
Occupational Wage Survey

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MAY 1959

Bulletin No. 1240-19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

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Preface

The Community Wage Survey Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics regularly conducts areawide wage surveys in a number of important industrial centers. The studies, made from late fall to early spring, relate to occupational earnings and related supplementary benefits. A preliminary report is available on completion of the study in each area, usually in the month following the payroll period studied. This bulletin provides additional data not included in the earlier report. A consolidated analytical bulletin summarizing the results of all of the year's surveys is issued after completion of the final area bulletin for the current round of surveys.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Atlanta, Ga., by Bernard J. Fahres, under the direction of Louis B. Woytych, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

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* NOTE: Similar tabulations for most of these items are available in the Atlanta area reports for March of each year from 1951 to 1955, April 1956 and 1957, and May 1958. Most of the reports included data on shift differential provisions; minimum entrance rates for women office workers; scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. The 1954 report (BLS Bull. 1157-3) also provides a tabulation of the rate of pay for holiday work; the 1955 report, data on pay provisions for holidays falling on nonworkdays, and frequency of wage payment. Both the 1954 and 1958 reports provide data on overtime pay practices, wage structure characteristics, and labor-management agreements. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the Atlanta area are also available for machinery industries (February 1959), and auto dealer repair shops (July 1958). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers and helpers.

Occupational Wage Survey—Atlanta, Ga.

Introduction

This area is one of several important industrial centers in which the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an area basis.

The bulletin presents current occupational employment and earnings information obtained largely by mail from the establishments visited by Bureau field agents in the last previous survey for occupations reported in that earlier study. Personal visits were made to nonrespondents and to those respondents reporting unusual changes since the previous survey.

In each area, data are obtained from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies, besides railroads, are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.¹ Wherever possible, separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates

¹ See table below for minimum-size establishment covered.

based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area, except for those below the minimum size studied.

Occupations and Earnings

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

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i. e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

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

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Atlanta, Ga.,¹ by major industry division,² May 1959

Industry division	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments	
	Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study	Studied
All divisions	718	191	156,400	97,320
Manufacturing	238	60	68,900	45,720
Nonmanufacturing	480	131	87,500	51,600
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities ⁴	62	22	22,400	17,510
Wholesale trade	134	35	15,800	6,020
Retail trade	121	31	26,300	17,370
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	25	13,700	7,110
Services ^{5, 6}	79	18	9,300	3,590

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

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

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation (51 employees). All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair services, and motion-picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

⁴ Also excludes taxicabs, and services incidental to water transportation.

⁵ This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the Series A tables, although coverage was insufficient to justify separate presentation of data.

⁶ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

The table below presents indexes of salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and of average earnings of selected plant worker groups.

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the indexes relate to average weekly salaries for normal hours of work, that is, the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on week-ends, holidays, and late shifts. The indexes are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group. The office clerical data are based on women in the following 18 jobs: Billers, machine (billing machine); bookkeeping-machine operators, class A and B; Comptometer operators; clerks, file, class A and B; clerks, order; clerks, payroll; key-punch operators; office girls; secretaries; stenographers, general; switchboard operators; switchboard operator-receptionists; tabulating-machine operators; transcribing-machine operators, general; and typists, class A and B. The industrial nurse data are based on women industrial nurses. Men in the following 10 skilled maintenance jobs and 3 unskilled jobs were included in the plant worker data: Skilled—carpenters; electricians; machinists; mechanics; mechanics, automotive; millwrights; painters; pipefitters; sheet-metal workers; and tool and die makers; unskilled—janitors, porters, and cleaners; laborers, material handling; and watchmen.

Average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings were computed for each of the selected occupations. The average salaries or hourly earnings were then multiplied by the average of 1953 and 1954 employment in the job. These weighted earnings for individual

occupations were then totaled to obtain an aggregate for each occupational group. Finally, the ratio of these group aggregates for a given year to the aggregate for the base period (survey month, winter 1952-53) was computed and the result multiplied by the base year index (100) to get the index for the given year.

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

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

Indexes for the period 1953 to 1958 for workers in 17 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1224-20, Wages and Related Benefits, 19 Labor Markets, Winter 1957-58.

