

# Occupational Wage Survey

**DALLAS, TEXAS**

**OCTOBER 1959**

**Bulletin No. 1265-3**

**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 Donald Cruse, under the direction of Louis B. Woytych, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

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\* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available in the Dallas area reports for June 1951, August 1952, September 1953, September 1954, and October in each year since 1955. Most of the reports also include data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

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—Dallas, Tex.

### 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 economists 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,<sup>1</sup> communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies 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. 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 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 clas-

sification 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.

Average earnings of men and women are presented separately for selected occupations in which both sexes are commonly employed. Differences in pay levels of men and women in these occupations are largely due to (1) differences in the distribution of the sexes among industries and establishments; (2) differences in specific duties performed, although the occupations are appropriately classified within the same survey job description; and (3) differences in length of service or merit review when individual salaries are adjusted on this basis. Longer average service of men would result in higher average pay when both sexes are employed within the same rate range. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments to allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> Railroads, formerly excluded from the scope of these studies, have been added in nearly all of the areas to be studied during the winter of 1959-60; railroads will be added in the remaining areas next year. For scope of survey in this area, see footnote to "transportation, communication, and other public utilities" in table 1.

Table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Dallas, Tex.,<sup>1</sup> by major industry division,<sup>2</sup> October 1959

Industry division	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments	
	Within scope of study <sup>3</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study	Studied
All divisions -----	816	186	162,100	93,280
Manufacturing -----	263	57	69,600	41,300
Nonmanufacturing -----	553	129	92,500	51,980
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	67	30	24,300	19,030
Wholesale trade <sup>5</sup> -----	147	19	12,200	2,600
Retail trade -----	141	34	29,000	18,460
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	122	28	18,100	8,480
Services <sup>5,6</sup> -----	76	18	8,900	3,410

<sup>1</sup> The Dallas Metropolitan Area (Dallas County). 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 the Bureau's labor market wage survey program prior to the winter of 1958-59) 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 transportation, communication, and other public utilities division.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Railroads were included; taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

Table 2. Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Dallas, Tex., October 1959 and October 1958, and percents of change for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (August 1952 = 100)		Percent change <sup>1</sup> from--						
	October 1959	October 1958	October 1958 to October 1959	October 1957 to October 1958	October 1956 to October 1957	October 1955 to October 1956	September 1954 to October 1955	September 1953 to September 1954	August 1952 to September 1953
All industries:									
Office clerical (women) -----	135.5	131.6	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.8	4.0	5.0	5.6
Industrial nurses (women) -----	130.3	127.3	2.4	3.7	4.5	6.9	2.8	7.6	- .8
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	137.6	131.8	4.4	6.1	4.4	3.4	4.6	3.8	5.9
Unskilled plant (men) -----	134.1	130.6	2.7	5.7	5.9	4.0	4.7	3.3	3.6
Manufacturing:									
Office clerical (women) -----	131.4	127.5	3.1	2.5	4.6	5.5	3.9	5.0	3.3
Industrial nurses (women) -----	128.1	125.9	1.8	3.0	5.1	7.5	1.4	9.9	- 3.0
Skilled maintenance (men) -----	135.0	129.5	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.5	7.0
Unskilled plant (men) -----	132.7	130.5	1.7	2.8	4.4	5.7	1.1	4.0	9.5

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all are increases.

### Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are 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; keypunch 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.

Adjustments have been made where necessary to maintain comparability. For example, in most of the areas surveyed, railroads were included in the coverage of the surveys for the first time this year. In computing the indexes, data relating to the railroad industry were excluded.

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 1959 for workers in 17 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1240-22, *Wages and Related Benefits*, 20 Labor Markets, Winter 1958-59.

