

INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

August 1967

Bulletin No. 1566

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Willard Wirtz, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner**



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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of wages and supplementary benefits in the crude petroleum and natural gas production industry in August 1967.

This study was conducted in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. The analysis was prepared by Charles E. Scott, Jr., in the Division of Occupational Wage Structures. Field work for the survey was directed by the Assistant Regional Directors for Operations.

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

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Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August 1967

Summary

Maintenance electricians, averaging \$3.72 an hour (straight-time), were the highest paid among the 10 occupations selected for study in an August 1967 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of the crude petroleum and natural gas production industry.¹ Hourly averages for the remaining jobs ranged from \$2.80 for rotary floormen to \$3.62 for maintenance mechanics. Pumpers and roustabouts, numerically the two most important groups studied, averaged \$2.97 and \$2.86 an hour, respectively.

Among the regions and States studied separately, job averages were usually highest in California and lowest in the Middle Atlantic or Border States. Occupational averages in Texas, which accounted for one-third of the 51,707 production and related workers covered by the survey, were usually at or near nationwide levels.

More than nine-tenths of the industry's production workers were in establishments providing paid holidays, usually 8 days annually; and paid vacations, typically 2 weeks of pay after 1 year of service, 3 weeks after 5 years, 4 weeks after 10 years, and 5 weeks after 20 years. Various types of health and insurance plans, including paid sick leave and retirement pensions benefits, were also widespread in the industry.

Industry Characteristics

This study included establishments engaged primarily in operating oil and gas field properties, which includes exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas; drilling, completing, and equipping wells; operation of separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment, and all other activities incident to making oil and gas marketable up to the point of shipment from the producing property.² Also included in the study were establishments engaged in the production of oil through the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands. Over nine-tenths of

the production workers within scope of the survey were in establishments primarily producing crude petroleum.

Total employment of the industry at the time of survey was estimated to be 91,576, a decline of about 18 percent since May-June 1960 when a similar survey was conducted.³ Much of this decline resulted from the industry's increasing practice of having its well-drilling operations done by outside contractors which were excluded from the survey.⁴ Only one-fifth of the workers within scope of the survey were in establishments that conducted any well-drilling operations. The proportions were slightly more than one-half on the Louisiana Gulf Coast; approximately one-third in California, Western Pennsylvania, the Border States, and the Great Lakes; one-fourth in the Middle Atlantic; and less than one-tenth in the remaining regions, States, and areas. These establishments generally did part of their own well drilling and had the remainder done on a contract basis.

Slightly more than seven-tenths of the industry's production workers were employed in four States; one-third in Texas, almost one-sixth each in California and Louisiana, and one-tenth in Oklahoma. Three-fourths of the employment in Texas was in the inland section of the State, whereas the Louisiana Gulf Coast accounted for seven-eighths of the production workers in that State.

¹ See appendix A for scope and method of survey, and appendix B for occupational descriptions. Wage data in this bulletin exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² A crude petroleum or natural gas establishments, for purposes of this study, was defined to cover all oil and gas field activities of an operating company in the wage area for which separate data are presented.

³ For an account of the earlier study, see Wage Structure: Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May-June 1960, BLS Report 181 (1961).

⁴ It is estimated that establishments performing oil or gas field services (e.g., well drilling or geophysical and geological exploration) employed approximately 112,000 workers during the survey period. In 1963, the most recent date for which information is available, slightly more than 85 percent of the 41,600 new wells were drilled by contract drillers. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1963 Census of Mineral Industries, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, Industry Report MIC 63 (P) - 13B-1; and Oil and Gas Field Services MIC 63 (1) - 13D.