Table 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Atlanta, Ga., May 1959 and May 1958, and percents of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (March 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—					
	May 1959	May 1958	May 1958 to May 1959	April 1957 to May 1958	April 1956 to April 1957	March 1955 to April 1956	March 1954 to March 1955	March 1953 to March 1954
All industries:								
Office clerical (women)	126.9	122.1	3.9	5.6	3.4	6.3	2.2	3.0
Industrial nurses (women)	137.4	131.3	4.7	5.5	3.8	9.0	4.3	5.3
Skilled maintenance (men)	131.5	126.4	4.0	6.2	4.3	5.4	2.9	5.3
Unskilled plant (men)	137.1	135.7	1.0	5.6	4.9	13.6	1.8	5.9
Manufacturing:								
Office clerical (women)	127.0	123.9	2.5	6.8	5.0	4.4	1.9	3.8
Industrial nurses (women)	138.5	131.9	5.1	6.0	5.0	8.8	4.3	4.4
Skilled maintenance (men)	130.3	126.0	3.4	6.8	3.9	5.0	3.1	4.9
Unskilled plant (men)	138.8	136.0	2.1	7.3	6.6	11.4	1.7	4.9

A: Occupational Earnings

Table A-1. Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Averages		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF--																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	45.00 50.00	50.00 55.00	55.00 60.00	60.00 65.00	65.00 70.00	70.00 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	120.00 and over
Men																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	500	39.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	21	79	60	34	57	43	42	44	15	14	56
Manufacturing	113	40.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	7	14	8	9	9	5	9	16	6	1	17
Nonmanufacturing	387	39.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	14	65	52	25	48	38	33	28	9	13	39
Public utilities*	82	39.0	107.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	14	1	3	3	9	12	5	3	27
Wholesale trade	160	40.0	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	19	21	9	23	23	9	15	4	9	10
Retail trade	39	41.5	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	2	2	7	10	-	9	1	-	-	-
Finance †	99	38.5	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	36	13	8	12	12	6	-	-	1	2
Clerks, accounting, class B	489	39.5	73.50	-	-	-	28	53	81	55	46	82	40	31	32	21	12	2	6	-	-
Manufacturing	107	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	2	7	29	8	9	14	7	5	14	6	5	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	382	39.5	73.00	-	-	-	26	46	52	47	37	68	33	26	18	15	7	1	6	-	-
Public utilities*	56	39.5	73.50	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	15	2	6	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	-
Wholesale trade	242	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	25	28	24	18	18	57	26	15	13	12	3	1	2	-	-
Finance †	59	37.5	69.00	-	-	-	1	10	20	16	4	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	288	40.5	74.50	-	-	-	3	23	58	44	31	38	32	31	12	4	1	-	1	2	8
Manufacturing	52	39.5	76.00	-	-	-	-	1	10	13	5	1	5	6	8	2	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	236	40.5	74.00	-	-	-	3	22	48	31	26	37	27	25	4	2	-	-	1	2	8
Wholesale trade	193	40.0	74.00	-	-	-	2	21	41	31	26	16	18	21	4	2	-	-	1	2	8
Retail trade	43	43.5	74.50	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	21	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	104	39.5	81.00	-	-	-	1	16	9	6	17	7	4	9	12	2	6	6	7	-	2
Manufacturing	53	39.5	77.00	-	-	-	1	12	9	2	5	-	1	3	7	2	5	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	51	39.5	85.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	12	7	3	6	5	-	1	-	7	-	2
Wholesale trade	27	39.5	85.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2
Office boys	250	39.0	51.80	-	40	66	93	19	22	6	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	39.5	50.00	-	15	5	10	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	210	39.0	51.50	-	25	61	83	16	17	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	77	39.5	54.00	-	2	16	39	4	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	73	38.5	47.50	-	21	28	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	252	39.0	79.50	-	5	10	10	11	20	16	25	35	20	25	14	19	32	2	7	-	1
Manufacturing	52	39.5	94.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	2	5	3	11	19	-	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	200	39.0	75.50	-	5	10	10	10	20	14	25	30	18	20	11	8	13	2	3	-	1
Public utilities*	52	38.5	78.50	-	2	4	1	1	1	2	6	10	9	3	2	4	7	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	56	39.0	81.50	-	-	-	3	-	7	2	3	7	8	13	7	2	-	-	3	-	1
Finance †	76	39.0	71.50	-	3	4	4	8	8	9	12	12	1	3	2	2	6	2	-	-	-
Women																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	174	39.5	61.00	-	12	13	34	26	19	24	27	14	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	55	40.0	61.50	-	8	5	2	10	6	6	9	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	119	39.5	60.50	-	4	8	32	16	13	18	18	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	43	40.0	70.50	-	4	-	-	1	3	18	11	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	37	40.0	51.50	-	4	8	11	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	45	40.0	57.50	-	1	10	16	-	6	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	41	40.0	56.50	-	1	10	16	-	6	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	192	40.0	65.50	-	2	9	30	30	31	23	23	16	19	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	39.5	75.00	-	-	-	4	-	2	4	5	6	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	162	40.0	63.50	-	2	9	26	30	29	19	18	10	18	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Wholesale trade	44	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	14	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Averages		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00 and over