## 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, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 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 and over
<b>Men</b>																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	674	39.5	101.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	32	52	54	49	52	40	129	34	42	173
Manufacturing	229	40.0	117.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	8	6	5	24	12	15	140	
Nonmanufacturing	445	39.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	30	46	46	43	46	35	105	22	25	33
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	196	39.5	92.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	23	22	18	15	19	43	8	14	10	
Retail trade	25	40.0	92.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	10	1	1	5	-	
Finance <sup>4</sup>	94	39.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	21	9	6	6	7	18	1	-	20
Clerks, accounting, class B	363	40.0	82.50	-	-	-	-	5	35	28	35	19	21	47	29	72	21	19	14	7	11
Manufacturing	183	40.0	89.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	10	11	12	1	13	18	57	13	10	13	7	9
Nonmanufacturing	180	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	4	27	18	24	7	20	34	11	15	8	9	1	-	2
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	94	40.0	81.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	6	5	16	14	7	11	6	9	1	-	2
Finance <sup>4</sup>	51	39.5	63.00	-	-	-	-	4	24	4	11	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Clerks, order	323	40.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	11	19	70	40	50	11	23	32	20	9	12	13	1	12
Manufacturing	52	40.0	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	6	8	4	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	271	40.5	77.00	-	-	-	-	11	16	57	34	42	7	13	32	18	9	12	13	1	6
Retail trade	59	41.5	93.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	6	4	16	8	10	10	-	-
Clerks, payroll	71	39.5	86.50	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	2	-	12	13	18	5	-	2	1	2	7
Manufacturing	33	40.0	91.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	10	2	-	1	1	-	4
Nonmanufacturing	38	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	2	-	9	1	8	4	-	1	-	2	3
Office boys	276	39.5	52.50	2	2	75	45	48	35	35	11	5	13	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	63	40.0	55.00	-	-	12	10	8	13	13	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	213	39.5	52.00	2	2	63	35	40	22	22	8	5	9	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	44	40.0	59.50	1	-	4	13	5	3	5	-	-	9	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	139	39.0	49.00	-	-	57	17	27	16	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	395	39.5	82.00	-	-	1	3	13	18	26	36	34	48	41	41	40	39	34	11	3	7
Manufacturing	111	40.0	94.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	11	6	7	18	31	18	4	3	7
Nonmanufacturing	284	39.5	77.00	-	-	1	3	13	18	26	33	31	37	35	34	22	8	10	7	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	92	39.5	85.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	8	9	7	14	15	7	11	7	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	172	39.5	71.50	-	-	1	3	13	13	21	29	18	23	28	17	1	1	4	-	-	-
<b>Women</b>																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	137	39.5	66.50	-	-	5	4	9	29	23	16	14	23	-	5	3	2	-	4	-	-
Manufacturing	44	39.0	70.50	-	-	5	4	-	6	-	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	93	39.5	65.00	-	-	-	-	9	23	23	4	7	4	-	5	3	2	-	4	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	97	41.0	55.50	-	-	7	21	18	18	28	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	84	41.5	53.50	-	-	7	21	17	17	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	35	40.0	49.50	-	-	3	17	6	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	260	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	3	9	33	57	49	22	30	23	12	19	3	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	62	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	5	7	22	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	198	39.5	69.50	-	-	-	3	9	23	55	44	15	8	10	10	18	3	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	61	38.5	70.50	-	-	-	2	2	9	24	2	-	3	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Estimates for all industries, nonmanufacturing, and public utilities include data for railroads (SIC 40), omitted from the scope of all labor market wage surveys made before the winter of 1959-60. Where significant, the effect of the inclusion of railroads is greatest on the data shown separately for public utilities. The trend of earnings in selected occupational groups in all industries, excluding railroads, appears in table 2, page 2.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Continued