In 1966, 3 billion barrels of crude oil were produced in this country from more than 583,000 wells.⁵ The following tabulation reflects the relative importance of States in the Nation's total crude petroleum production in 1966:

State	Percent of U. S. production
Texas -----	34.9
Louisiana -----	22.3
California -----	11.4
Oklahoma -----	7.4
Wyoming -----	4.4
New Mexico -----	4.1
Kansas -----	3.4
Illinois -----	2.0
Mississippi -----	1.8
Colorado -----	1.2
Montana -----	1.1
Arkansas -----	.8
Kentucky -----	.6
Michigan -----	.5
Other States -----	4.1

The extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas through off-shore operations is largely confined to the Texas, Louisiana, and California coasts. Although off-shore operations account for a relatively small proportion of the Nation's crude petroleum production, the number of off-shore wells drilled has increased over the past several years, as inland drillings declined. The number of off-shore drillings nearly doubled between 1960 and 1965, with virtually all of the increase occurring in Louisiana. Of the 1,022 off-shore wells drilled in 1965, 85 percent were in the Louisiana Gulf Coast; Texas and California accounted for virtually all of the remainder.⁶ Establishments having at least part of their operations off shore employed 95 percent of the workers in the Louisiana Gulf Coast, compared with about one-half in Texas Gulf Coast and California.

Nearly all production workers in the industry were paid on a time-rate basis. Over four-fifths were employed in establishments which had formal wage plans providing for single rates for specified occupations; most of the remaining workers were in establishments in which pay rates were determined primarily in relation to the qualifications of the individual employee.

Establishments having collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their production workers employed nearly three-eighths of the industry's work force. As the following tabulation indicates, the extent of unionization varied widely by geographic area:

Region and State	Percent of production workers in establishments having labor-management contracts covering a majority of these workers—
United States -----	35-39
Middle Atlantic -----	25-29
Western Pennsylvania -----	30-34
Border States -----	45-49
Great Lakes -----	15-19
Midcontinent -----	20-24
Oklahoma -----	35-39
Louisiana -----	15-19
Gulf Coast -----	15-19
Northern Louisiana -----	5-9
Texas -----	40-44
Gulf Coast -----	45-49
Inland -----	40-44
Mountain -----	35-39
California -----	60-64

Most of the collective bargaining agreements in the industry were with independent unions. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, an AFL-CIO affiliate, also had a substantial number of agreements in the industry.

Occupational Earnings

The 10 occupations studied were selected to represent wage levels for the various types of activities performed by employees in the crude petroleum and natural gas production industry (table 1). Maintenance electricians, highest paid of these jobs, averaged \$3.72 an hour in August 1967. Averages of well over \$3 an hour also were recorded for maintenance mechanics (\$3.62), rotary drillers (\$3.52), oil field welders (\$3.51), and gasmen (\$3.46). Pumpers, who operate the power units which drive the pumps used to lift oil from wells in which the natural flow has diminished or ceased, constituted the largest occupational group studied and averaged \$2.97 an hour. Roustabouts (oil field laborers) were the second largest group surveyed and averaged \$2.86—6 cents more than rotary floormen (drillers' helpers), who were lowest paid.

Occupational averages usually were highest in California, ranging from 4 to 30 percent above nationwide averages. Wage levels in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coasts were also

⁵ Minerals Yearbook, 1966, Vol. I-II, Metals, Minerals, and Fuels, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1967.

⁶ Latest information available, Petroleum Production, Drilling and Leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf, U. S. Department of the Interior (1966).

Average Hourly Earnings as Percent of Nationwide Averages by Region and State

(Nationwide averages = 100)

Area	Derrick- men	Drillers, rotary	Elec- tricians, mainte- nance	Floormen, rotary	Gasmen	Mechanics mainte- nance	Pumpers	Roust- abouts	Truck- drivers	Welders, oil field
Middle Atlantic -----	-	-	70	-	-	75	80	81	91	80
Western Pennsylvania --	-	-	70	-	-	75	82	85	91	80
Border States -----	-	-	-	-	-	71	86	76	82	83
Great Lakes -----	-	92	98	-	-	95	85	92	97	102
Midcontinent -----	-	-	96	-	99	94	92	95	88	93
Oklahoma -----	-	-	96	-	94	94	94	99	89	80
Louisiana -----	109	115	101	101	105	101	111	111	99	101
Gulf Coast -----	109	115	101	101	105	102	114	114	98	104
Northern Louisiana ----	-	-	-	-	102	98	99	95	-	89
Texas -----	87	87	99	-	99	100	103	101	103	95
Gulf Coast -----	-	-	102	-	101	103	105	103	110	112
Inland -----	-	91	99	-	98	99	103	100	101	91
Mountain -----	-	-	108	-	101	99	108	107	108	103
California -----	130	126	104	123	105	105	112	109	115	110