Women—Continued																					
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	470	39.5	\$60.50	-	12	43	68	123	91	53	40	5	23	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	76	39.5	63.00	-	-	8	1	21	16	14	9	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	394	39.5	60.50	-	12	35	67	102	75	39	31	5	22	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	175	40.0	64.50	-	-	3	8	40	59	19	30	5	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	35	40.0	59.00	-	1	9	3	10	4	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	165	39.5	56.00	-	11	23	47	46	11	19	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	503	39.0	79.50	-	-	1	18	14	41	66	81	85	43	46	19	19	34	12	11	-	13
Manufacturing	87	39.5	83.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	21	13	15	4	-	10	11	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	416	39.0	79.00	-	-	1	18	14	35	62	60	72	28	42	19	18	24	1	9	-	13
Public utilities *	131	38.0	89.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	34	2	20	7	3	16	1	9	-	13
Wholesale trade	63	40.0	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	8	14	12	8	4	5	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	53	40.5	75.50	-	-	-	7	-	10	3	6	3	6	5	8	5	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	143	39.0	70.00	-	-	1	7	14	17	37	25	21	8	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B	1,596	39.0	60.50	2	84	193	286	289	233	216	134	43	43	12	31	19	10	-	1	-	-
Manufacturing	217	40.0	64.50	-	-	29	18	32	41	45	7	20	10	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,379	39.0	60.00	2	84	164	268	257	192	171	127	23	33	12	22	13	10	-	1	-	-
Public utilities *	349	38.0	67.00	-	-	12	68	60	37	46	69	5	6	8	15	13	9	-	1	-	-
Wholesale trade	300	40.0	66.00	-	3	20	26	36	53	58	51	17	27	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	181	40.0	55.50	2	12	28	45	29	26	36	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	435	38.5	53.50	-	57	92	93	111	47	27	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	214	39.5	61.50	-	10	19	46	43	35	23	5	8	2	19	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	29	39.5	75.00	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	185	39.5	59.50	-	8	18	42	43	32	22	5	7	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	32	39.5	63.50	-	-	9	4	10	2	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	86	38.5	58.50	-	8	8	24	17	7	10	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	765	39.0	49.50	7	250	211	161	49	44	14	4	20	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	43	39.5	64.00	-	-	2	9	10	7	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	722	39.0	48.50	7	250	209	152	39	37	14	4	5	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	64	38.0	57.00	-	-	18	8	14	18	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	105	40.0	56.50	-	1	18	51	7	10	10	3	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	67	40.0	46.50	7	19	22	11	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	461	39.0	46.00	-	224	147	67	15	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	286	39.5	59.50	-	8	25	50	51	78	39	13	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	41	39.5	60.00	-	2	2	9	5	9	5	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	245	39.5	59.50	-	6	23	41	46	69	34	10	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	156	39.5	63.00	-	-	-	14	28	55	33	10	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	85	39.5	52.00	-	6	23	27	18	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	387	39.0	69.00	-	7	19	28	51	67	48	52	41	18	7	24	7	12	2	2	2	2
Manufacturing	160	39.5	70.00	-	1	8	13	26	29	21	16	10	2	2	13	4	11	2	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	227	39.0	68.00	-	6	11	15	25	38	27	36	31	16	5	11	3	1	-	-	2	-
Public utilities *	46	37.5	74.50	-	-	-	1	6	5	6	6	2	11	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	75	39.5	75.00	-	-	-	-	4	13	1	24	21	-	1	7	1	1	-	-	2	-
Retail trade	51	39.0	61.50	-	-	7	10	8	4	9	2	7	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	536	39.5	65.50	-	3	18	58	88	140	93	45	29	15	20	4	9	3	11	-	-	-
Manufacturing	44	39.5	76.50	-	-	-	4	-	10	6	3	-	3	7	3	7	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	492	39.5	64.50	-	3	18	54	88	130	87	42	29	12	13	1	2	3	10	-	-	-
Public utilities *	25	38.0	71.50	-	-	-	4	1	4	5	3	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	297	40.0	65.50	-	-	4	21	57	84	62	25	20	8	4	-	2	-	10	-	-	-
Retail trade	166	39.0	61.00	-	3	14	29	30	42	20	14	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00 and over
Women—Continued																					
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto)	30	39.0	\$ 59.00	-	-	6	7	2	7	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	572	39.0	62.50	-	49	49	80	105	91	70	28	19	18	10	35	11	4	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	90	39.5	77.50	-	-	-	3	4	14	14	1	8	12	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	482	38.5	60.00	-	49	49	77	101	77	56	27	11	6	5	6	11	4	3	-	-	-
Public utilities*	97	38.0	68.50	-	-	7	17	12	11	12	11	7	5	-	4	9	1	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	83	39.0	71.00	-	-	3	3	-	26	21	11	4	1	5	2	2	3	2	-	-	-