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

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Averages		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>2</sup> (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 35.00	\$ 35.00 - 40.00	\$ 40.00 - 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 and over
<b>Women—Continued</b>																					
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	462	39.5	\$ 59.50	-	-	32	62	89	84	70	38	20	40	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	78	39.5	69.00	-	-	-	-	5	4	26	11	15	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	384	40.0	57.50	-	-	32	62	84	80	44	27	5	38	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	43	41.0	60.50	-	-	1	5	1	12	14	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	271	39.5	54.50	-	-	31	43	83	67	22	15	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class A	688	39.5	77.00	-	-	-	-	40	56	65	65	100	68	67	49	66	76	21	9	-	6
Manufacturing	159	39.0	84.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	30	20	16	14	28	19	6	6	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	529	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	-	40	49	60	63	70	48	51	35	38	57	15	3	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	107	40.0	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	8	30	3	39	14	-	-	-
Retail trade	87	41.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	1	7	19	12	13	16	7	5	6	1	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	210	39.5	65.50	-	-	-	-	38	42	37	40	24	7	8	-	9	5	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B	1,702	39.5	62.00	-	30	98	250	182	207	233	182	151	233	82	22	15	23	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	326	39.5	70.00	-	-	2	7	14	8	53	57	85	55	31	3	-	10	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,376	39.5	60.50	-	30	96	253	168	199	180	105	66	177	51	19	15	13	4	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	276	40.0	76.00	-	-	-	1	7	9	18	27	23	122	34	10	9	12	4	-	-	-
Retail trade	131	40.5	58.00	-	5	17	4	17	35	14	16	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	683	39.5	53.00	-	20	71	240	95	129	64	33	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	322	39.0	59.00	-	-	6	42	77	94	24	37	15	11	3	8	2	1	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	32	40.0	64.00	-	-	-	6	7	3	3	-	2	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	290	39.0	58.50	-	-	6	36	70	91	21	37	13	2	3	7	1	1	2	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	28	39.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	2	-	3	7	1	1	2	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	247	39.0	57.00	-	-	6	29	63	89	16	33	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	1,176	39.5	49.00	-	40	371	339	250	45	34	34	43	7	3	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	51	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	8	7	1	13	13	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,115	39.0	48.00	-	40	371	331	243	44	21	21	28	4	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	85	40.0	61.00	-	-	8	9	20	10	8	12	2	4	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	58	40.0	41.50	-	10	35	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	864	39.0	46.00	-	30	328	286	200	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	349	39.5	63.00	-	1	8	31	42	29	116	23	60	12	10	8	6	-	-	-	-	3
Manufacturing	142	40.0	68.00	-	-	2	14	11	5	24	19	37	12	7	6	4	-	-	-	-	3
Nonmanufacturing	207	39.0	59.50	-	1	8	17	31	24	92	4	23	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	59	40.0	55.50	-	1	8	17	10	10	4	-	2	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	462	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	14	36	48	87	104	31	40	25	21	19	11	5	13	1	7
Manufacturing	159	39.5	71.50	-	-	-	4	14	13	35	43	7	5	-	11	10	-	3	7	1	6
Nonmanufacturing	303	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	10	22	35	52	61	24	35	25	10	9	11	2	6	-	1
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	65	39.5	80.00	-	-	-	-	6	7	12	3	9	2	4	7	9	-	6	-	-	-
Retail trade	66	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	9	7	4	34	2	3	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	62	39.5	67.50	-	-	-	2	6	14	2	15	12	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	562	39.5	67.50	-	-	2	20	65	71	116	90	42	47	57	22	22	7	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	182	39.0	74.00	-	-	-	1	3	14	15	43	17	32	29	17	5	5	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	380	39.5	64.00	-	-	2	19	62	57	101	47	25	15	28	5	17	2	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	71	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	6	5	3	26	3	15	2	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	182	39.5	61.00	-	-	2	15	18	35	57	27	18	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	27	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	4	1	9	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators (Mimeograph or Ditto)	32	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	9	5	-	8	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 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 and over
				35.00	40.00	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	
<b>Women—Continued</b>																					
Keypunch operators	661	40.0	64.50	-	-	20	68	70	92	121	73	78	60	32	3	33	10	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	136	40.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	5	5	28	25	27	19	17	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	525	40.0	62.50	-	-	20	68	65	87	93	48	51	41	15	2	24	10	1	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	151	39.5	76.50	-	-	-	2	2	3	16	22	27	34	12	-	22	10	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	26	40.0	63.50	-	-	1	1	3	2	9	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	310	40.0	55.50	-	-	19	65	52	78	68	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	293	39.5	51.50	1	-	87	83	18	40	39	15	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	82	39.5	62.00	-	-	1	2	3	22	38	10	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	211	39.5	47.00	1	-	86	81	15	18	1	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	32	39.5	54.00	1	-	3	12	-	7	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	135	39.5	45.00	-	-	81	36	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	2,026	39.5	82.00	-	-	-	6	21	44	226	177	187	272	308	198	211	108	129	56	26	57
Manufacturing	583	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	52	51	57	122	56	92	30	41	23	4	19
Nonmanufacturing	1,443	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	6	21	40	204	125	136	205	186	142	119	78	88	33	22	38
