differential provisions—Selected industry branches

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions,[1] United States and selected regions, April 1974)

SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 2/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 2/	
	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL
SECOND SHIFT												
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING PROVISIONS FOR SECOND SHIFT	97.3	94.9	86.6	99.8	99.5	99.2	95.6	100.0	85.7	91.3	100.0	100.0
WITH SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	96.4	94.9	86.6	99.8	95.7	99.2	95.6	100.0	85.7	91.3	100.0	100.0
UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR	70.9	47.1	78.9	73.1	70.1	81.8	74.1	70.5	78.8	86.4	89.1	86.5
7.5 CENTS OR UNDER	3.8	-	-	5.1	8.5	10.3	15.9	6.9	-	-	19.3	30.2
OVER 7.5 AND UNDER 10 CENTS	3.2	18.9	1.9	1.7	11.2	8.3	6.7	9.9	5.2	8.8	-	-
10 CENTS	23.1	8.4	54.0	19.9	29.2	40.0	9.4	13.9	33.1	27.2	33.5	19.6
12 CENTS	7.2	-	-	9.6	7.3	4.2	6.8	6.7	16.1	12.4	12.9	-
13 CENTS	.7	-	-	.9	.9	1.5	-	-	.6	-	-	-
15 CENTS	15.5	19.8	19.6	13.8	7.6	9.0	9.7	3.1	2.1	3.5	-	-
OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS	2.7	-	-	3.7	5.3	8.4	6.7	6.4	7.4	12.5	-	-
20 CENTS	12.5	-	3.5	15.8	-	-	14.7	21.7	-	-	23.4	36.6
OVER 20 CENTS	2.3	-	-	2.5	-	-	4.1	1.8	14.3	21.9	-	-
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE	24.5	44.7	7.7	26.3	24.7	16.0	19.7	26.9	6.9	5.0	10.9	13.5
LESS THAN 5 PERCENT	2.7	-	4.4	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 PERCENT	16.5	24.4	-	19.3	20.4	11.8	10.2	15.0	-	-	2.3	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT	2.9	5.6	-	3.3	-	-	7.4	10.9	-	-	-	-
10 PERCENT	2.4	14.7	3.3	.8	4.3	4.3	2.1	1.0	6.9	5.0	8.6	13.5
OTHER	1.0	3.1	-	.4	.9	1.4	1.8	2.6	-	-	-	-
WITH NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	.9	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD SHIFT												
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING PROVISIONS FOR THIRD SHIFT	88.3	76.3	60.2	96.3	92.5	88.1	93.7	97.8	73.9	87.8	76.6	63.4
WITH SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	87.7	76.3	60.2	96.3	83.6	80.1	93.7	97.8	73.9	87.8	76.6	63.4
UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR	61.6	37.2	55.8	67.7	57.4	66.9	68.4	66.1	58.3	82.9	65.7	49.8
UNDER 10 CENTS	2.2	-	-	3.0	1.4	2.2	7.4	-	1.9	3.3	-	-
10 CENTS	9.6	-	23.1	8.6	11.3	14.7	5.1	7.5	-	-	7.5	11.8
12 CENTS	5.5	-	5.6	6.3	14.1	15.4	8.4	12.4	3.3	5.6	15.7	4.4
OVER 12 AND UNDER 15 CENTS	3.0	18.9	-	1.9	4.5	2.4	-	-	12.3	20.9	11.8	18.4
15 CENTS	8.6	10.2	2.7	9.9	13.8	15.8	8.1	8.6	14.8	12.6	30.7	15.2
OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS	8.4	-	11.9	9.1	1.8	2.8	4.6	6.7	.6	-	-	-
20 CENTS	16.0	8.1	12.5	18.2	5.2	5.3	7.6	-	11.0	18.7	-	-
OVER 20 AND UNDER 25 CENTS	-	-	-	-	5.3	8.4	5.2	7.6	-	-	-	-
OVER 25 CENTS	2.3	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	14.3	21.9	-	-
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE	21.7	39.1	4.4	23.8	22.0	11.8	18.2	24.7	6.9	5.0	10.9	13.5
LESS THAN 7 PERCENT	6.3	9.6	-	7.4	13.4	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 PERCENT	1.6	-	4.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 7 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT	5.0	14.8	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-
10 PERCENT	7.5	9.4	-	8.9	8.6	11.1	18.2	24.7	6.9	5.0	8.6	13.5
15 PERCENT	.5	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	4.4	-	-	4.8	4.2	1.4	7.1	7.0	8.8	-	-	-
WITH NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	.7	-	-	-	8.9	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[2] For definition of industry branches, see Appendix A.

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

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

Table 27. Shift differential practices—all industry branches

(Percent of production workers employed on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
SECOND SHIFT					THIRD SHIFT				
WORKERS EMPLOYED ON SECOND SHIFT.	27.9	21.0	26.3	29.7	WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THIRD SHIFT..	8.0	4.3	7.1	8.9
RECEIVING SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL...	27.6	20.9	25.6	29.7	RECEIVING SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL...	7.9	4.3	7.0	8.9
UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR.....	20.7	10.8	24.3	21.8	UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR.....	6.3	2.5	6.5	7.0
7.5 CENTS OR UNDER.....	1.5	-	3.4	1.5	UNDER 10 CENTS.....	.3	-	.8	.3
OVER 7.5 AND UNDER 10 CENTS	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.2	10 CENTS.....	.3	-	1.1	.2
10 CENTS.....	6.2	2.8	12.2	5.8	12 CENTS.....	.8	.1	.5	1.0
12 CENTS.....	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	OVER 12 AND UNDER 15 CENTS.	.2	.4	.8	.1
13 CENTS.....	.1	-	-	.1	15 CENTS.....	1.2	.8	.6	1.4
15 CENTS.....	3.5	2.6	4.6	3.1	OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS.	.8	-	1.0	1.0
OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS.	1.3	-	-	1.7	20 CENTS.....	1.6	.9	1.5	1.7
20 CENTS.....	3.4	.6	.2	4.6	OVER 20 AND UNDER 25 CENTS.	.1	-	-	.1
OVER 20 CENTS.....	.9	.7	-	1.2	OVER 25 CENTS.....	.2	(2)	-	.2
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE.....	6.8	9.8	1.4	7.7	UNIFORM PERCENTAGE.....	1.3	1.4	.5	1.6
LESS THAN 5 PERCENT.....	.6	-	.9	.6	LESS THAN 7 PERCENT.....	.4	.9	-	.4
5 PERCENT.....	4.9	6.3	-	5.9	7 PERCENT.....	.1	-	.5	.1
OVER 5 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT	.6	.7	-	.8	OVER 7 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT	.2	.1	-	.2
10 PERCENT.....	.7	2.8	.5	.4	10 PERCENT.....	.6	.4	-	.8
OTHER.....	.2	.4	-	.2	OTHER.....	.4	.4	-	.4
RECEIVING NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	.3	.1	.7	-	RECEIVING NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	.1	-	.1	-

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

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 28. Shift differential practices—selected industry branches