usually above national levels. Except for the Mountain region, job pay averages for the remaining geographic areas were generally below corresponding nationwide averages. Occupational pay relationships also varied within geographic areas. To illustrate, maintenance mechanics averaged 13 percent more than roustabouts on the Louisiana Gulf Coast, whereas the corresponding spread was 25 percent in the Texas Inland and 30 percent in the Great Lakes region. (See tabulation above.)

Although earnings of individuals in the selected occupations were somewhat dispersed on a nationwide basis, there were clusterings of individual earnings in the selected regions, States, and areas (tables 2 to 6). For example, a majority of the pumpers in California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Mountain region had earnings between \$3.30 and \$3.50 an hour.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Data also were obtained on weekly work schedules and selected supplementary benefits, including paid holidays and vacations; health, insurance, and retirement plans; and other selected benefits.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Shift Provisions. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect in establishments employing seven-eighths of the production workers in August 1967 (table 7). This was also the predominant schedule in each of the selected

geographic areas. Schedules of 48 hours a week or more, however, applied to two-fifths of the workers in the Great Lakes region, about one-fourth in Northern Louisiana, and to approximately one-fifth in the Midcontinent.

Seven-tenths of the production workers were in establishments having formal provisions for late-shift work, usually providing differentials of 10 cents an hour for second-shift work and 20 cents for third or other late shifts (table 8). Less than 5 percent of the workers were actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey.

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays, usually 8 days a year, were provided by establishments employing nine-tenths of the industry's work force (table 9). Although provisions for 8 paid holidays annually were most common in each of the geographic areas, substantial proportions of the workers were provided 5, 6, or 7 days in the Middle Atlantic, Border States, Great Lakes, and Midcontinent regions, as well as in Northern Louisiana and Texas Inland.

Paid Vacations. Paid vacations, after qualifying periods of service, were provided by establishments employing nearly all of the production workers (table 10). The most common vacation pay provisions for production workers were: 2 weeks of pay after 1 year of service; 3 weeks after 5 years; 4 weeks after 10 years; and 5 weeks after 20 years. Provisions for 5 weeks of vacation pay were less prevalent in the Middle Atlantic, Border States, and Great Lakes regions, and Northern Louisiana than in the other geographic areas.

Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans.

Life, hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance, financed at least in part by the employer, were available to more than nine-tenths of the production workers (table 11). Four-fifths of the workers were provided catastrophe (major medical) insurance; three-fourths, sick leave (usually full pay without a waiting period); three-fifths, accidental death and dismemberment insurance; and one-fifth, sickness and accident insurance. The proportions of workers provided specified health and insurance benefits varied somewhat by geographic area. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance, for example, was provided to nearly two-fifths of the workers in the Border States compared with approximately four-fifths in California and northern Louisiana.

Pensions—providing regular lifetime payments to the employee on retirement, in addition to Federal social security benefits—

applied to nearly four-fifths of the work force. The proportions ranged from two-fifths in the Great Lakes to nearly all on the Louisiana Gulf Coast.

Other Selected Benefits. Jury duty and funeral leave pay were provided by establishments employing four-fifths of the workers (table 12). Four-fifths of the workers or more received these benefits in each of the geographic areas except the Great Lakes and Midcontinent.

Thrift or savings plans, to which the employer makes monetary contribution beyond administrative costs, were provided by establishments accounting for nearly two-thirds of the industry's work force. The proportions varied widely by geographic area—from one-eighth in the Middle Atlantic to more than nine-tenths on the Louisiana Gulf Coast.