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	282	40.0	90.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	18	11	24	31	25	60	27	35	5	5	23
Retail trade	199	40.5	74.50	-	-	-	6	7	7	38	21	25	26	22	9	18	3	14	-	-	3
Finance <sup>4</sup>	603	39.0	78.00	-	-	-	-	5	19	74	69	68	142	102	44	14	13	15	22	10	6
Stenographers, general	2,335	39.5	71.00	-	-	11	25	105	295	355	358	362	307	203	120	118	36	20	15	2	3
Manufacturing	955	40.0	77.50	-	-	-	1	10	35	68	121	207	183	103	86	92	22	13	13	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	1,380	39.5	66.50	-	-	11	24	95	260	287	237	155	124	100	34	26	14	7	2	2	2
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	396	40.0	70.50	-	-	1	2	33	32	62	64	68	51	45	11	18	4	5	-	-	-
Retail trade	81	40.0	62.50	-	-	10	-	3	9	22	8	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	426	38.5	62.50	-	-	-	20	43	80	127	95	42	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	163	40.0	92.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	13	17	24	12	17	25	9	9	14	13
Nonmanufacturing	78	40.0	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	17	22	6	5	8	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	352	42.0	59.50	-	2	52	13	54	81	39	41	28	18	15	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	39.5	71.50	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	6	18	9	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	293	42.0	57.00	-	2	52	12	50	77	34	35	10	9	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	34	40.0	69.00	-	-	-	1	2	5	4	9	5	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	91	40.5	51.50	-	2	24	6	31	18	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	56	40.0	62.50	-	-	-	-	5	20	8	15	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	436	39.5	65.00	-	-	-	5	74	96	76	61	37	31	19	8	23	-	4	-	-	2
Manufacturing	132	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	22	25	22	23	18	11	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	304	39.5	65.50	-	-	-	5	52	71	54	38	19	20	16	1	22	-	4	-	-	2
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	45	39.5	70.50	-	-	-	-	9	11	6	2	2	4	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	2
Retail trade	49	42.0	63.50	-	-	-	5	1	13	17	3	1	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	89	38.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	21	19	7	22	11	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	90	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	13	12	3	3	9	15	8	17	1	3	5	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	76	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	13	12	3	3	9	6	7	17	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	28	40.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	13	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	34	39.5	59.00	-	-	-	6	12	3	3	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	388	39.5	57.50	-	-	16	51	92	84	78	36	17	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	364	39.5	57.50	-	-	16	51	87	71	76	33	16	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	299	39.5	56.00	-	-	16	51	71	70	55	19	11	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 35.00	\$ 35.00 - 40.00	\$ 40.00 - 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 and over
<b>Women—Continued</b>																					
Typists, class A	908	39.5	\$ 63.50	-	-	2	26	135	125	265	187	76	45	38	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	257	40.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	22	15	72	80	27	7	25	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	651	39.5	62.00	-	-	2	26	113	110	193	107	49	38	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	138	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	3	12	55	34	21	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	59	41.5	64.00	-	-	1	5	1	6	18	22	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	354	38.5	60.50	-	-	1	20	83	75	82	43	21	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	1,668	39.5	53.00	-	1	222	428	378	374	123	77	42	15	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	287	40.0	58.50	-	-	16	42	68	33	44	48	28	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,381	39.5	52.00	-	1	206	386	310	341	79	29	14	11	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>3</sup>	98	40.0	55.50	-	-	10	13	33	23	8	5	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	130	40.5	53.00	-	1	24	18	24	47	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>4</sup>	879	39.5	50.00	-	-	172	325	194	139	32	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 47 at \$115 to \$125; 49 at \$125 to \$135; 31 at \$135 to \$145; 13 at \$145 and over.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> 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, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (Standard)	\$ 50.00 and under 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 - 125.00	\$ 125.00 - 130.00	\$ 130.00 - 135.00	\$ 135.00 - 140.00	\$ 140.00 - 145.00	\$ 145.00 - 150.00	\$ 150.00 - 155.00	\$ 155.00 and over	
<b>Men</b>																										
Draftsmen, leader	103	41.0	\$ 131.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	6	12	3	8	1	2	1	11	7	32	4	7	-
Manufacturing	38	40.0	111.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	11	3	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Nonmanufacturing	65	41.5	143.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	11	7	32	4	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, senior	342	40.0	105.50	-	-	-	1	18	23	23	33	33	46	32	25	21	38	22	10	12	2	3	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	245	40.0	102.00	-	-	-	1	17	23	19	32	24	37	19	18	8	24	10	6	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	97	41.0	115.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	9	9	13	7	13	14	12	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	26	40.0	111.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	272	40.5	78.50	8	9	27	27	42	32	37	26	28	18	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	140	40.0	76.00	8	-	22	16	29	20	25	9	16	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	132	40.5	81.00	8	9	5	11	13	12	12	17	12	16	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>2</sup>	37	40.0	64.00	3	9	2	5	6	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers	62	40.0	66.00	2	6	32	8	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Women</b>																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	79	40.0	86.00	-	-	-	9	11	13	10	10	4	6	8	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	40.0	86.50	-	-	-	5	10	12	7	8	-	2	7	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.<sup>2</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>3</sup> Includes 2 workers under \$50.