Retail trade	86	39.0	51.50	-	29	20	8	9	8	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	206	38.5	55.00	-	20	17	49	80	24	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	163	39.0	50.50	-	42	52	33	22	5	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	154	39.0	49.50	-	42	49	33	20	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	28	40.0	51.50	-	4	6	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	91	39.0	49.00	-	33	28	14	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,768	39.5	80.00	-	4	23	26	67	170	239	235	201	190	145	124	182	49	21	21	21	50
Manufacturing	543	39.5	83.00	-	-	-	7	1	36	77	80	38	68	21	51	126	17	3	6	7	5
Nonmanufacturing	1,225	39.0	79.00	-	4	23	19	66	134	162	155	163	122	124	73	56	32	18	15	14	45
Public utilities*	209	38.5	97.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	11	18	22	27	26	23	14	12	12	11	27
Wholesale trade	322	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	2	4	31	37	61	51	31	35	19	13	14	5	1	1	17
Retail trade	163	39.0	70.00	-	4	15	1	20	26	22	13	20	15	11	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
Finance †	445	39.0	72.50	-	-	8	13	27	69	80	61	66	51	38	18	11	1	-	1	1	1
Stenographers, general	1,515	39.0	67.50	-	13	38	191	247	261	223	182	129	93	37	19	42	12	9	7	4	8
Manufacturing	275	39.5	68.50	-	12	-	26	37	47	45	33	20	21	4	6	15	2	4	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,240	39.0	67.00	-	1	38	165	210	214	178	149	109	72	33	13	27	10	5	4	4	8
Public utilities*	272	38.5	73.00	-	-	3	29	15	33	29	49	33	32	20	5	21	-	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	443	39.5	70.00	-	-	8	31	55	89	91	57	38	20	13	7	6	10	2	4	4	8
Retail trade	106	40.0	60.50	-	1	2	23	39	13	5	11	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	316	39.0	59.50	-	-	24	61	88	71	48	15	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	255	41.5	58.50	4	33	35	13	41	19	19	36	9	23	5	3	19	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	43	39.5	78.00	-	-	-	7	1	2	2	6	3	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	212	41.5	54.50	33	35	13	34	18	17	34	7	17	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	70	40.5	52.50	-	11	12	21	10	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	38	39.0	61.50	-	-	1	8	8	7	10	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	366	40.0	60.50	-	-	39	85	77	59	49	20	12	20	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	109	39.5	58.00	-	-	29	8	25	18	16	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	257	40.0	61.00	-	-	10	77	52	41	33	10	12	19	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities*	28	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	103	39.5	63.50	-	-	-	19	22	21	23	8	5	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	39	42.0	54.00	-	-	-	27	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	58	38.5	55.00	-	-	6	21	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	130	39.0	68.50	-	2	7	10	20	20	21	17	12	5	4	1	4	7	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	110	39.0	65.50	-	2	7	9	20	19	18	16	9	4	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	31	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	9	8	4	3	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	31	39.0	66.00	-	1	2	-	4	3	12	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	567	39.0	59.50	-	18	69	89	146	75	98	27	36	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	63	40.0	58.50	-	-	9	11	12	20	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	504	39.0	59.50	-	18	60	78	134	55	95	25	30	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	157	39.5	66.00	-	-	-	12	40	20	42	18	19	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	278	38.5	57.00	-	16	44	46	82	30	45	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under 45.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00 and over
Women—Continued																					
Typists, class A	613	39.0	\$ 62.00	-	-	53	107	123	159	56	36	29	17	27	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	80	40.0	74.50	-	-	-	3	15	6	9	-	8	11	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	533	39.0	60.00	-	-	53	104	108	153	47	36	21	6	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	135	39.5	63.00	-	-	2	10	26	66	12	4	10	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	258	38.5	57.50	-	-	46	60	55	62	19	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	1,355	39.0	\$ 52.00	-	183	284	506	202	68	78	27	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	136	40.0	56.50	-	8	16	45	21	12	30	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,219	39.0	52.00	-	175	268	461	181	56	48	27	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	50	39.0	63.50	-	-	4	5	11	8	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	179	40.0	54.50	-	7	14	88	30	18	18	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	134	40.0	50.50	-	36	29	39	14	2	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †	779	38.5	50.50	-	118	200	322	112	23	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$120 to \$125; 12 at \$125 to \$130; 6 at \$130 to \$140; 3 at \$140 and over.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 9 at \$120 to \$130; 12 at \$130 to \$140; 6 at \$140 and over.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$30 to \$35; 27 at \$35 to \$40.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours ¹ (Standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (Standard)	Under \$60.00	\$60.00 and under 65.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$150.00	\$155.00	\$160.00 and over	
Men																										
Draftsmen, leader	40	40.0	\$151.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	2	11	2	3	-	11	