(Percent of production workers employed on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 1/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 1/	
	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL
SECOND SHIFT												
WORKERS EMPLOYED ON SECOND SHIFT....	29.2	22.7	25.3	30.9	28.2	27.4	30.5	33.0	18.1	20.5	33.6	33.0
RECEIVING SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL.....	29.0	22.7	25.3	30.9	27.4	27.4	30.5	33.0	18.1	20.5	33.6	33.0
UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR.....	20.6	13.3	22.8	21.2	19.7	22.5	23.9	24.3	18.1	20.5	30.1	28.8
7.5 CENTS OR UNDER.....	.8	-	-	1.0	1.9	1.7	5.4	2.6	-	-	5.7	9.0
OVER 7.5 AND UNDER 10 CENTS...	1.0	5.8	.3	.6	3.8	2.9	2.4	3.5	1.1	1.9	-	-
10 CENTS.....	6.4	1.8	16.8	5.2	6.6	9.8	3.4	4.9	7.2	5.8	12.5	8.0
12 CENTS.....	2.3	-	-	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	3.5	3.2	4.3	-
13 CENTS.....	.2	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 CENTS.....	4.5	5.8	5.4	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.2	.6	.8	1.4	-	-
OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS....	1.0	-	-	1.3	2.7	4.2	2.2	2.1	.8	1.4	-	-
20 CENTS.....	3.9	-	.3	5.1	-	-	5.6	8.3	-	-	7.5	11.8
OVER 20 CENTS.....	.7	-	-	.8	-	-	.7	.5	4.6	6.9	-	-
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE.....	8.2	8.4	2.5	9.6	7.6	4.6	6.0	7.8	-	-	3.5	4.2
LESS THAN 5 PERCENT.....	.9	-	1.6	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 PERCENT.....	6.1	4.2	-	7.8	6.0	2.9	3.3	4.9	-	-	.8	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT...	.7	1.6	-	.7	-	-	1.9	2.8	-	-	-	-
10 PERCENT.....	.4	2.6	.9	.1	1.6	1.8	.7	(3)	-	-	2.7	4.2
OTHER.....	.2	.9	-	.1	.2	.2	.6	.9	-	-	-	-
RECEIVING NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL...	.2	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD SHIFT												
WORKERS EMPLOYED ON THIRD SHIFT.....	10.0	5.4	7.8	11.1	3.8	1.3	8.6	9.6	3.6	4.1	1.8	2.9
RECEIVING SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL.....	9.9	5.4	7.8	11.1	3.7	1.3	8.6	9.6	3.6	4.1	1.8	2.9
UNIFORM CENTS PER HOUR.....	7.7	4.5	6.9	8.5	2.8	1.3	7.1	7.5	3.0	4.1	1.4	2.2
UNDER 10 CENTS.....	.3	-	-	.5	-	-	1.1	-	(3)	(3)	-	-
10 CENTS.....	.4	-	2.0	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	-	-	.9	1.3
12 CENTS.....	.8	-	.2	1.1	.7	.2	1.5	2.2	.7	1.1	-	-
OVER 12 AND UNDER 15 CENTS....	.1	.9	-	.1	1.0	-	-	-	.2	.3	-	-
15 CENTS.....	1.5	1.5	.7	1.7	.5	.8	.5	.7	.8	.4	.5	.9
OVER 15 AND UNDER 20 CENTS....	1.3	-	1.8	1.4	.1	.1	.7	1.1	-	-	-	-
20 CENTS.....	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.7	.4	-	.7	-	.2	.3	-	-
OVER 20 AND UNDER 25 CENTS....	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	1.2	-	-	-	-
OVER 25 CENTS.....	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.0	-	-
UNIFORM PERCENTAGE.....	1.7	1.0	.8	2.0	.9	-	1.4	2.0	-	-	.4	.7
LESS THAN 7 PERCENT.....	.5	.4	-	.7	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 PERCENT.....	.2	-	.8	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 7 AND UNDER 10 PERCENT...	.3	.2	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 PERCENT.....	.6	.3	-	.8	.1	-	1.4	2.0	-	-	.4	.7
OTHER.....	.5	-	-	.6	-	-	.1	.1	.6	-	-	-
RECEIVING NO SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL...	.1	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] For definition of industry branches, see appendix A.
[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 29. Motor vehicle parts: Paid holidays—all industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	100	100	100	100
4 DAYS	(2)	-	(2)	-
5 DAYS	1	-	7	-
5 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	(2)	-
6 DAYS	3	-	9	2
6 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	-	(2)
6 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(2)	-	-	(2)
7 DAYS	3	2	11	1
7 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	-	(2)
7 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(2)	(2)	-	(2)
8 DAYS	5	3	19	2
8 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	-	(2)
8 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	1	-	-	2
9 DAYS	13	10	13	12
9 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(2)	1	-	-
10 DAYS	15	16	18	14
10 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	1	-	2
10 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(2)	1	-	(2)
11 DAYS	12	19	10	12
12 DAYS	14	10	14	16
12 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	2	-	-
13 DAYS	18	9	-	24
14 DAYS	8	6	-	11
15 DAYS	1	1	-	1
16 DAYS	(2)	2	-	-
17 DAYS	2	17	-	-

NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	OFFICE WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	100	100	100	100
4 DAYS	(2)	-	(2)	-
5 DAYS	(2)	-	(2)	-
5 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	1	-
6 DAYS	3	-	13	2
6 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	-	(2)
6 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	1	-	-	1
7 DAYS	2	1	13	1
7 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	-	-	(2)
8 DAYS	4	2	20	2
8 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	1	1	-	1
9 DAYS	12	15	11	10
9 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	-	-	1
10 DAYS	20	6	20	22
10 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	1	2	-	1
10 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(2)	2	-	-
11 DAYS	12	22	10	11
12 DAYS	14	8	11	16
12 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(2)	2	-	-
13 DAYS	17	12	-	21
14 DAYS	9	9	-	10
15 DAYS	(2)	(2)	-	(2)
16 DAYS	(2)	1	-	-
17 DAYS	2	17	1	-

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

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

Table 30. Motor vehicle parts: Paid holidays—selected industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 1/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 1/	
	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5 DAYS	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(3)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS	4	-	12	2	1	1	4	3	5	7	-	-
6 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	(3)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
7 DAYS	3	-	14	1	3	1	1	-	8	2	-	-
7 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
8 DAYS	5	3	23	1	7	2	1	1	11	17	5	-
8 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 DAYS	12	11	10	12	13	9	11	6	6	4	31	48
10 DAYS	12	9	15	12	21	27	17	15	21	12	15	-
10 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	2	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 DAYS	9	35	10	6	11	16	22	33	11	13	47	49
12 DAYS	12	6	12	14	19	25	24	25	12	21	2	3
12 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(3)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 DAYS	27	20	-	34	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-
14 DAYS	8	-	-	11	7	11	4	6	22	22	-	-
15 DAYS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
17 DAYS	1	10	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OFFICE WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID HOLIDAYS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5 DAYS	(3)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS	4	-	14	2	1	1	4	1	4	4	-	-
6 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	-	-
7 DAYS	2	-	16	1	1	1	1	-	6	6	-	-
7 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 DAYS	4	2	24	1	4	2	1	1	8	12	3	-
8 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 DAYS	11	9	8	10	8	6	6	3	15	3	34	52
9 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 DAYS	18	2	17	20	36	45	24	24	8	6	12	-
10 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 DAYS PLUS 2 HALF DAYS	(3)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 DAYS	9	37	7	6	10	11	32	37	14	21	52	48
12 DAYS	14	6	11	16	13	16	21	21	13	21	-	-
12 DAYS PLUS 1 HALF DAY	(3)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 DAYS	25	24	-	30	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
14 DAYS	8	-	-	10	5	7	6	7	28	23	-	-
15 DAYS	(3)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
17 DAYS	1	12	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] For definition of industry branches, 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 31. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—all industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
METHOD OF PAYMENT				
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	100	100	100	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	68	85	71	63
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	31	15	27	35
FLAT-SUM PAYMENT	1	-	-	1
OTHER	(2)	-	1	(2)
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 3/				
AFTER 1 YEAR OF SERVICE:				
UNDER 1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	1
1 WEEK	63	57	88	59
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	19	11	11	22
2 WEEKS	15	32	1	14
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	3	-	-	4
AFTER 2 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
UNDER 1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	1
1 WEEK	36	24	58	35
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	28	30	23	29
2 WEEKS	32	46	17	31
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	3	-	2	4
AFTER 3 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
UNDER 1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	1
1 WEEK	10	6	24	8
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	18	12	11	21
2 WEEKS	49	49	55	46
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	15	5	9	19
3 WEEKS	5	25	-	3
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 5 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	1	-	(2)	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	-	6	(2)
2 WEEKS	54	51	74	49
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	23	18	19	25
3 WEEKS	17	29	-	18
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	-	-	5
4 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 10 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	1
2 WEEKS	9	5	30	5
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	18	3	21	21
3 WEEKS	48	60	45	46
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	22	22	4	26
4 WEEKS	1	8	-	(2)
5 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—all industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	OFFICE WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100
METHOD OF PAYMENT				
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	100	100	100	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	99	100	93	100
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	1	-	5	(2)
OTHER	(2)	-	2	-
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 3/				
AFTER 1 YEAR OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	27	12	58	25
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	(2)	(2)	-	(2)
2 WEEKS	67	69	40	71
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	3	2	2	3
3 WEEKS	3	17	-	1
AFTER 2 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	12	3	23	12
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	2	1	10	1
2 WEEKS	78	69	63	81
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	5	8	2	5
3 WEEKS	3	17	2	1
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 3 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	2	(2)	6	1
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	1	3	1
2 WEEKS	82	70	87	83
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	10	10	2	12
3 WEEKS	4	17	2	2
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 5 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	(2)	(2)
2 WEEKS	60	60	87	57
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	9	19	5	7
3 WEEKS	26	20	7	30
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	4	-	-	6
4 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 10 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	8	5	35	5
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	8	1	9	10
3 WEEKS	62	63	53	63
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	9	23	3	7
4 WEEKS	9	7	-	11
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	-	2
5 WEEKS	2	-	-	2
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—all industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS—Continued			
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 3/—Continued				
AFTER 15 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	1
2 WEEKS	4	3	13	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	-	3	1
3 WEEKS	43	46	72	35
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	17	10	8	21
4 WEEKS	26	14	2	34
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	7	25	1	5
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
6 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	4	3	13	2
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	-	3	1
3 WEEKS	21	21	58	12
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	4	1	6	4
4 WEEKS	40	43	12	46
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	10	3	6	12
5 WEEKS	14	10	1	18
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	5	17	1	4
6 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE: 4/				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	4	3	13	1
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	-	3	1
3 WEEKS	18	17	55	9
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	-	6	4
4 WEEKS	35	38	14	39
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	11	3	6	13
5 WEEKS	20	19	1	25
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	4	17	1	2
6 WEEKS	3	-	-	4
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
OVER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—all industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	UNITED STATES 1/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	OFFICE WORKERS—Continued			
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 3/—Continued				
AFTER 15 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	23	(2)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
3 WEEKS	45	54	64	41
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	6	8	1	6
4 WEEKS	43	35	10	49
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	1	-	2	1
5 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
6 WEEKS	2	-	-	2
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE:				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	23	(2)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
3 WEEKS	18	14	38	15
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
4 WEEKS	55	64	36	56
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
5 WEEKS	20	19	1	23
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	1	-	2	1
6 WEEKS	2	-	-	2
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-
AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE: 4/				
1 WEEK	(2)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	23	(2)
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	(2)	-	-	(2)
3 WEEKS	13	12	37	10
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
4 WEEKS	48	56	37	48
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	3	-	-	4
5 WEEKS	26	28	1	30
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(2)	-	2	-
6 WEEKS	4	-	-	5
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	1	-	-	1
7 WEEKS	(2)	(2)	-	-
OVER 7 WEEKS	(2)	2	-	-