NOTE: See note on p. 4 relating to the inclusion of railroads.

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, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			\$ 1.10 and under 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 3.20	\$ 3.20 3.30
Carpenters, maintenance -----	131	2.46	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	-	7	3	4	9	5	20	32	8	5	3	-	3	-	16
Manufacturing -----	67	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	6	5	14	25	5	1	1	-	3	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	64	2.49	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	7	3	1	3	-	6	7	3	4	2	-	-	16	
Retail trade -----	29	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	16	
Electricians, maintenance -----	228	2.42	-	-	-	-	8	4	31	4	8	4	5	10	17	22	31	27	10	20	1	7	19	
Manufacturing -----	140	2.56	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	4	4	10	15	16	25	3	10	20	-	7	17	
Nonmanufacturing -----	88	2.18	-	-	-	-	2	4	28	4	8	-	1	-	2	6	6	24	-	-	1	-	2	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	41	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	24	-	-	-	-	-	
Engineers, stationary -----	307	2.13	6	2	1	9	12	33	38	24	9	29	6	10	19	11	23	44	2	5	-	17	7	
Manufacturing -----	117	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	13	-	-	1	1	6	8	21	27	2	4	-	3	7	
Nonmanufacturing -----	190	2.01	6	2	1	9	12	9	38	11	9	29	5	9	13	3	2	17	-	1	-	14	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	68	2.08	-	-	-	4	12	2	16	-	2	8	1	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	14	-	
Retail trade -----	35	1.80	6	2	1	3	-	2	4	-	-	3	3	6	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>4</sup> -----	55	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	7	10	-	-	8	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Helpers, trades, maintenance -----	319	1.67	<sup>5</sup> 23	24	59	12	33	28	6	19	15	67	16	4	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	201	1.76	12	12	29	6	7	26	4	3	14	64	16	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	118	1.53	11	12	30	6	26	2	2	16	1	3	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	49	1.68	4	8	5	2	6	1	1	11	-	2	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, maintenance -----	126	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	11	20	1	29	13	11	3	5	3	10	
Manufacturing -----	105	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	1	29	11	7	3	5	3	10	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) -----	647	2.35	1	5	8	5	18	12	70	32	24	41	29	10	13	29	142	23	46	101	29	7	2	
Manufacturing -----	82	2.10	-	3	3	-	13	-	5	5	-	4	16	4	2	10	2	4	8	3	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	565	2.38	1	2	5	5	5	12	65	27	24	37	13	6	11	19	140	19	38	98	29	7	2	
Public utilities <sup>3</sup> -----	503	2.40	-	-	5	5	4	12	64	26	11	35	10	1	10	18	114	18	38	98	27	7	-	
Retail trade -----	40	2.33	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics, maintenance -----	509	2.42	-	-	-	10	8	1	2	5	21	28	63	40	38	83	63	48	25	26	5	35	4	
Manufacturing -----	407	2.39	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	1	18	17	63	37	34	79	63	9	12	22	2	35	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	102	2.52	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	3	11	-	3	4	4	-	39	13	4	3	-	4	
Oilers -----	70	2.00	4	-	-	-	-	1	15	7	4	11	10	6	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	65	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	6	4	11	10	6	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Painters, maintenance -----	117	2.24	-	-	-	13	2	2	4	12	4	6	5	3	11	19	19	1	5	-	2	-	8	
Manufacturing -----	64	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	5	3	8	18	13	-	5	-	2	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	53	2.01	-	-	-	13	2	2	1	12	4	3	-	-	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	
Plumbers, maintenance -----	47	2.36	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	7	10	11	2	-	-	-	
Tool and die makers -----	208	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	19	7	11	16	28	16	38	40	8	
Manufacturing -----	208	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	19	7	11	16	28	16	38	40	8	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> All workers were at \$3.30 to \$3.40.<sup>3</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>4</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>5</sup> Includes 13 workers at \$1 to \$1.10.<sup>6</sup> Includes 2 workers at over \$3.30.