Manufacturing	26	40.0	148.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	11	2	2	-	5	
Draftsmen, senior	296	40.0	\$110.50	-	-	1	6	14	13	34	5	30	38	40	17	36	17	16	13	10	1	-	-	-	-	5
Manufacturing	181	40.0	109.50	-	-	-	-	5	8	21	1	25	32	29	7	30	7	2	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nonmanufacturing	115	39.5	113.00	-	-	1	6	9	5	13	4	5	6	11	10	6	10	14	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	5
Public utilities *	44	39.5	111.50	-	-	1	6	3	4	7	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	3
Wholesale trade	56	40.0	114.00	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	2	1	6	9	8	-	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Draftsmen, junior	277	40.0	\$ 82.50	23	26	13	20	19	30	33	47	42	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	188	40.0	86.50	8	12	4	4	16	17	28	40	41	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	89	39.5	74.50	15	14	9	16	3	13	5	7	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	57	40.0	\$ 90.00	-	1	4	7	3	5	2	9	8	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	40.0	93.50	-	-	2	2	3	4	1	5	7	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at \$165 to \$170; 1 at \$170 to \$175; 4 at \$185 to \$190; 3 at \$215 and over.³ All workers were at \$55 to \$60.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-3. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 3.00 3.10	\$ 3.10 and over						
Carpenters, maintenance	168	2.27	-	-	-	7	4	4	7	16	26	8	2	5	12	12	-	5	5	7	22	6	6	14						
Manufacturing	78	2.20	-	-	-	6	2	3	3	13	3	4	1	5	8	-	-	2	1	4	15	6	-	2						
Nonmanufacturing	90	2.33	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	3	23	4	1	-	4	12	-	3	4	3	7	-	6	12						
Retail trade	52	2.50	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	4	1	-	2	12	-	3	4	-	-	6	12							
Electricians, maintenance	238	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	9	6	6	4	11	1	15	10	7	47	5	44	50	14						
Manufacturing	193	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	8	6	4	2	10	-	15	6	5	21	2	44	50	14						
Nonmanufacturing	45	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	4	2	26	3	-	-							
Engineers, stationary	145	2.17	7	-	2	8	3	8	12	23	2	2	4	1	8	1	4	6	5	5	32	7	-	5						
Manufacturing	80	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	2	-	1	-	5	-	4	4	5	31	7	-	4							
Nonmanufacturing	65	1.76	7	-	2	8	3	5	-	21	-	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	1	-	1	-	1							
Retail trade	25	2.07	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1							
Firemen, stationary boiler	80	1.62	18	2	4	1	3	25	5	5	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-						
Manufacturing	72	1.64	18	2	1	3	24	4	3	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-							
Helpers, trades, maintenance	369	1.80	8	19	28	12	24	18	26	76	48	-	4	28	5	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	176	1.98	6	8	14	8	13	-	2	8	11	-	1	28	4	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	193	1.64	2	11	14	4	11	18	24	68	37	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Public utilities*	138	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	67	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Machinists, maintenance	246	2.50	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	8	7	4	5	23	9	21	34	9	42	29	13	9	14	11						
Manufacturing	223	2.47	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	8	7	4	5	20	9	21	34	9	42	22	4	9	14	7						
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	726	2.29	-	-	-	-	18	11	25	23	16	47	91	79	21	78	67	77	109	45	17	-	2	-						
Manufacturing	142	2.11	-	-	-	-	3	11	7	21	12	19	11	6	7	6	-	5	6	19	9	-	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	584	2.33	-	-	-	-	15	-	18	2	4	28	80	73	14	72	67	72	103	26	8	-	2	-						
Public utilities*	509	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	20	76	72	9	48	63	72	100	26	8	-	-	-						
Wholesale trade	36	1.97	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	2	-	2	1	4	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-						
Retail trade	29	2.19	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Mechanics, maintenance	534	2.18	-	-	4	-	9	8	52	62	46	29	57	33	28	26	22	27	12	49	6	62	-	2						
Manufacturing	379	2.11	-	-	-	-	9	8	52	53	37	25	46	24	14	11	6	16	2	18	2	56	-	-						
Nonmanufacturing	155	2.37	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	9	4	11	9	14	15	16	11	10	31	4	6	-	2						
Wholesale trade	67	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	7	3	12	4	9	6	3	4	6	-	2						
Retail trade	32	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	3	12	2	4	3	-	-	-	-						
Oilers	78	1.70	-	-	22	13	12	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	19	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Manufacturing	78	1.70	-	-	22	13	12	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	19	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Painters, maintenance	126	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	3	50	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	20	16	-	3	29						
Manufacturing	49	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	19	14	-	3	5						
Nonmanufacturing	77	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	49	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	4	-						
Pipefitters, maintenance	86	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	46	5	20	10	-						
Manufacturing	74	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	34	5	20	10	-						