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

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

[4] Vacation provisions were virtually the same after longer periods of service.

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

Table 32. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—selected industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 1/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 1/	
	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
METHOD OF PAYMENT												
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	67	88	77	62	71	59	61	71	67	66	71	62
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	31	12	21	37	27	38	39	29	33	34	29	38
FLAT-SUM PAYMENT	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	(3)	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 4/												
AFTER 1 YEAR OF SERVICE:												
UNDER 1 WEEK	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK	62	61	87	57	64	68	64	62	71	73	36	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	19	5	12	23	9	11	24	23	16	13	44	69
2 WEEKS	15	34	2	15	22	12	8	9	13	15	20	31
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	3	-	-	4	5	8	4	6	-	-	-	-
AFTER 2 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
UNDER 1 WEEK	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK	32	32	51	28	48	49	46	45	47	62	15	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	28	17	21	32	15	20	30	27	27	18	48	50
2 WEEKS	36	51	24	35	32	22	19	22	26	20	35	47
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	3	-	4	4	5	8	4	6	-	-	2	3
AFTER 3 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
UNDER 1 WEEK	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 WEEK	12	5	29	9	3	5	12	3	8	7	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	18	6	-	23	19	27	10	-	22	22	41	38
2 WEEKS	44	52	53	40	47	42	58	70	64	63	57	59
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	18	4	17	20	18	26	17	21	6	9	2	3
3 WEEKS	5	28	-	4	13	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(3)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 5 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	16	-
2 WEEKS	51	57	77	45	57	55	56	51	72	79	41	33
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	20	10	19	23	12	16	35	36	21	13	43	67
3 WEEKS	21	28	-	24	23	15	5	7	6	9	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	-	-	5	6	10	4	6	-	-	-	-
4 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(3)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 10 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	7	5	26	3	7	6	16	3	20	21	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	20	3	24	22	15	23	12	6	10	13	41	56
3 WEEKS	44	54	42	42	42	38	52	65	64	57	57	41
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	24	13	8	29	34	30	20	26	6	9	2	3
4 WEEKS	2	19	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(3)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—selected industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 1/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 1/	
	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL
	OFFICE WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
METHOD OF PAYMENT												
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING PAID VACATIONS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LENGTH-OF-TIME PAYMENT	65	92	80	58	60	49	71	72	63	65	75	67
PERCENTAGE PAYMENT	34	8	18	41	38	49	29	28	37	35	25	33
FLAT-SUM PAYMENT	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	(3)	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 4/												
AFTER 1 YEAR OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	25	5	56	22	43	51	13	5	37	48	13	4
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	5
2 WEEKS	71	80	42	74	45	49	86	95	50	31	84	91
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	13	22	-	-
3 WEEKS	2	12	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 2 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	7	2	16	6	31	38	8	5	27	39	7	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	-	11	(3)	2	2	4	1	-	-	2	3
2 WEEKS	84	70	67	88	54	60	82	88	60	39	88	92
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	5	13	2	5	1	-	6	7	13	22	3	4
3 WEEKS	3	12	3	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 3 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	1	-	9	(3)	1	2	1	1	3	4	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	3
2 WEEKS	82	68	85	83	78	88	84	85	78	64	95	92
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	12	17	2	14	7	7	12	14	5	9	3	4
3 WEEKS	3	12	3	3	13	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 5 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	59	56	94	54	62	71	53	48	70	56	90	85
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	6	27	2	4	4	4	17	19	10	12	10	15
3 WEEKS	29	13	3	35	32	24	30	33	6	10	-	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	13	22	-	-
4 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 10 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	7	6	37	4	6	6	8	1	15	20	24	37
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	10	-	13	11	5	7	11	13	2	-	15	23
3 WEEKS	60	55	48	61	68	74	62	65	62	48	58	35
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	8	23	2	7	18	9	6	6	5	9	3	4
4 WEEKS	11	13	-	13	2	2	13	15	1	1	-	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	13	22	-	-
5 WEEKS	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 15 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	23	(3)	1	-	6	-	5	4	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 WEEKS	46	46	69	42	36	35	26	24	60	41	57	73

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—selected industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 1/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 1/	
	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS											
AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY 4/-CONTINUED												
AFTER 15 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 WEEKS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	1	13	1	2	4	6	-	7	7	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	-
3 WEEKS	40	39	68	33	45	40	40	29	51	43	62	52
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	15	9	14	17	10	15	26	39	21	21	31	48
4 WEEKS	31	17	2	39	20	25	24	32	20	29	2	-
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	7	28	3	5	21	12	2	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(3)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	4	1	13	2	2	4	6	-	7	7	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	-
3 WEEKS	19	7	55	12	20	10	19	15	26	9	29	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	-	4	3	4	5	7	1	5	8	23	37
4 WEEKS	37	51	13	40	42	54	49	61	48	55	31	48
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	12	4	11	14	12	17	2	-	7	13	10	15
5 WEEKS	20	22	2	25	4	6	6	9	5	9	2	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	4	10	3	4	13	-	9	14	-	-	-	-
6 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(3)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE: 5/												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	1	13	1	2	4	6	-	7	7	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	-
3 WEEKS	16	7	55	8	18	10	19	15	16	3	29	-
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	2	-	4	2	2	3	7	1	5	8	22	35
4 WEEKS	32	40	13	35	41	49	36	43	48	44	23	37
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	12	4	11	14	12	16	2	-	7	13	18	29
5 WEEKS	24	34	2	28	10	15	19	27	16	25	2	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	2	10	3	1	13	-	9	14	-	-	-	-
6 WEEKS	4	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 7 WEEKS	(3)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Motor vehicle parts: Paid vacations—selected industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

VACATION POLICY	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 1/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 1/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 1/	
	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTH CENTRAL
	OFFICE WORKERS											
Amount of vacation pay 4/—Continued												
After 15 years of service—Continued												
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	3	15	-	2	3	4	14	15	13	21	6	9
4 WEEKS	45	35	6	52	58	58	54	61	9	12	37	18
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	-	-
5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 WEEKS	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE:												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	23	(3)	1	-	6	-	5	4	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 WEEKS	17	3	46	14	16	20	5	3	19	9	42	50
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	(3)	-	-	(3)	1	1	1	1	5	9	1	2
4 WEEKS	51	80	28	50	67	74	77	82	56	55	47	41
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
5 WEEKS	26	12	1	32	15	4	12	14	1	1	5	-
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	-	-
6 WEEKS	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE: 5/												
1 WEEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
2 WEEKS	3	2	23	(3)	1	-	6	-	5	4	-	-
OVER 2 AND UNDER 3 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 WEEKS	10	3	46	5	16	20	5	3	16	9	42	50
OVER 3 AND UNDER 4 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	9	1	2
4 WEEKS	43	63	28	42	63	68	72	76	44	32	47	41
OVER 4 AND UNDER 5 WEEKS	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
5 WEEKS	33	29	1	39	18	8	17	20	14	24	8	4
OVER 5 AND UNDER 6 WEEKS	(3)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 WEEKS	6	-	-	8	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	-	-
7 WEEKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
OVER 7 WEEKS	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] For definition of industry branches, see appendix A.

