Designed to Serve as a Basis for More Scientific Control of Office Problems and More Intelligent Placement of Office Workers

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THE NUMBER of clerical workers in the industries of this country has increased seventeen fold in the last fifty years, while the population has little more than doubled.2 With this tremendous increase have come economic wastes and human injustices that are at last calling the attention of major executives to office problems. The principles of scientific management that were first applied in the plant only are now being utilized, in office management as well.

A method of analyzing, rating and classifying clerical jobs and employes that has been found to be effective and easy to carry out is briefly described here and the forms used for securing and utilizing the necessary information are reproduced.

The form represented in Figure 1 is used to secure the necessary information for analyzing jobs. This can be submitted directly to the clerks for filling out and later checked by the job analyst with the department head or chief clerk to be sure that replies are complete and authentic. Care should be taken that a job is not over or under estimated.

The form shown in Figure 2 has been used to prepare the analysis from which the job rating and classification are determined. Variations in the form may of course be advisable to fit special cases. It provides for entering the job title; the department and section in which the job is done; the person to whom the employe reports-of value in determining the relative importance of the job; the points of contact, and the actual duties of the job. Transitive verbs should be used in enumerating the duties of the job in order to insure a description of the action performed. The form also provides for listing the minimum qualifications that a person must have in order to be placed on the job at all. These should be drawn up by the job

Developed by the author from methods used at the Dennison

Manufacuring Company, Framingham, Mass.

"Leffingwell, W. H., "The Present State of the Art of Office Management," Bulletin of the Taylor Society, Vol. X, No. 2, April, 1925.

analyst from the rest of the material on the form, but no attempt should be made to establish standard requirements for the job at this time. This is done more accurately from the job ratings than from the information so far available:

After the analyses are completed the form illustrated by Figure 3 is used for rating each job and setting up standard requirements for it. Certain factors enter into every job, such as skill, intelligence, etc., and certain elements enter into each one of these factors, such as, manual, numerical. and verbal skill. By using standard definitions of these factors and elements, together with the job analysis sheets, it is possible to check on this form the relative importance of each factor and each element in any job. Care should be taken to set up standard requirements without any consideration of the person or persons already performing the work. The rating of persons comes after the jobs have been rated, classified and bases of pay

After the job ratings have been completed by the job analyst they should be submitted to the department head for his comments. The ratings and comments of the department head should then be brought before a committee of executives thoroughly familiar with the office operations. This committee should finally determine the "standard" requirements for each job.

These then serve as a basis for placing each job in one of four classes.

Class I includes minor executive jobs, specialist jobs, jobs requiring technical knowledge, initiative, trade knowledge, imagination-all jobs that have a high market value.

Class II includes semiroutine jobs requiring some initiative, special training, experience over a long period, or a high degree of skill. These are jobs of a more or less confidential nature that are not easily filled from the rank and file of applicants or members of the organization.

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the problems which concern us daily.

- 1. The establishment of promotional lines.
- The equitable adjustment of pay commensurate with the job and ability of the worker.
- The determination of the necessity for training, and the kind of training most needed.
- 4. . The facilitation of interviews in hiring.
- 5. The definition of limits of work and dutice by means of a standard record, so that the new worker may know exactly the conditions under which he is hired and under which the work is

This questionnaire is purposely a short one. It leaves much for you to burs to include all of them.

The questionanire should be read very carefully before answering, Con-ethought should be given your enswers before writing them. Time should to write the answers concleely and exprectly.

ditar you have completed your answers, pass the questionnaire to your Drief. You have until December to complete your answers. De sure to pass it in on time,

109 ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Your Full Name	<u> </u>		Sex	
Education (State highest re	de rescho	d and a	y special courses taken)	
That special training in this or				
low long have you been employed	on this	106?		_
that other jobs have you had wi			ther company?	
From what person or Section do				
To what person or Section do you	send it	7		
Does your work bring you into c	ontact wi	th perso	ons outside your Section?	
If you supervise the work of oth	nors, sta	te how r	many and what their	

those duties which you perform regularly, but at stated periods

antha have completely but as conclusives possible all of your

Figure 1

Title: Section Chief.

Department: Oredit and Adjustment

Section: Credit and Collection.

Reports to: Department Head.

Employee of the Section.

Department Heade, Section Chiefs and employee of other departments, Warchandise Committee Chairman and Office Managers ofcesionally.

Customers and Didfrict Managers through corresponder and consistently through personal Ocater.

Description of Duties:

Supervise work and personnel of the Section, Instruct new clerks in their duties. Give advice as to the work and explain and interpret policies to the clerks, Cive sivice as to the work and explain and interpret company, policies to the clerks contained in the collection of all accounts where the situation is to difficult for the correspondents and in consention with greating credit to large accounts of a questionable nature.

Approve all "Bervice latter explanations originating in the collection of the correspondents of the contained of the containe

Pass upon very questionable accounts where credit is

desired.

Minimum Entrance Requirements:

Sax - Male Age - 24 years large or equivalent; preferably some business education and instruction in business writing.

Experience - A year with the Company and preferably more.
Training - In Office Procedure, supervision of personnel, business writing, employems, sales and creat and collection plants.

Hiscollaneous - Ability to observe and enforce company rules and regulations. Application, reliability and company interest to a marked degree.

Figure 2

Class III includes strictly routine jobs requiring but limited education and a short training to produce proficient work. These are jobs easily filled from the ranks or from the ordinary run of ap-, plicants.

Class IV includes measured production jobs, or those to which differential piece or hourly rates of payment may be applied successfully.

The rating of jobs and employes is done by giving a point value to various degrees of each factor and element in the job. The rating sheet provides for a possible score of seventy-six points. To place each job in its proper class this total number of points is divided into three parts. Jobs rating from one to twenty-four points are placed in Class III; those rating from twenty-five to thirty-nine points are placed in Class II; and those rating over forty points are placed in Class I. Since Class IV jobs all involve ability to use a special type of apparatus and are capable of objective measurement, they are considered as exceptions. The ratings of these jobs can be used, together with time study, to set differential piece or hourly rates of payment for the various jobs.