Table 1. Occupational Averages

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected production occupations in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments, United States, selected regions,² and States, August 1967)

Occupation	United States ³		Middle Atlantic				Border States		Great Lakes		Midcontinent					
			Total		Western Pennsylvania						Total		Oklahoma			
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings		
Derrickmen	256	\$2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drillers, rotary	324	3.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	\$3.25	-	-	-	-		
Electricians, maintenance	337	3.72	10	\$2.61	10	\$2.61	-	-	15	3.65	24	\$3.57	17	\$3.56		
Floormen, rotary	529	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gasmen	971	3.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	3.41	157	3.24		
Mechanics, maintenance	2,104	3.62	18	2.73	18	2.73	20	\$2.58	29	3.43	282	3.40	120	3.40		
Pumpers	15,273	2.97	286	2.37	190	2.45	289	2.56	827	2.52	4,334	2.72	1,928	2.79		
Roustabouts	10,247	2.86	261	2.32	201	2.44	517	2.16	491	2.64	2,383	2.72	1,302	2.82		
Truckdrivers	1,146	2.95	11	2.68	11	2.68	39	2.41	81	2.86	351	2.60	211	2.64		
Welders, oil field	419	3.51	10	2.80	10	2.80	20	2.90	16	3.58	69	3.26	32	2.82		
			Louisiana				Texas				Mountain		California			
	Total		Gulf Coast		Northern Louisiana		Total		Gulf Coast		Texas Inland					
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Derrickmen	74	\$3.13	74	\$3.13	-	-	52	\$2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	\$3.71
Drillers, rotary	79	4.04	79	4.04	-	-	101	3.07	-	-	78	\$3.22	-	-	40	4.43
Electricians, maintenance	44	3.77	44	3.77	-	-	114	3.70	28	\$3.80	86	3.67	26	\$4.01	100	3.86
Floormen, rotary	182	2.84	182	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	3.43
Gasmen	128	3.61	114	3.62	14	\$3.52	353	3.43	91	3.57	262	3.38	18	3.49	173	3.61
Mechanics, maintenance	329	3.67	278	3.69	51	3.56	779	3.62	156	3.72	623	3.59	133	3.60	512	3.81
Pumpers	2,191	3.30	1,804	3.38	387	2.94	5,276	3.06	1,072	3.11	4,204	3.05	1,139	3.20	929	3.32
Roustabouts	1,729	3.18	1,469	3.26	260	2.73	3,524	2.90	963	2.96	2,561	2.87	489	3.05	835	3.11
Truckdrivers	45	2.92	43	2.90	-	-	308	3.05	70	3.25	238	2.99	88	3.18	223	3.39
Welders, oil field	87	3.55	73	3.64	14	3.11	73	3.35	14	3.93	59	3.21	24	3.61	120	3.85

Table 2. Earnings Distribution: Gasmen

(Percent distribution of gasmen in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
Under \$ 3.20	9.8	³ 10.6	17.8	-	-	-	9.9	-	⁴ 13.3	-	-
\$ 3.20 and under \$ 3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 3.30 and under \$ 3.40	6.9	13.6	14.0	-	-	-	8.8	-	11.8	-	-
\$ 3.40 and under \$ 3.50	17.8	12.5	18.5	23.4	19.3	57.1	22.4	14.3	25.2	77.8	9.8
\$ 3.50 and under \$ 3.60	32.0	14.3	24.2	17.2	19.3	-	38.8	57.1	32.4	-	65.9
\$ 3.60 and under \$ 3.70	9.4	6.0	10.2	46.9	48.2	35.7	.3	-	.4	22.2	5.8
\$ 3.70 and under \$ 3.80	18.8	43.0	15.3	7.8	7.9	7.1	14.2	24.2	10.7	-	3.5
\$ 3.80 and under \$ 3.90	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
\$ 3.90 and under \$ 4.00	3.5	-	-	4.7	5.3	-	5.7	4.4	6.1	-	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	971	265	157	128	114	14	353	91	262	18	173
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.38	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.61

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

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

³ All workers were at \$ 1.80 to \$ 1.90.

⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 7.6 percent at \$ 2 to \$ 2.10 and 5.7 percent at \$ 2.80 to \$ 2.90.

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

Table 3. Earnings Distribution: Mechanics, Maintenance

(Percent distribution of maintenance mechanics in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
Under \$2.50 -----	3.0	-	-	345.0	3.4	4.6	10.8	-	-	-	4.6	-	5.9	-	-
\$2.50 and under \$2.60 -----	.6	16.7	16.7	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.3	-	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70 -----	1.6	50.0	50.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	3.5	-	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80 -----	.2	11.1	11.1	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90 -----	(4)	5.6	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00 -----	.1	11.1	11.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3.00 and under \$3.10 -----	.2	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3.10 and under \$3.20 -----	.9	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3.20 and under \$3.30 -----	.7	5.6	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.2	9.8	-
\$3.30 and under \$3.40 -----	2.2	-	-	5.0	17.2	7.1	16.7	2.4	-	15.7	1.7	-	2.1	-	-
\$3.40 and under \$3.50 -----	12.2	-	-	5.0	27.6	37.2	8.3	24.3	26.6	11.8	3.0	7.7	1.8	18.8	2.7
\$3.50 and under \$3.60 -----	10.7	-	-	-	41.4	29.1	37.5	12.8	11.2	21.6	6.4	8.3	5.9	11.3	4.9
\$3.60 and under \$3.70 -----	14.5	-	-	-	10.3	5.7	13.3	5.5	5.8	3.9	24.9	19.9	26.2	43.6	3.3
\$3.70 and under \$3.80 -----	25.6	-	-	-	-	7.1	13.3	32.2	30.2	43.1	49.2	46.8	49.8	9.0	3.5
\$3.80 and under \$3.90 -----	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	4.3	-	5.6	14.7	3.4	1.5	84.4
\$3.90 and under \$4.00 -----	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	21.9	-	.9	2.6	.5	-	1.2
\$4.00 and under \$4.10 -----	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	.5	6.0	-
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers -----	2,104	18	18	20	29	282	120	329	278	51	779	156	623	133	512
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$3.62	\$2.73	\$2.73	\$2.58	\$3.43	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$3.67	\$3.69	\$3.56	\$3.62	\$3.72	\$3.59	\$3.60	\$3.81

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

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

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 35.0 percent at \$2 to \$2.10, 5.0 percent \$2.30 to \$2.40, and 5.0 percent at \$2.40 to \$2.50.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 4. Earnings Distribution: Pumpers