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

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

[5] Vacation provisions were virtually the same after longer periods of service.

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

Table 33. Motor vehicle parts: Health, insurance, and retirement plans—all industry branches

(Percent of production workers in establishments with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

TYPE OF PLAN 1/	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS				OFFICE WORKERS			
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING:								
LIFE INSURANCE	99	98	100	100	99	99	93	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	83	80	58	89	82	68	65	85
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	87	82	85	89	83	81	82	83
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	74	68	52	80	72	60	59	75
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH 3/	92	81	85	96	88	98	82	86
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.	89	78	80	96	73	87	69	74
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	77	64	50	88	61	58	50	65
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY, NO WAITING PERIOD	6	21	4	1	54	62	41	54
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD	3	2	6	1	6	22	7	3
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	99	98	97	100	100	99	96	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	82	86	55	88	84	85	69	87
SURGICAL INSURANCE	99	98	97	100	99	99	93	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	82	86	55	88	84	85	66	87
MEDICAL INSURANCE	98	98	88	100	99	99	84	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	82	86	55	88	84	85	63	87
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	67	70	87	60	90	86	90	90
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	51	52	50	51	74	62	63	77
RETIREMENT PLANS 4/	89	92	80	93	88	92	77	91
PENSION PLANS	88	92	80	91	87	91	77	90
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	84	88	69	88	81	89	71	83
SEVERANCE PAYMENTS	4	6	3	3	3	5	2	3
NO PLANS	(5)	2	(5)	–	(5)	1	1	–

[1] Includes only those plans for which the employer pays at least part of the cost and excludes legally required plans such as workers' 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 the West in addition to those regions shown separately.

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

[4] Unduplicated total of workers in plants having provisions for pension plans and severance pay shown separately.

[5] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 34. Motor vehicle parts: Health, insurance, and retirement plans—selected industry branches

(Percent of production workers in establishments with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

TYPE OF PLAN 1/	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 2/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 2/	
	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING:												
LIFE INSURANCE	99	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	84	71	64	89	87	98	79	89	87	95	49	40
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	85	67	81	87	88	86	98	99	90	93	88	88
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	75	47	61	80	77	84	79	89	78	88	36	28
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH 4/	95	84	81	99	85	85	99	100	78	88	91	86
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE	92	84	77	98	84	85	95	100	74	88	91	86
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	81	61	53	92	75	84	80	89	65	83	49	40
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY, NO WAITING PERIOD	5	14	8	1	1	1	4	3	13	-	-	-
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD	2	3	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	17	6
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	99	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	85	92	59	89	88	98	80	89	80	89	49	40
SURGICAL INSURANCE	99	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	85	92	59	89	88	98	80	89	80	89	49	40
MEDICAL INSURANCE	97	100	78	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	85	92	59	89	88	98	80	89	80	89	49	40
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	65	71	85	59	58	54	73	65	73	57	72	81
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	54	63	57	51	47	52	53	54	47	52	20	21
RETIREMENT PLANS 5/	94	100	86	97	88	85	93	97	81	83	42	54
PENSION PLANS	93	100	86	96	82	77	93	97	79	80	42	54
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	90	100	77	94	71	75	93	97	78	80	23	25
SEVERANCE PAYMENTS	3	-	6	3	7	12	-	-	2	3	-	-
NO PLANS	(6)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Motor vehicle parts: Health, insurance, and retirement plans—selected industry branches—Continued

(Percent of production workers in establishments with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

TYPE OF PLAN 1/	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES 2/				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS 2/		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE 2/	
	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES 3/	NORTH CENTRAL
	OFFICE WORKERS											
ALL WORKERS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING:												
LIFE INSURANCE	99	100	95	100	97	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	82	49	69	88	95	100	72	72	81	81	53	38
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT INSURANCE	84	78	86	84	69	64	83	81	85	96	93	94
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	75	46	66	79	67	64	67	66	66	77	46	32
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OR SICK LEAVE OR BOTH 4/	90	100	78	91	75	67	98	100	87	83	76	63
SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE	78	96	71	79	63	58	72	73	74	79	68	56
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	65	45	50	70	62	58	58	56	64	73	45	31
SICK LEAVE (FULL PAY, NO WAITING PERIOD)	59	71	49	58	24	22	63	69	49	34	29	41
SICK LEAVE (PARTIAL PAY OR WAITING PERIOD)	6	20	4	3	17	6	3	-	-	-	18	17
HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE	99	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	86	83	68	88	98	100	82	83	77	77	53	38
SURGICAL INSURANCE	99	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	86	83	64	88	98	100	82	83	77	77	53	38
MEDICAL INSURANCE	98	100	77	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	85	83	60	88	98	100	82	83	77	77	53	38
MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE	88	74	85	90	86	80	99	99	93	90	93	89
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	74	57	60	77	83	80	80	81	63	80	45	26
RETIREMENT PLANS 5/	89	94	75	92	93	93	95	99	78	73	79	78
PENSION PLANS	89	93	75	92	89	87	95	99	76	69	79	78
NONCONTRIBUTORY PLANS	82	93	69	85	78	77	95	99	76	69	53	38
SEVERANCE PAYMENTS	2	2	2	1	6	8	10	12	3	4	-	-
NO PLANS	(6)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[2] For definition of industry branches, see appendix A.

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

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

[5] Unduplicated total of workers in plants having provisions for pension plans and severance pay shown separately.

[6] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 35. Motor vehicle parts: Other selected benefits—all industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments having formal provisions for supplemental unemployment and short workweek benefits, technological severance pay, moving allowance, and personal leave, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

ITEM 1/	UNITED STATES 2/	NORTHEAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL					
				TOTAL	REST OF REGION	CHICAGO	CLEVELAND	DETROIT	TOLEDO
	PRODUCTION WORKERS								
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PROVISIONS FOR:									
SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	42	42	11	51	51	12	52	66	60
SHORT WORKWEEK BENEFITS	33	27	21	39	37	15	31	64	51
TECHNOLOGICAL SEVERANCE PAY	17	33	8	16	14	4	-	37	31
MOVING ALLOWANCE	22	39	13	21	21	15	-	32	31
PERSONAL LEAVE	21	27	8	23	23	15	-	34	28
	OFFICE WORKERS								
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PROVISIONS FOR:									
SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	16	39	3	14	16	-	-	15	21
SHORT WORKWEEK BENEFITS	7	9	7	6	4	9	-	16	21
TECHNOLOGICAL SEVERANCE PAY	13	33	2	11	12	9	-	12	21
MOVING ALLOWANCE	23	25	4	26	25	22	10	32	42
PERSONAL LEAVE	18	17	8	20	20	9	-	22	73

[1] For definition of items, See appendix A.

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

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

Table 36. Motor vehicle parts: Other selected benefits—selected industry branches

(Percent of production and office workers in establishments having formal provisions for supplemental unemployment and short workweek benefits, technological severance pay, moving allowance, and personal leave, United States and selected regions, April 1974)

ITEM [1]	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES [2]				AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS [2]		AUTOMOTIVE PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND CARBURETORS [2]		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINE PARTS [2]		AUTOMOTIVE HARDWARE [2]	
	UNITED STATES [3]	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES [3]	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES [3]	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES [3]	NORTH CENTRAL	UNITED STATES [3]	NORTH CENTRAL
	PRODUCTION WORKERS											
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PROVISIONS FOR:												
SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS..	49	48	21	56	43	48	36	53	23	21	12	15
SHORT WORKWEEK BENEFITS.....	37	15	22	43	34	32	35	43	23	21	16	-
TECHNOLOGICAL SEVERANCE PAY.....	18	30	15	18	18	8	10	12	25	25	-	-
MOVING ALLOWANCE.....	25	39	17	26	25	14	7	10	22	14	-	-
PERSONAL LEAVE.....	20	16	14	22	22	15	24	36	22	22	13	16
	OFFICE WORKERS											
WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PROVISIONS FOR:												
SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS..	20	54	4	17	21	13	2	2	1	-	-	-
SHORT WORKWEEK BENEFITS.....	9	16	7	8	7	10	1	-	1	-	-	-
TECHNOLOGICAL SEVERANCE PAY.....	9	23	2	9	17	7	27	32	26	18	-	-
MOVING ALLOWANCE.....	23	19	3	27	18	7	36	42	19	21	-	-
PERSONAL LEAVE.....	19	12	12	22	21	12	13	15	20	34	-	-

[1] For definition of items, see appendix A.
[2] For definition of industry branches, see appendix A.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

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

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of survey

Part I of the survey–Motor Vehicles–includes data for all automotive operations of the four major passenger car manufacturers–including motor vehicle parts operations–but excludes the truck manufacturing operations of one firm, and steel and glass operations, when applicable of all companies. Plants engaged primarily in producing tractors and industrial engines, all parts depots, and separate auxiliary units such as central offices, were also excluded.