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² All workers were at \$3.10 to \$3.20.³ Includes 1 worker at \$0.90.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis,
by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under \$0.70	\$0.70-.80	\$0.80-.90	\$0.90-1.00	\$1.00-1.10	\$1.10-1.20	\$1.20-1.30	\$1.30-1.40	\$1.40-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70 and over
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	150	0.59	114	19	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	150	.59	114	19	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	55	.71	25	19	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards -----	242	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	3	3	17	23	5	-	4	15	78	69	13	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	192	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	9	9	-	-	4	14	78	69	13	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	50	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-	3	8	23	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	2,613	1.22	119	144	299	138	519	305	322	111	106	120	5	35	30	27	20	280	33	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	991	1.52	-	-	-	-	159	180	188	36	35	39	-	10	24	7	10	272	31	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,622	1.04	119	144	299	138	360	125	134	75	71	81	5	25	6	20	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	250	1.39	-	-	2	15	3	10	71	41	24	53	5	12	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	140	1.50	-	-	-	-	10	8	30	12	23	12	-	13	4	16	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	444	.95	27	84	65	109	74	30	12	16	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance † -----	301	.93	-	-	-	-	58	38	16	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	563	.88	59	247	36	12	60	103	4	13	5	1	16	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	93	1.20	-	-	-	-	23	50	2	9	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	470	.82	59	247	36	12	37	53	2	4	5	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	41	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	103	.86	14	20	36	12	1	12	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	3,454	1.53	-	-	4	15	412	479	659	406	172	190	172	83	18	40	23	57	278	71	354	21	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,790	1.53	-	-	-	-	170	260	413	196	94	54	88	30	10	20	21	57	278	71	7	21	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,664	1.53	-	-	4	15	242	219	246	210	78	136	84	53	8	20	2	-	-	-	347	-	-	-
Public utilities* -----	554	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	61	13	85	5	20	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	731	1.31	-	-	-	-	130	93	204	104	62	76	14	19	7	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	379	1.29	-	-	4	15	112	65	29	21	11	40	50	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers -----	1,078	1.55	-	-	-	-	65	92	101	189	60	167	66	40	73	131	40	11	20	12	2	4	5	-
Manufacturing -----	195	1.48	-	-	-	-	18	20	39	25	3	24	30	5	10	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	883	1.57	-	-	-	-	47	72	62	163	57	143	36	35	63	126	40	11	20	2	2	4	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	676	1.53	-	-	-	-	21	70	56	148	45	132	28	35	17	57	28	11	20	2	2	4	-	-
Retail trade -----	207	1.69	-	-	-	-	26	2	6	15	12	11	8	-	46	69	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	658	1.51	-	-	-	-	102	43	116	97	52	10	67	11	20	15	37	23	46	12	1	2	2	2
Manufacturing -----	292	1.59	-	-	-	-	69	30	41	16	1	2	4	11	20	1	12	20	46	12	1	2	2	2
Nonmanufacturing -----	366	1.44	-	-	-	-	33	13	75	81	51	8	63	-	-	14	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	316	1.46	-	-	-	-	28	-	59	77	44	4	62	-	-	14	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	35	1.26	-	-	-	-	5	13	1	4	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	128	1.40	-	-	-	-	7	8	33	34	18	12	4	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	111	1.33	-	-	-	-	7	8	32	32	15	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	60	1.29	-	-	-	-	7	8	20	13	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	299	1.72	-	-	-	-	6	31	8	29	16	24	20	50	22	8	35	16	4	10	20	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	131	1.80	-	-	-	-	2	16	3	-	4	10	11	29	9	5	6	8	2	8	18	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	168	1.65	-	-	-	-	4	15	5	29	12	14	9	21	13	3	29	8	2	2	2	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	97	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	8	10	6	18	8	2	28	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	67	1.54	-	-	-	-	4	8	5	22	-	4	3	3	5	1	1	7	2	-	2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis, by industry division, Atlanta, Ga., May 1959)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			Under \$0.70	\$0.70-.80	\$0.80-.90	\$1.00-1.00	\$1.10-1.20	\$1.20-1.30	\$1.30-1.40	\$1.40-1.50	\$1.50-1.60	\$1.60-1.70	\$1.70-1.80	\$1.80-1.90	\$1.90-2.00	\$2.00-2.10	\$2.10-2.20	\$2.20-2.30	\$2.30-2.40	\$2.40-2.50	\$2.50-2.60	\$2.60-2.70	\$2.70 and over	