(Percent distribution of pumpers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana ³			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
Under \$1.60 -----	1.6	2.8	4.2	1.7	6.8	2.1	4.8	0.1	-	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	-	-
\$1.60 and under \$1.70 -----	2.3	-	-	.3	4.1	5.1	1.1	.5	-	2.6	1.0	2.6	.5	2.3	-
\$1.70 and under \$1.80 -----	2.0	5.6	.5	.3	6.2	3.8	6.4	.2	-	1.0	1.2	3.1	.8	-	-
\$1.80 and under \$1.90 -----	2.5	2.4	3.7	1.4	.4	6.6	12.9	.2	-	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.1	-	-
\$1.90 and under \$2.00 -----	2.6	3.1	4.3	.3	8.0	2.0	.4	.9	0.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	3.4	5.7	-
\$2.00 and under \$2.10 -----	3.4	3.5	5.3	-	10.3	6.1	2.5	.8	-	4.4	2.7	.1	3.3	-	-
\$2.10 and under \$2.20 -----	2.3	-	-	13.1	8.7	3.6	.9	1.3	.8	3.9	1.0	2.9	.5	-	-
\$2.20 and under \$2.30 -----	2.6	21.0	-	3.1	3.1	1.2	.7	6.8	4.7	17.1	1.6	-	2.0	1.6	-
\$2.30 and under \$2.40 -----	3.4	-	-	-	3.4	6.3	6.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.6	4.9	3.2	-	-
\$2.40 and under \$2.50 -----	1.3	10.8	16.3	-	2.2	2.1	.6	.7	.9	-	.7	-	.9	-	-
\$2.50 and under \$2.60 -----	4.4	35.0	41.6	59.5	1.0	.4	.8	.4	.4	-	7.1	6.0	7.4	-	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70 -----	.8	14.0	21.0	-	1.3	1.3	1.8	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	1.6	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80 -----	.9	-	-	-	1.8	.9	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.9	1.5	-	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90 -----	2.7	1.7	2.6	-	3.9	4.1	-	1.2	1.5	-	3.1	.4	3.8	1.1	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00 -----	.7	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.3	1.4	.8	1.3	-	1.6	-	-
\$3.00 and under \$3.10 -----	5.4	-	-	15.9	3.7	13.2	1.2	(³)	-	.3	1.6	.6	1.8	1.1	8.6
\$3.10 and under \$3.20 -----	2.4	-	-	-	2.9	4.4	-	.2	-	1.0	2.8	.9	3.2	-	-
\$3.20 and under \$3.30 -----	7.0	-	-	-	13.5	7.1	7.5	1.7	-	9.6	4.8	6.3	4.4	7.2	29.1
\$3.30 and under \$3.40 -----	23.7	-	-	2.8	8.0	17.8	29.7	21.1	17.9	36.2	23.3	23.8	23.1	58.9	43.7
\$3.40 and under \$3.50 -----	21.5	-	-	1.4	9.3	11.4	21.6	37.1	40.9	19.1	30.2	25.4	31.4	18.8	9.5
\$3.50 and under \$3.60 -----	.6	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	.7	.8	-	1.4	1.7	1.4	-	-
\$3.60 and under \$3.70 -----	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	22.1	-	.1	.7	-	-	9.1
\$3.70 and under \$3.80 -----	1.6	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	4.1	4.9	.5	2.6	8.2	1.1	.1	-
\$3.80 and under \$3.90 -----	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.5	-	2.5	5.6	1.8	1.8	-
\$3.90 and under \$4.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$4.00 and over -----	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.7	-	-	-
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of workers -----	15,273	286	190	289	827	4,334	1,928	2,191	1,804	387	5,276	1,072	4,204	1,139	929
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$2.97	\$2.37	\$2.45	\$2.56	\$2.52	\$2.72	\$2.79	\$3.30	\$3.38	\$2.94	\$3.06	\$3.11	\$3.05	\$3.20	\$3.32

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

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

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 5. Earnings Distribution: Roustabouts