Part II of the survey–Motor Vehicle Parts–includes data for establishments (other than those operated by passenger car producers) primarily engaged in manufacturing the automotive parts listed below, as classified in the 1967 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Product	*SIC Code*
Automotive hardware (door locks, door handles, hinges, etc.)	Part of 3429
Automotive stampings (stamped and pressed metal body parts, trim, fenders, tops, hub caps, etc.)	Part of 3461
Automobile springs	Part of 3493
Automotive pistons (piston rings, valves, carburetors, etc.)	Part of 3599
Automotive electrical instruments	Part of 3611
Automotive lights	Part of 3642
Automotive electrical engine parts (alternators, starting motors, distributors, spark plugs, voltage regulators, etc.)	Part of 3694
Passenger car bodies	Part of 3712
Motor vehicle parts and accessories (crankshaft assemblies, exhaust systems, gears, heaters, radiators, rims, shock absorbers, etc.)	Part of 3714
Automotive mechanical instruments (speedometers, gages, etc.)	Part of 3821

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing any of the above parts for use in trucks or buses were included. However, manufacturers of large truck units, such as complete engines, bodies, or chassis were excluded, in addition to separate auxiliary units, such as central offices.

The establishments studied in the motor vehicle parts industries were selected from those employing 50 workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists (unemployment insurance listings prepared by the various States).

Table A-1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of the survey, as well as the number actually studied by the Bureau.

Method of study

Data were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau's field staff to a representative sample of establishments within the scope of the survey. To obtain appropriate accuracy at a 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.

Employment

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 industry's labor force rather than as precise measures of employment.

Employment counts for the motor vehicles survey were considered to be representative of employment during the survey reference month, even though they may reflect payroll periods other than December 1973. The general employment level and the distribution of employment by occupation for any single pay period is influenced by the operating rate at various automotive units which may differ in products and occupational staffing. Thus, the employment data presented are not average employment counts over an extended period of time, but, as previously stated, are representative of the payroll period studied.

Production workers and office workers

The terms "production workers" and "production and related workers", used interchangeably in this bulletin, include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice activities. Excluded are administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who are utilized as a separate work force on the firm's own properties.

"Office workers" include all nonsupervisory office workers and exclude administrative, executive, professional, and technical employees.

Table. A-1. Estimated number of establishments and workers within scope of study and number actually studied, motor vehicle parts manufacturing establishments, April 1974

Region, 1/ area, 2/ and industry branch	Number of establishments 3/		Workers in establishments			
	Within Scope of Study	Actually Studied	Within scope of study			Actually Studied Total
			Total 4/	Production Workers	Office Workers	
All industry branches						
United States 5/	799	286	298,258	242,148	24,114	161,981
Northeast	93	45	36,704	29,676	3,052	23,167
South	124	45	42,809	36,708	2,105	21,651
North Central	522	179	209,675	168,418	18,110	113,565
Chicago	51	19	14,413	10,846	1,747	9,275
Cleveland	23	11	9,037	6,586	772	6,919
Detroit	77	27	25,061	19,675	2,264	14,706
Toledo	16	8	7,936	5,920	570	7,034
Selected industry branches						
Motor vehicle parts and accessories:						
United States 5/	407	140	180,733	149,237	15,419	98,047
Northeast	40	19	15,848	15,387	1,543	10,757
South	66	24	24,473	20,470	1,421	12,293
North Central	262	89	134,944	108,801	11,878	73,569
Automotive stampings:						
United States 5/	152	49	36,709	32,260	2,913	18,550
North Central	120	36	23,574	21,223	2,140	9,904
Automotive pistons, piston rings, valves, carburetors, etc.:						
United States 5/	95	37	33,622	28,905	2,293	20,591
North Central	60	23	23,761	19,509	1,948	15,046
Automotive electrical engine parts:						
United States 5/	72	27	26,172	21,391	1,951	13,654
North Central	38	13	15,682	12,637	1,183	8,310
Automotive hardware:						
United States 5/	26	13	10,996	9,380	534	6,899
North Central	18	9	7,162	6,000	348	4,939

[1] The regions used in this study are: Northeast–Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South–Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; North Central–Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the study.

[2] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through April 1973.

[3] Includes only those establishments with 50 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

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

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

Occupations selected for study

The occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these descriptions.)

The criteria for selection of the occupations were: number of workers in the occupation; usefulness of the data in collective bargaining; and appropriate representation of the entire job scale in the industry. Working supervisors, learners, beginners, trainees, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the data for selected occupations.

Wage data

Earnings data for the motor vehicles survey exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, or late shifts, and any incentive payments such as piece work or production bonuses. The data include annual improvement adjustments and cost-of-living adjustments made through December 1973.

Information on wages in the motor vehicle parts survey 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 worker's regular pay. Nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or year-end bonuses, were excluded in both surveys.

Average (mean) hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or category of workers, such as production workers, were calculated by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate, then totaling and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing their straight-time salary by normal (or standard) hours to which the salary corresponds.

Size of community

Tabulations by size of community pertain to metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan area" as used in this bulletin refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through April 1973.

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

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 by 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. An experienced worker may occasionally be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are regarded as exceptions. Range-of-rate plans are those in which the minimum, maximum, or both of these rates paid experienced workers for the same job are specified. Specific rates for individual workers within the range may be determined by merit, length of service, or a combination of these. 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 for production in excess of a quota, or for completion of a job in less than standard time.

Scheduled weekly hours

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

Shift provisions and practices

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

Supplementary benefits

Supplementary benefits in an establishment were considered applicable to all production (office) workers if they applied to half or more of the production workers in the establishment. 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. This method was used for the motor vehicle parts survey; supplementary wage benefit information in motor vehicle manufacturing

was obtained from collective bargaining agreements and company publications.

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

Paid vacations. The summaries of vacation plans are limited to formal arrangements and exclude informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or 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 do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes in proportions indicated at 10 years of service may include changes which occurred between 5 and 10 years.

Health, insurance, and retirement plans. Data are presented for health, insurance, pension, and retirement severance plans for which the employer pays all or part of the cost, excluding programs required by law–such as workers' compensation and social security. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from 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[1], 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 for (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or specifying 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 may be a form of self-insurance.

Major medical insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes the plans designed to cover employees for sickness or injury involving an expense which exceeds the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans.

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

Moving expenses. Data relate to formal plans providing for at least partial payment of moving expenses incurred by employees required to move because of transfer to a particular plant.

Short workweek benefits. Data relate to formal plans providing pay to employees who worked less than 40 hours but were available for 40 hours of work during the payroll week.

Supplemental unemployment benefits. Data refer to formal plans which supplement benefits paid under State unemployment systems.

Technological severance pay. Data relate to formal plans providing payments to workers permanently separated from employment because of technological change or plant closings.

Personal leave. Data relate to formal plans providing paid time off to conduct personal business (in addition to a regular vacation).

[1] Temporary disability insurance 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 staff is instructed to exclude group leaders, working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, cooperative students, and handicapped, part-time, temporary and probationary workers.

Differences in scope of operations and work arrangements between the motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts industries were considered in selecting the job categories and preparing the job descriptions. Occupations studied in only one of the two industries are indicated. It should be noted that separate descriptions were used in the two industries in classifying assemblers; heat treaters; inspectors; machine-tool operators, production; machine tool operators, toolroom; punch-press operators; truckdrivers; truckers, power; and welders, machine. Where possible, indications of equivalent job levels in motor vehicle parts manufacturing are provided (after the job title) for occupations applying only to motor vehicle manufacturing.

Plant Occupations

Maintenance

Carpenter, maintenance

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

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.

Machinist, maintenance (Motor vehicle parts only)

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following:

Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for work; fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Mechanics, maintenance (Machine repairer)

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; aligning 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.

Pipefitters, maintenance

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipe fittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipecutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

Sheet-metal workers, maintenance (Tinsmith)

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metalworking machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Toolroom

Die sinker, drop-forge dies

Lays out die blank and machines the impression in deep cavity forge dies using routing and profiling machines, and performs related benchwork including finish grinding and hand scraping, and sometimes making lead casts of the impressions of the upper and lower dies to be checked to the part print.

Machine-tool operator, toolroom

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machine in the construction of machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves most of the following: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds,

speeds, tooling, and operation sequence; and making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Patternmaker, metal and wood

Includes workers making either metal, wood, or metal and wood patterns, core boxes, or metal plates.

The work of a patternmaker, metal, 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 machine and handtools; and performing hand-finishing operations on pattern by filing, filling in low spots with solder, and sometimes painting with aluminum paint.