Shipping clerks	322	1.86	-	-	-	-	8	18	20	13	34	24	51	22	15	27	20	19	10	18	-	7	16	
Manufacturing	220	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	11	20	11	32	10	9	18	18	13	8	18	-	7	16	
Nonmanufacturing	102	1.71	-	-	-	-	8	5	4	2	14	13	19	12	6	9	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade	74	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	11	12	6	8	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	
Shipping and receiving clerks	427	2.03	-	-	-	7	10	14	7	24	35	16	20	18	25	16	22	35	135	7	4	10	22	
Manufacturing	192	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	3	8	15	9	15	13	104	-	-	7	-	
Nonmanufacturing	235	1.91	-	-	-	7	10	14	7	10	35	12	17	10	10	7	7	22	31	7	4	3	22	
Wholesale trade	111	1.88	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	3	6	21	12	3	7	3	2	7	4	9	3	4	3	
Retail trade	71	1.74	-	-	-	7	3	7	4	4	7	-	7	3	7	-	10	8	4	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers ⁴	2,683	2.04	-	2	30	37	185	144	66	116	61	212	37	54	54	29	120	83	27	71	95	1219	41	-
Manufacturing	473	1.56	-	-	-	-	119	28	30	36	25	31	21	47	13	26	14	24	1	8	35	11	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,210	2.14	-	2	30	37	66	116	36	80	36	181	16	7	41	3	106	59	26	63	60	1208	37	-
Public utilities*	1,315	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	36	1	46	2	-	4	-	1186	30	-
Wholesale trade	442	1.67	-	-	-	32	43	6	47	7	159	13	-	3	2	4	22	12	52	29	5	6	-	
Retail trade	368	1.50	-	2	30	28	25	73	23	33	29	15	-	2	1	-	35	14	7	31	17	1	-	
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	443	1.44	-	2	26	32	28	75	28	34	9	45	20	40	37	-	56	5	4	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	84	1.56	-	-	-	-	6	4	12	5	8	13	35	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	359	1.42	-	2	26	32	28	69	24	22	4	37	7	5	37	-	56	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	135	1.38	-	-	-	-	14	43	6	16	3	36	5	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	115	1.03	-	2	26	28	14	26	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	1,501	2.10	-	-	4	5	157	61	38	78	27	67	17	2	16	13	62	43	3	15	14	878	1	-
Manufacturing	294	1.40	-	-	-	-	119	14	26	22	14	19	8	-	13	10	14	23	1	3	8	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,207	2.27	-	-	4	5	38	47	12	56	13	48	9	2	3	3	48	20	2	12	6	878	1	-
Public utilities*	913	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	46	2	-	-	-	856	-	-
Wholesale trade	130	1.63	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	31	4	27	8	-	3	2	2	17	2	7	4	5	-
Retail trade	150	1.45	-	-	4	-	11	47	12	25	9	14	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	17	1	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	443	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	12	1	16	2	35	20	23	54	223	36	-
Nonmanufacturing	408	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	35	20	23	54	216	36	-
Public utilities*	250	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	216	30	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	448	1.87	-	-	-	-	12	30	18	79	49	12	9	31	20	6	7	7	141	22	-	5	-	-
Manufacturing	307	2.00	-	-	-	-	12	22	6	26	34	12	1	12	-	5	3	6	141	22	-	5	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	141	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	53	15	-	8	19	20	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	97	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	50	15	-	8	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	44	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	19	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	329	1.30	4	4	14	1	89	58	25	20	31	18	15	2	5	15	23	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Manufacturing	178	1.25	-	-	-	-	60	55	14	18	-	11	1	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	151	1.37	4	4	14	1	29	3	11	2	31	7	14	2	5	14	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Public utilities*	32	1.71	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	2	6	-	2	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	41	1.33	-	-	6	-	5	3	5	2	3	5	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ Workers were distributed as follows: 91 at \$0.40 to \$0.50; 9 at \$0.50 to \$0.60; 14 at \$0.60 to \$0.70.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 52 at \$0.50 to \$0.60; 67 at \$0.60 to \$0.70.⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 20 at \$0.40 to \$0.50; 18 at \$0.50 to \$0.60; 21 at \$0.60 to \$0.70.⁶ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix : Occupational Descriptions