NOTE: See note on p. 4 relating to the inclusion of railroads.

Table A-4. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			\$ 0.40 and under	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90 and over
			.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	over
Elevator operators, passenger (men) ---	65	\$1.07	-	-	8	22	2	-	10	2	3	1	1	3	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	53	.94	-	-	8	22	2	-	10	2	3	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women)	228	.91	-	-	71	6	32	14	76	11	2	4	4	2	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	226	.91	-	-	71	6	32	14	76	9	2	4	4	2	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	109	.98	-	-	-	6	20	8	70	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	323	1.90	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	7	12	17	12	43	31	5	24	9	1	41	85	-	-	11	-	16	-	-
Manufacturing	215	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	1	2	22	21	3	4	9	1	41	85	-	-	11	-	16	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	108	1.48	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	7	11	17	10	21	10	2	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	80	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	17	9	8	10	2	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	2,925	1.29	7	9	48	154	104	187	517	312	231	250	332	224	218	40	28	32	150	26	6	29	21	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,056	1.56	-	-	-	21	-	-	61	68	89	110	184	121	111	23	24	24	145	22	5	29	19	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,869	1.15	7	9	48	133	104	187	456	244	142	140	148	103	107	17	4	8	5	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	329	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	15	43	73	62	93	5	-	8	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	593	1.05	5	-	16	75	29	77	155	94	55	33	25	19	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	515	1.08	-	-	-	23	55	92	144	73	35	47	19	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	757	1.01	-	2	23	186	62	21	280	44	19	39	22	32	16	2	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	108	1.38	-	-	-	3	-	11	10	-	39	22	5	10	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	649	.95	-	2	23	186	59	21	269	34	19	-	27	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	90	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	28	15	-	27	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	118	.82	-	2	15	34	45	9	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance <sup>3</sup>	230	.85	-	-	-	142	14	12	58	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling	3,159	1.60	-	-	-	20	160	54	274	223	325	257	157	215	246	128	115	97	269	178	74	79	252	8	28	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,526	1.50	-	-	-	20	153	35	101	103	147	103	72	137	157	110	56	74	80	71	55	-	40	8	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,633	1.69	-	-	-	-	7	19	173	120	178	154	85	78	89	18	59	23	189	107	19	79	212	-	24	-	-	-
Public utilities <sup>4</sup>	881	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	38	62	52	52	80	8	8	13	89	107	13	79	212	-	24	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	485	1.45	-	-	-	-	7	19	75	43	79	65	26	6	9	10	49	2	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	1,437	1.62	-	-	-	9	-	60	110	204	170	89	84	143	63	50	109	68	208	26	4	8	14	12	6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	521	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	33	30	26	36	35	55	10	38	64	113	22	2	6	14	12	6	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	916	1.49	-	-	-	9	-	50	101	171	140	63	48	108	8	40	71	4	95	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	283	1.65	-	-	-	9	-	43	23	21	17	6	5	8	1	14	55	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men)	387	1.41	-	-	-	-	1	17	50	136	27	51	23	6	9	16	22	9	12	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	179	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	16	29	31	8	19	13	6	6	3	21	9	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	208	1.34	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	105	19	32	10	-	3	13	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	48	1.34	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	18	2	15	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women)	306	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	22	25	16	42	60	8	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	296	1.87	-	-	-	-	4	2	12	6	14	25	24	15	10	17	11	30	21	11	22	36	-	20	-	-	14	2
Manufacturing	147	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	10	-	-	-	8	-	25	10	9	20	20	-	19	-	-	13	-	
Nonmanufacturing	149	1.65	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	6	11	15	24	15	10	9	11	5	11	2	2	16	-	1	-	-	1	2
Retail trade	48	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	-	3	-	10	2	4	5	9	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	287	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	21	7	27	35	29	30	24	7	12	29	29	19	-	2	2	2	2	
Manufacturing	154	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	6	17	21	24	4	2	29	23	11	-	1	1	2	-	
Nonmanufacturing	133	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	24	29	12	9	-	3	10	-	6	8	-	1	1	-	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, Dallas, Tex., October 1959)