The work of a patternmaker, wood, 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 rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Tool and die maker (Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures, or dies for forging, punching, and other metal-forming work. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from models, blue-prints, 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, speed, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating 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 rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Tool clerk (Motor vehicle parts only) (Stores clerk; tool checker; tool crib attendant; tool handler; tool keeper)

Receives, stores, and issues handtools, machine tools, dies, and equipment, such as measuring devices and materials, in industrial establishments. Work consists of most of the following: Keeps records of loaned tools; searches for lost or misplaced tools; prepares periodic inventory and requisitions stock as needed; unpacks and stores new equipment; and reports damaged and worn-out equipment to superiors. May carry tools or move then on trucks to workers, and may make minor tool repairs.

Custodial, material movement, and plant clerical occupations

Checker, receiving and shipping

Performs recordkeeping function on incoming and outgoing shipments. Checks incoming material against bills of lading, invoices, or other documents. May check quality of goods received; reject damaged goods; and keep records of all material received. Verifies outgoing shipments against packing slips. Keeps records of shipments and prepares necessary first step papers for accounting departments.

Guard (Motor vehicle parts only)

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

Janitor, porter, or cleaner (Sweeper; charworker; janitor)

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

Laborer, material handling (Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelver; trucker; stock helper; warehouse worker or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; transporting materials or merchandise by hand, hand truck, car, or wheelbarrow. Excluded are Foundry laborers (General helpers) assisting in the production operations, such as "shifter" in floor-mold department and "core-transfer-man" in coremaking department.

Packer, shipping (Motor vehicle parts only)

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

Shipping and receiving clerk (Motor vehicle parts only)

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; maintaining necessary records and files. For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipping clerk
Receiving clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

Timekeeper (Motor vehicle parts only)

Keeps a daily record showing time of arrival on the job and departure from work of employees. Fills out time sheets and time cards or posts time worked on time cards, depending on the system used for recording the hours of work. Periodically computes total time worked by each employee as a basis for making up the payroll. May perform additional related duties.

Truckdriver (Motor vehicle parts only)

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

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

Light (under 1½ tons)
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)
Combination (of sizes listed separately)

Truckdriver, outside (Semi) (Motor vehicles only)

Licensed operator of gasoline- or diesel-powered tractor hauling materials in van or flat-bed semi-trailer between plants or from vendor, etc. Responsible for safe loading of truck and for paper work incidental to shipment. Generally operates without close supervision.

Truckdriver, outside (Other than semi) (Motor vehicles only)

Licensed operator of gasoline or diesel power straight truck hauling materials between plants or from vendors, etc. Responsible for safe loading of truck and for paper work incidental to shipment. Generally operates without close supervision.

Trucker, inside, gas and electric (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts-trucker, power)

Operates power truck such as low lift, tow motor or tractor hi-lo, in moving materials interplant or inside plant areas. May be required to handle stock by hand.

Trucker, power (Motor vehicle parts only)

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

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

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

Other selected occupations

Assembler (Motor vehicle parts only) (Bench assembler; floor assembler; jig assembler; line assembler; subassembler)

Assembles and/or fits together parts to form complete units or subassemblies at a bench, conveyor line, or on the floor, depending upon the size of the units and the organization of the production process. Work may include processing operations requiring the use of handtools in scraping, chipping, and filing of parts to obtain a desired fit as well as power tools and special equipment when punching, riveting, soldering, or welding of parts is necessary. Workers who perform any of these processing operations exclusively as part of specialized assembling operations are excluded.

Class A. Assembles parts into complete units or subassemblies that require fitting of parts or makes decisions regarding proper performance of any component part of the assembled unit. Work involves any combination of the following: Assembling from drawings, blueprints, or other written specifications; assembling units composed of a variety of parts and/or subassemblies; assembling large units requiring careful fitting and adjusting of parts to obtain specified clearances; using a variety of hand and powered tools and precision measuring instruments.

Class B. Assembles parts into units or subassemblies in accordance with standard and prescribed procedures. Work involves any combination of the following: Assembling a limited range of standard and familiar products composed of a number of small- or medium-sized parts requiring some fitting or adjusting; assembling large units that require little or no fitting of component parts; working under conditions where accurate performance and completion of work within set time limits are essential for subsequent assembling operations; using a limited variety of hand or powered tools.

Class C. Performs short-cycle, repetitive assembling operations. Work does not involve any fitting or making decisions regarding proper performance of the component parts or assembling procedures.

Assembler, major (Motor vehicles only)

Performs repetitive work on major assembly on conveyor line where product and methods are standardized. Parts may be positioned by hand or hoist and assembled by use of simple hand or power tools.

Assembler, minor (Motor vehicles only)

Performs repetitive work at bench on sub or minor assemblies. Assembles component units of car. Parts may be positioned by hand or assembled by use of simple hand or power tools or machines such as staplers, riveters, etc., requiring little skill to operate.

Heat treater (Motor vehicle parts only)

Alters the physical qualities or structure of metals or alloys in the solid state by controlled heating and cooling to obtain desired physical characteristics. Some common types of heat treating are known as hardening, tempering, annealing, normalizing, carburizing or cementation, case-hardening, cyaniding, and nitriding. The heating may be accomplished in a variety of different types and sizes of furnaces or other heating devices, and the cooling also may be accomplished by a variety of quenching methods or other types of cooling. Excludes workers whose duties are limited to loading and/or unloading furnaces.

Class A. Controls the heat treatment of metal objects. Work involves any combination of the following: Considerable judgement in the application of heat treating methods and techniques where a high degree of control is necessary to obtain the desired physical characteristics; knowledge of the physical properties of various metals to be treated; knowledge of the characteristics of furnaces, mechanical or electrical control mechanisms, and quenching mediums; ability to work with a minimum of supervision in treating a variety of materials.

Class B. Heats metal objects according to prescribed procedures, where limited degree of control is necessary to obtain desired physical characteristics. Duties may in some cases be limited to feeding identical units into a furnace and maintaining temperature of furnace within prescribed limits.

Heat treater, furnace (Controller) (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts–heat treater, class B)

Operates gas, oil or electric heat treat furnaces to obtain desired physical properties such as toughness, hardness and strength in metal parts. Adjusts furnace to predetermined temperatures, controls heating time, cooling bath, etc., as pre-established.

Heat treater, furnace (Load and unload) (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job levels in motor vehicle parts–heat treater, class B)

Loads and unloads gas, oil or electric heat treat furnaces.

Inspector (Motor vehicle parts only)

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 assigned, including the use of a variety of precision measuring instruments; interpreting drawing and specifications in inspection work on units composed of a large number of component parts; examining a variety of products or processing operations; determining causes of flaws in products and/or processes and suggesting necessary changes to correct work methods; 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 assigned, limited to familiar products and processes or where performance is dependent on past experience; performing inspection operations on products and/or processes having rigid specifications, but where the inspection procedures involve a sequence of inspection operations, including decisions regarding proper fit or performance of some parts; 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; visual examination of parts or products, rejecting units having obvious deformities or flaws.

Inspector, Final (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts–inspector, class B)

Inspects items such as materials, parts and assemblies for one or more characteristics of size, finish, construction, fit or performance. Inspects items visually and/or with the use of measuring instruments such as go and no go gages, micrometers, calipers, templates, scales and specialized testing or gaging equipment. Checks inspection of previous inspectors with a final responsibility for all such preceding inspection.

Inspector, floor (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts-inspector, class B)

Inspects items such as materials, parts and assemblies for one or more characteristics of size, finish, construction, fit or performance during various stages of processing and/or upon completion of the end products at designated stations within an assigned area. Inspects such items visually and/or with the use of measuring instruments such as go and no go gages, micrometers, calipers, templates, scales and specialized testing or gaging equipment. Checks inspection of previous inspectors with a final responsibility for all such preceding inspection. Tags or marks inspected items indicating acceptance or rejection and prepares related reports such as charts, graphs, percentages of scrap and the like. Notifies supervision of off standard quality of items and identifies the operation(s) responsible, indicating the need for immediate corrective action. Instructs and assists general and final inspectors in the handling of problems or unusual conditions related to inspection matters.

Inspector, general (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts–inspector, class C)

Inspects items such as materials, parts and assemblies for one or more characteristics of size, finish, construction, fit or performance in preparation for and during the processing of such items in conformance with quality control standards. Inspects items visually and/or with the use of measuring instruments, such as go and no go gages, micrometers, calipers, templates, scales and specialized testing or gaging equipment. Tags or marks inspected items indicating acceptance or rejection, and may prepare relative reports such as charts, graphs, percentages of scrap and the like.