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

Office

BILLER, MACHINE

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

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

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

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued.

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

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

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A—Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; may direct class B accounting clerks.

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

CLERK, FILE

Class A—Responsible for maintaining an established filing system. Classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or supervise others in filing and locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Class B—Performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

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

CLERK, PAYROLL

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

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

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

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

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

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, records accounting and statistical data on tabulating cards by punching a series of holes in the cards in a specified sequence, using an alphabetical or a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. Keeps files of punch cards. May verify own work or work of others.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

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

SECRETARY

Performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position. Duties include making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; taking dictation (where transcribing machine is not used) either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. May prepare special reports or memoranda for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work (see transcribing-machine operator).

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

Primary duty is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

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

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

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

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates machine that automatically analyzes and translates information punched in groups of tabulating cards and prints translated data on forms or accounting records; sets or adjusts machine; does simple wiring of plugboards according to established practice or diagrams; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May, in addition, operate auxiliary machines.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL—Continued

included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by steno type or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May 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 from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign-language copy; combining material from several sources, or planning layout of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing; typing tables from rough draft in final form. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

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

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Assistant draftsman)

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

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

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

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER—Continued

emergencies or as a regular assignment, or perform related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

Prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Duties involve a combination of the following: Preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. May ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

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

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)—Continued

environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

TRACER

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

Maintenance and PowerplantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; 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 generating, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; 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.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

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

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

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

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines in the construction of machine-shop tools, gauges, 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; making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

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

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

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

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

OILER

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

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

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

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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-metal-working 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

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Diemaker; jig maker; toolmaker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

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

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

Custodial and Material Movement**ELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER**

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

GUARD

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

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

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

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

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

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

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

PACKER, SHIPPING

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Continued

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:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

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

TRUCKER, POWER

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

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

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

WATCHMAN

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

Occupational Wage Surveys

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 21 major labor markets during late 1958 and early 1959. These bulletins, numbered 1240-1 through 1240-21, when available, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown below.

A summary bulletin (1240-22) containing data for all labor markets, except Lawrence, Mass., combined with additional analysis will be issued early in 1960.

Bulletins for the areas listed below are now available.

Seattle, Wash., August 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-1, price 25 cents
Baltimore, Md., August 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-2, price 25 cents
Buffalo (Erie and Niagara Counties), N. Y., September 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-3, price 25 cents
St. Louis, Mo., October 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-4, price 15 cents
Dallas, Tex., October 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-5, price 25 cents
Boston, Mass., October 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-6, price 25 cents
Denver, Colo., December 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-7, price 20 cents
Philadelphia, Pa., November 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-8, price 30 cents
Newark-Jersey City, N. J., December 1958 – BLS Bull. 1240-9, price 20 cents

Memphis, Tenn., January 1959 – BLS Bull. 1240-10, price 20 cents
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., January 1959 – BLS Bull. 1240-11, price 20 cents
Detroit, Mich., January 1959 – BLS Bull. 1240-12, price 25 cents
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January 1959 – BLS Bull. 1240-13, price 25 cents
New Orleans, La., February 1959 – BLS Bull. 1240-14, price 20 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., March 1959 – BLS Bull. 1240-15, price 25 cents