(Percent distribution of roustabouts in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹
United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Penn-sylvania			Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
\$1.40 and under \$1.50	1.3	-	-	10.6	-	2.6	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	1.9	3.8	-	13.0	-	2.3	2.8	1.7	-	11.5	0.9	-	1.2	-	-
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	2.1	4.2	3.0	9.9	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	1.6	3.6	.9	-	-
\$1.70 and under \$1.80	1.5	8.4	1.0	.4	6.1	1.3	.8	-	-	-	1.2	1.5	1.2	5.3	-
\$1.80 and under \$1.90	4.9	1.1	1.5	.8	13.6	9.0	11.8	.8	-	5.4	5.6	-	7.7	-	-
\$1.90 and under \$2.00	2.0	11.5	14.9	-	3.1	2.9	2.2	.8	-	5.4	2.3	3.7	1.8	-	-
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	4.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	10.2	8.1	-	.8	1.0	-	3.4	10.0	.9	-	-
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	3.4	-	-	.8	1.2	.8	-	.8	1.0	-	8.6	4.4	10.2	-	-
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	1.8	5.7	-	10.4	7.3	2.1	3.8	1.4	1.6	-	.1	-	.2	-	-
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	1.6	1.1	-	1.7	1.4	.1	-	4.2	1.6	18.5	1.9	-	2.6	-	-
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	.1	4.6	6.0	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	3.9	31.0	36.8	35.4	3.3	1.7	3.1	-	-	-	.2	.8	-	15.5	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	1.2	20.7	26.9	1.9	3.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	.7	-	.9	-	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	1.9	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	1.5	4.4	4.9	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	1.2	3.1	4.0	.6	.8	2.3	-	-	-	-	.3	-	.4	4.5	2.9
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	1.8	.4	.5	-	1.6	2.6	4.1	1.5	-	10.0	1.3	-	1.8	-	5.6
\$3.00 and under \$3.10	4.1	-	-	-	8.8	4.8	-	5.7	6.5	1.2	2.3	-	3.2	-	10.3
\$3.10 and under \$3.20	10.0	-	-	-	1.2	7.5	8.1	.1	-	.8	5.6	3.1	6.6	2.9	74.6
\$3.20 and under \$3.30	33.4	-	-	-	26.9	36.4	44.8	37.1	40.9	15.8	40.8	37.2	42.2	59.3	6.6
\$3.30 and under \$3.40	12.5	-	-	.8	10.8	8.0	13.5	19.9	17.8	31.5	19.0	32.4	14.0	2.9	-
\$3.40 and under \$3.50	5.0	-	-	-	.6	2.3	-	25.1	29.5	-	-	-	-	3.7	-
\$3.50 and over	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	1.9	-	1.0	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	10,247	261	201	517	491	2,383	1,302	1,729	1,469	260	3,524	963	2,561	489	835
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$2.86	\$2.32	\$2.44	\$2.16	\$2.64	\$2.72	\$2.82	\$3.18	\$3.26	\$2.73	\$2.90	\$2.96	\$2.87	\$3.05	\$3.11

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

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

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

Table 6. Earnings Distribution: Truckdrivers

(Percent distribution of truckdrivers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana		Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Penn-sylvania			Total	Okla-homa	Total	Gulf Coast	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	1.0	-	-	-	-	3.1	5.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.4	-	-
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	1.0	-	-	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.70 and under \$1.80	2.8	-	-	-	-	9.1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.80 and under \$1.90	1.7	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	31.1	32.6	-	-	-	-	-
\$1.90 and under \$2.00	8.6	-	-	-	4.9	19.1	22.3	-	-	9.1	-	11.8	-	-
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	3.9	-	-	-	3.7	12.0	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	4.1	-	-	15.4	2.5	3.4	5.7	-	-	8.8	10.0	8.4	-	-
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	1.0	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	3.4	-	-
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	2.8	-	-	-	16.0	4.0	-	-	-	.3	-	.4	4.5	-
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	-
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	.3	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	1.7	90.9	90.9	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.5	-	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	1.0	9.1	9.1	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	1.0	-	-	15.4	-	1.7	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3.00 and under \$3.10	1.4	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.5
\$3.10 and under \$3.20	4.2	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	-	-	2.6	5.7	1.7	2.3	-
\$3.20 and under \$3.30	13.8	-	-	-	16.0	10.8	14.2	-	-	29.2	7.1	35.7	8.0	4.5
\$3.30 and under \$3.40	18.8	-	-	-	18.5	8.0	13.3	31.1	27.9	18.2	22.9	16.8	45.5	28.3
\$3.40 and under \$3.50	22.6	-	-	-	23.5	17.9	21.3	37.8	39.5	25.6	51.4	18.1	5.7	34.1
\$3.50 and under \$3.60	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.7
\$3.60 and under \$3.70	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	.8	-	-
\$3.70 and under \$3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$3.80 and under \$3.90	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	2.9	-	11.4	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	1,146	11	11	39	81	351	211	45	43	308	70	238	88	223
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$2.95	\$2.68	\$2.68	\$2.41	\$2.86	\$2.60	\$2.64	\$2.92	\$2.90	\$3.05	\$3.25	\$2.99	\$3.18	\$3.39

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

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

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

Table 7. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent of production workers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments by scheduled weekly hours,¹
United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Weekly hours	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 40	(³)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	(³)	-	(³)	-	-
40	87	90	96	92	53	79	80	95	98	77	87	91	86	92	100
44	3	-	-	7	4	2	5	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-
Over 44 and under 48	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
48	7	10	4	1	22	15	10	2	1	14	5	3	6	5	-
Over 48	2	-	-	-	18	3	3	3	2	9	1	1	(³)	3	-

¹ Data relate to the predominant work schedule for full-time day-shift production workers in each establishment.