Inspector and checker, production (Motor vehicles only: Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts–inspector, class C)

Inspects items such as materials, parts, and assemblies for one or more characteristics of size, finish, construction, fit or performance in preparation for and during the processing of such items in conformance with quality control standards. Inspects items visually and/or with the use of measuring instruments, such as go and no go gages.

Laborer, general foundry

Performs unskilled work such as handling sand, castings, scrap, coal, oil, etc.; cleans tanks, floors, around machines, etc.; and removes debris. May handle patterns, cores, molds, etc. May straighten rods, wires, pipes, etc. Excludes workers performing the duties of Material Handling Laborers, as well as those employed as helpers, who are learning skilled jobs such as molders and coremakers.

Machine tool operator, production (Motor vehicles only)

Bar Stock Screw-Machine (Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts–machine-tool operator, production, class B). Operates one or more multiple- or single-spindle automatic screw machines. Automatic screw machines are production turning machines with automatic-feed

cycle designed to produce parts from bar stock fed automatically. These machines, equipped with from one to eight spindles or a turrent, automatically perform and repeat a cycle of operations on each length of stock fed into the machine.

General (Except setters-up): (Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts—machine-tool operator, production, class C). Operates miscellaneous production machines such as borers, broaches, drills, hones, lathes, and mills. Performs repetitive work, rough or finish, with no set up. May adjust fixtures and tools or make simple tool changes when dull or broken. Spot checks machined parts with fixed gages.

Special (Except setters-up): (Equivalent job level in motor vehicle parts—machine-tool operator, production, class C). Operates miscellaneous production machines such as borers, broaches, hobbers, and hones to machine parts requiring above ordinary skill in machining. Performs repetitive work, mostly finish work, with no set up. May adjust fixtures and tools or make simple tool changes when dull or broken. Spot checks machined parts with fixed gages.

Machine-tool operator, production (Motor vehicle parts only)

Operates or tends one or more nonportable, power-driven machine tools (including numerically controlled machine tools) in order to shape metal by progressively removing portions of the stock in the form of chips or shavings.

Automatic lathes
Boring machines
Drill presses, radial
Drill presses, single- or multiple-spindle
Engine lathes
Gear-cutting machines
Gear-finishing machines
Grinding machines
*Machine tools, miscellaneous
Milling machine
Planers
Screw machines, automatic
Screw machines, hand
Shapers
Turret lathes, automatic
Turret lathes, hand

*Includes operators of machine tools not specifically listed above but within the general definition of operators of machine tools of the metal-cutting type, as well as operators required alternately to operate more than one type of machine tool.

Class A. Sets up machines, by determining proper feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence or by selecting those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts; makes necessary adjustments during operations where changes in work and set up are relatively frequent and where care is essential to achieve requisite dimensions of very close tolerances.

Class B. Sets up machines on standard or roughing operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed or maintains operation set up made by others; makes all necessary adjustments during operation where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances or where changes in product are relatively frequent.

Class C. Operates machine on routine and repetitive operations; makes only minor adjustments during operations; when trouble occurs stops machine and calls supervisor, group leader, or setters-up) to correct the operation.

Numerically controlled (N/C). Operates or sets up and operates numerically controlled machines. This technique permits the automatic operation of machine by such means as a system of electronic devices (control units) and changeable tapes. The control unit interprets coded tape instructions (prepared in advance by a programmer) and can direct the machine automatically through the programmed sequence of machine operations (drilling, milling, boring, turning, etc.) while controlling machine speeds and feeds, distance and direction of the tool or workpiece, flow of coolant, and even the relation of the proper preset cutting tool for each operation.

Automatic-Lathe operator (Automatic-between-centers-lathe operator; automatic-chucking-machine operator; automatic-turret-lathe operator)

Operates one or more lathes equipped with automatic feed mechanisms for actuating the cutting tools over the complete work cycle. Automatic lathes may differ as to type of construction (horizontal or vertical); number of spindles (single or multiple); method of feed (hand-feed, automatic-chucking, or hopper-feed); method of holding the work (in chucks or between centers); method of presenting the tools to the stock in sequence (turret, slides, revolving work stations). (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Drill-press operator, radial

Operates one or more types of radial-drilling machines designed primarily for the purpose of drilling, reaming, counter-sinking, counterboring, spot-facing, or tapping holes in large heavy metal parts. Several types of radial drills are in use, the most common type being

designed so that the tool head and saddle are movable along a projecting arm which can be rotated about a vertical column and adjusted vertically on that column. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Drill-press operator, single- or multiple-spindle

Operates one or more types of single- or multiple-spindle drill-presses, to perform such operations as drilling, reaming, countersinking, counterboring, spotfacing, and tapping. Drill-press operators, radial, and operators of protable drilling equipment are excluded. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Engine-lathe operator

Operates an engine lathe for shaping external and internal cylindrical surfaces of metal objects. The engine lathe, basically characterized by a headstock, tailstock, and power-fed tool carriage, is a general-purpose machine tool used primarily for turning. It is also commonly used in performing such operations as facing, boring, drilling, and threading, and equipped with appropriate attachments, may be used for a very wide variety of special machining operations. The stock may be held in position by the lathe "centers" or by various types of chucks and fixtures. Bench-lathe operators, automatic-lathe operators, screw-machine operators, automatic, and turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine) are excluded. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator production.

Grinding-machine operator (Centerless-grinder operator; cylindrical-grinder operator; external-grinder operator; internal-grinder operator; surface-grinder operator; Universal-grinder operator)

Operates one of several types of precision grinding machines to grind internal and external surfaces of metal parts to a smooth and even finish and to required dimensions. Precision grinding is used primarily as a finishing operation on previously machined parts, and consists of applying abrasive wheels rotating at high speed to the surfaces to be ground. In addition to the types of grinding machines indicated above, this classification includes operators of other production grinding machines such as: Single-purpose grinders (drill-grinders, broach grinders, saw grinders, gearcutter grinders, thread grinders, etc.) and automatic and semi-automatic general purpose grinding-machines. Operators of portable grinders are excluded. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Machine-tool operator (Miscellaneous)

Includes certain specialist operators, as well as all operators who are required alternately to operate more than one type of machine tool (for defintion of machine tool see machine-tool operator, production). For wage study purposes, specialists operators are limited to those on boring machines, gear-cutter, gear finisher, planer, shaper, or metal-cutting type machine tools not specially listed in the general definition of MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, PRODUCTION on page 19. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Milling-machine operator (Milling-machine operator, automatic; milling-machine operator, hand)

Performs a variety of work such as grooving, planing, and shaping metal objects on a milling machine, which removes material from metal surfaces by the cutting action of multitoothed rotating cutters of various sizes and shapes. Milling-machine types vary from the manually controlled machines employed in unit production to fully automatic (conveyor-fed) machines found in plants engaged in mass production. For wage study purposes, operators of single-purpose millers such as thread millers, duplicators, diesinkers, pantograph millers and engraving millers are excluded. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Screw-machine operator, automatic

Operates one or more multiple- or single-spindle automatic screw machines. Automatic screw machines are production turning machines with automatic-feed cycle designed to produce parts from bar or tube stock fed automatically through spindles or the head stock. These machines, equipped with from one to eight spindles or a turret, automatically perform and repeat a cycle of operations on each length of stock fed into the machine. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Turret-lathe operator, hand (including hand screw machine)

Operates a lathe equipped with a turret used to present a number of cutting tools, required for a cycle of machining operations, to the work in sequence. Operations commonly performed on a turret lathe include turning, facing, boring, drilling, and threading. The operator rotates or indexes the turret to bring the tools toward the work for each operation. Individual workpieces, such as forgings and castings, are held in a chuck or the lathe may be equipped with a bar stock feeding

device to present the correct length of stock to the tools at the beginning of each cycle of operations. (For description of class of work see machine-tool operator, production.

Metal finisher

Removes surface irregularities of pressed metal parts (body panels) in preparation for painting. Uses hammer and dolly block. Files and polishes rough surface areas to smooth finish as determined by feeling the metal through a piece of cloth or cloth glove.

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; assembling upper and lower sections of molds, and guiding or assisting in the pouring of the molten metal into the mold.

Polishing- and buffing-machine operator (Motor vehicle parts only)

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; selection of polishing compounds and abrasives on machines set up by others. Excludes workers that 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.

Punch-press operator (Motor vehicle parts only)

Feeds and operates a power press equipped with special production dies that perform one or a combination of cutting and shaping operations on the stock. Individual pieces of stock or partly fabricated units may be positioned in the machine by the operator, or the machine may be equipped with a feeding device that automatically positions single pieces of stock or repetitively positions strip or sheet stock for successive operations.

Punch presses are commonly designated by functional names derived from the operation they perform, such as blanking press or forming press; by names descriptive of the frame, such as arch press; or by names that indicate how the power is transmitted, such as crank press or toggle press.