Occupation <sup>1</sup> and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																									
			\$0.40 and under	\$0.50	\$0.60	\$0.70	\$0.80	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90 and over
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	397	\$1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	33	57	36	49	49	21	6	9	40	26	34	15	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	186	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	8	43	24	8	33	13	-	-	-	11	31	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	211	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	25	14	12	41	16	8	6	9	40	15	3	15	2	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	127	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	8	10	19	2	8	6	5	24	15	-	2	-	-	-	
Retail trade -----	39	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	8	14	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers <sup>5</sup> -----	2,640	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	14	94	102	213	250	106	84	60	56	94	187	76	62	134	38	151	857	20	4	22	16
Manufacturing -----	402	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	36	61	11	24	9	11	4	37	44	7	78	34	10	19	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,238	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	14	92	87	177	189	95	60	51	45	90	150	32	55	56	4	141	838	20	4	22	16
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	1,171	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	19	36	6	44	14	5	-	51	3	141	832	-	-	-	
Retail trade -----	399	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	10	79	13	34	60	26	6	10	17	26	32	27	53	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons) -----	514	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	14	37	72	48	102	11	39	17	22	19	104	16	8	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	88	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	25	21	-	5	5	-	3	5	10	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	426	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	14	37	63	23	81	11	34	12	22	16	99	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade -----	120	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	10	24	11	1	10	4	4	9	5	6	22	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) -----	1,728	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	7	106	147	90	26	40	34	72	70	44	9	74	16	99	835	2	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	171	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	39	6	4	1	11	-	22	24	2	20	12	8	3	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,557	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	1	95	108	84	22	39	23	72	48	20	7	54	4	91	832	2	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	1,103	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	15	33	4	42	10	2	-	51	3	91	832	-	-	-	
Retail trade -----	227	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	30	50	22	2	1	12	18	10	18	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) -----	307	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	56	1	5	19	3	-	3	11	16	43	54	8	-	7	18	4	22	16
Manufacturing -----	109	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	56	1	5	15	3	-	1	10	10	1	54	8	-	1	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	198	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	56	-	4	-	-	2	1	6	42	-	-	-	6	18	4	22	16
Truckers, power (forklift) -----	625	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	18	64	76	63	118	23	23	47	99	14	-	-	42	17	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	356	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	52	41	100	3	11	21	61	14	-	-	23	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	269	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	43	24	22	18	20	12	26	38	-	-	-	19	17	-	-	
Public utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	175	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38	24	15	18	13	6	23	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than forklift) -----	207	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	27	34	1	12	63	-	15	12	4	5	-	
Manufacturing -----	44	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	11	-	15	-	4	5	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	163	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	27	34	1	12	52	-	12	-	-	-	-	
Watchmen -----	271	1.36	-	1	5	13	2	2	66	43	22	16	19	11	10	6	4	8	23	6	-	4	4	6	-	-	-	
Manufacturing -----	124	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	26	9	9	12	2	6	-	-	6	19	6	-	4	1	6	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing -----	147	1.21	-	1	5	13	2	2	48	17	13	7	7	9	4	6	4	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade -----	50	1.25	-	-	5	5	-	2	3	9	2	2	7	7	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance <sup>3</sup> -----	36	1.07	-	-	-	4	2	-	15	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.<sup>2</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>3</sup> Finance, insurance, and real estate.<sup>4</sup> Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.<sup>5</sup> Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

NOTE: See note on p. 4 relating to the inclusion of railroads.

## 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 economists 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:

*Biller, 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 memorandums, 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.

*Biller, 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.

*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

**CLERK, ACCOUNTING—Continued**

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 adjustments, 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.

**KEYPUNCH 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 keypunch machine, following written information on records. May duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. May keep 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 memorandums 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 included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by Stenotype 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.

**TYPIST—Continued**

*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

**TYPIST—Continued**

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 TECHNICAL****DRAFTSMAN, 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 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;

**DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR—Continued**

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 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 POWERPLANT

## CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; 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 boilerroom 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

**MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE—Continued**

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

**MILLWRIGHT—Continued**

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 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.

**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 gate-men 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

**TOOL AND DIE MAKER**

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; 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.

**JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER—Continued**

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

**LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING—Continued**

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 other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; maintaining necessary records and files.

**SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Continued**

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 60 major labor markets during late 1959 and early 1960. These bulletins, when available, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown below.

A summary bulletin containing data for all labor markets, combined with additional analysis will be issued early in 1961.