Class A. Work involves any combination of the following: Difficult positioning of work units because of size or shape, or type of operation to be performed, processing usually large work that is positioned in the press with the aid of other workers; processing work units that must be steadied while operations are being performed; deep drawing or forming operations requiring careful positioning of work and prompt recognition of faulty operation; short-run work requiring ability to perform a variety of punch-press operations or to operate several types of presses; examining output and making adjustments as necessary to maintain production within standards; setting, aligning and adjusting dies and fixtures in the press.

Class B. Required mainly to feed, control, and examine operation of the press, and when trouble occurs to call on supervisor, group leader, or die maker to correct the situation. Work involves one or more of the following: Performing single operations, such as punching, blanking, or piercing on small or medium size stock easily positioned by hand; feeding small units into the press from a feed race or chute; loading and tending a press equipped with a feeding device for handling a strip or sheet stock, or a dial drum, magazine or hopper feed for handling individual stocks.

Punch press operator (Except setters-up) (Motor vehicles only)

Body Stamping. Operates all types of heavy presses including toggle and in-line presses to produce major body stampings.

General. Operates light and medium sized power punch presses to trim, coin, blank, pierce, assemble, cutoff, etc.

Heavy. Operates all types of heavy presses including double crank punch press to perform blanking, piercing, forming, coining, and extruding on single or multiple stage dies.

Setter-up, machine tools (Motor vehicle parts only)

Sets up machine tools so that metal-fabricating operations can be maintained by operators of these machines. Work involves most of the following: Working from drawings, blueprints, job lay-outs, or other written specifi-

cations; determining feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; installing cutting tools and adjusting guides, stops, working tables and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; operating and adjusting machines until parts produced conform with specifications; and, after turning over machines to regular operators, making necessary adjustments to set-ups during course of operation to maintain accurate production.

Sewing-machine operator (Motor vehicles only)

Uses power-driven machine to sew upholster sections after they are cut to size. Guides material under needle.

Sprayer, body, fender, and hood (Motor vehicles only)

Operates spray gun to apply lacquer or enamel on body surfaces to impart a finish highly uniform and free from sags, dirt, or other blemishes. Makes adjustment to nozzle, air pressure, and spray gun when necessary to obtain desired finish on surface. Replaces nozzles and cleans guns when necessary.

Trimmer (Motor vehicles only)

Performs any of a number of trimming jobs on cushions, backs, headliners, or soft (convertible) tops, using tacks or ring fasteners. Work may be performed on moving conveyor, stationary buck, or bench.

Welder, hand

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

For purposes of the motor vehicle parts survey only, hand welders were classified as follows:

Class A. Performs welding operations requiring most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from drawings, blueprints, or other written specifications; knowledge of welding properties of a variety of metals and alloys, setting up work and determining operation sequence; welding high pressure vessels or other objects involving critical safety and load requirements; working from a variety of positions.

Class B. Performs welding operations on repetitive work, where no critical safety and load requirements are involved: where the work calls mainly for one-position welding; and where the layout and planning of the work are performed by others.

Welder, machine (Resistance) (Motor vehicle parts only)
(Butt welder; flash welder; seam welder; spot welder)

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

Class A. Work involves most of the following: Working from lay-out or other specifications; knowledge of welding properties of a variety of metals and alloys; selecting and setting-up work-holding fixtures and electrodes; determination of proper pressures, temperatures, timing, and flow of current; determination of number and spacing of welds; positioning and welding units with or without fixtures; using such hand tools as hammers, pliers, files, and wrenches.

Class B. Work involves: Performing repetitive welding operations on standard units where current settings and electrodes are prescribed or set by others; using fixtures for positioning work or positioning by hand small parts requiring simple welding operations.

Welder, machine (Resistance) (Motor vehicles only)

Operates portable or stationary gun-type welding machines. Various welds of this type would include spot welds, projection welds, series spot welds, line seam welds, multiple spot welds, hydromatic, flash welds, and butt welds. Applies to machine welding operations in which the heat of the weld is supplied by induction unit.

Office Occupations (Motor vehicle parts only)

Clerk, order

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve any combination of the following: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt or orders

from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

Clerk, payroll

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

Secretary

Assigned as personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day work activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties, usually including most of the following:

a. Receives telephone calls, personal callers, and incoming mail, answers routine inquiries and routes the technical inquiries to the proper persons;

b. Establishes, maintains, and revises the supervisor's files;

c. Maintains the supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed;

d. Relays messages from supervisor to subordinates;

e. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy;

f. Performs stenographic and typing work.

May also perform other clerical and secretarial tasks of comparable nature and difficulty. The work typically requires knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions

Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;

b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial type duties;

c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;

d. Secretary positions in which the duties are either substantially more routine or substantially more complex and responsible than those characterized in the definition;

e. Assistant type positions which involve more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, supervisory, or specialized clerical duties which are not typical of secretarial work.

Stenographer, general

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

Typist

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

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

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

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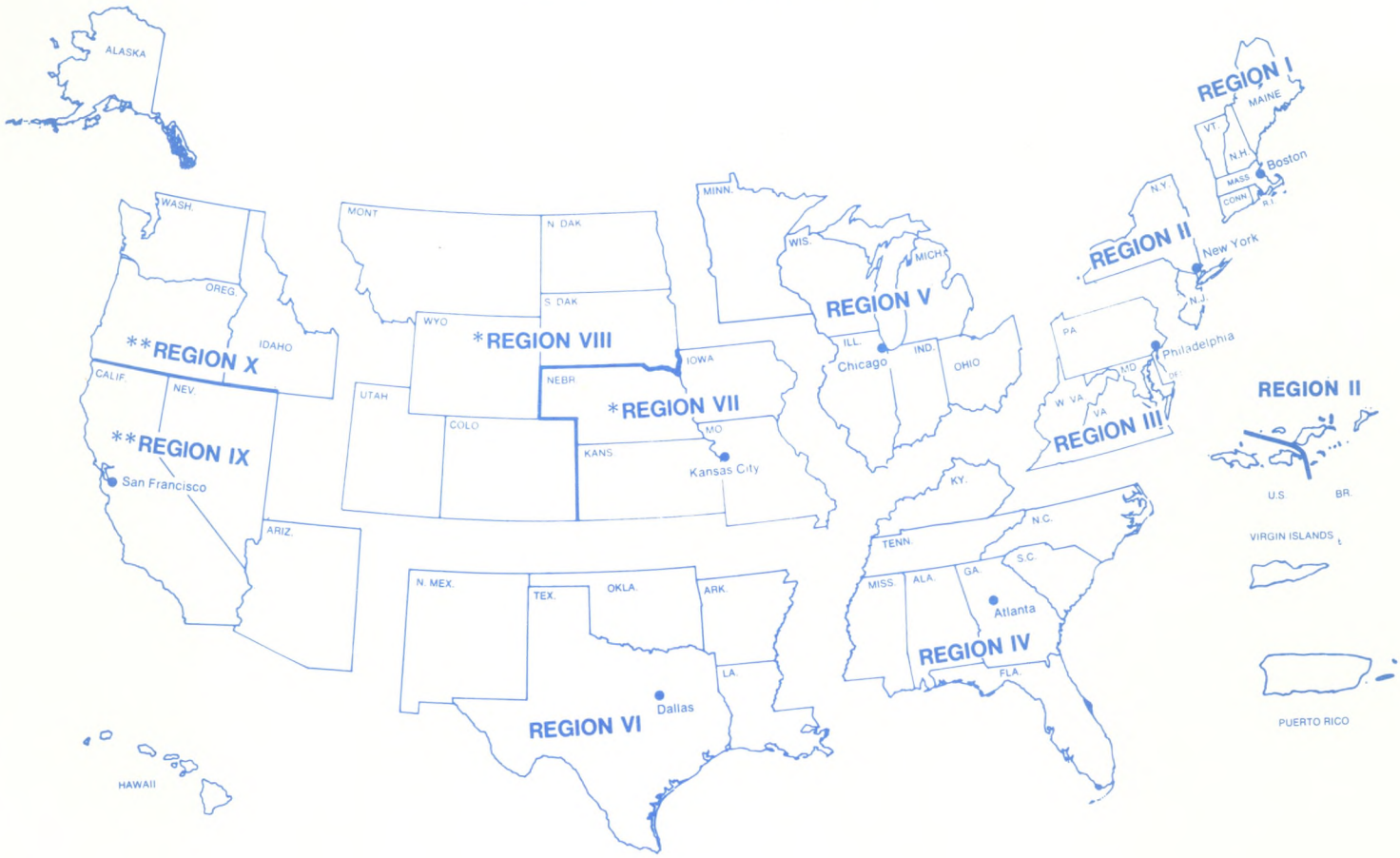

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