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

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 8. Shift Differential Provisions

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions¹ in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments, United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Shift differential	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Okla-homa	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
All workers -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Second shift</u>															
Workers in establishments having second-shift provisions -----	70.9	52.7	67.0	44.3	40.6	52.6	59.2	81.8	89.4	32.3	73.0	73.7	72.8	86.9	93.6
With shift differential -----	65.0	16.1	20.5	29.8	31.6	46.7	57.1	79.8	87.7	28.4	67.6	70.6	66.6	82.4	89.6
Uniform cents per hour -----	64.4	16.1	20.5	27.1	28.4	46.7	57.1	79.8	87.7	28.4	67.6	70.6	66.6	82.4	86.8
5 cents -----	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	2.4	-	-
6 cents -----	.8	13.7	17.5	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents -----	4.7	2.4	3.0	1.3	-	2.1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	22.2
10 cents -----	56.8	-	-	10.1	28.4	44.7	53.0	70.2	76.7	28.4	65.8	70.6	64.2	67.0	64.6
15 cents -----	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage -----	.1	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 percent -----	.1	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shift differential -----	.6	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
With no shift differential -----	5.9	36.6	46.5	14.5	9.1	5.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.8	5.4	3.0	6.2	4.5	4.1
<u>Third or other late shift</u>															
Workers in establishments having third- or other late-shift provisions -----	70.1	36.6	46.5	38.1	34.4	51.5	57.1	88.1	96.7	32.3	72.7	73.7	72.4	86.9	89.6
With shift differential -----	64.7	-	-	29.8	31.6	46.7	57.1	79.8	87.7	28.4	67.6	70.6	66.6	82.4	89.6
Uniform cents per hour -----	64.1	-	-	27.1	28.4	46.7	57.1	79.8	87.7	28.4	67.6	70.6	66.6	82.4	86.8
6 cents -----	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	2.4	-	-
8 cents -----	.6	-	-	-	-	2.1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
10 cents -----	.3	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
12 cents -----	.6	-	-	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 cents -----	1.5	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	9.5	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 cents -----	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.2	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	20.8
20 cents -----	56.4	-	-	6.6	28.4	44.7	53.0	-	76.7	28.4	65.8	70.6	64.2	67.0	62.6
Uniform percentage -----	.1	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 percent -----	.1	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shift differential -----	.6	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
With no shift differential -----	5.3	36.6	46.5	8.4	2.9	4.8	-	8.3	9.0	3.8	5.1	3.0	5.8	4.5	-

¹ Refers to policies of establishments either currently operation late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.

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

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

Table 9. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production workers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Number of paid holidays	United States ¹	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Penn-sylvania			Total	Okla-homa	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays -----	91	100	100	100	84	85	83	89	91	81	91	91	91	91	100
Under 5 days -----	3	-	-	-	4	7	9	(²)	-	3	4	3	4	-	-
5 days -----	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	23	3	3	4	-	-
6 days -----	11	21	17	22	30	24	13	3	-	21	7	-	9	-	6
6 days plus 1 half day -----	(²)	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days -----	4	27	23	5	4	3	1	1	1	4	8	6	8	2	1
8 days -----	69	42	47	53	38	52	60	80	88	30	69	80	66	89	93
9 days -----	1	-	-	19	2	-	-	2	2	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	-
10 days and over -----	(²)	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays -----	9	-	-	-	16	15	17	11	9	19	9	9	9	9	

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

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 10. Paid Vacations

(Percent of production workers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Vacation policy	United States ¹	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>															
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	97	100	100	100	85	97	97	98	98	93	99	99	98	97	100
Length-of-time	97	100	100	100	85	97	97	98	98	93	99	99	98	97	100
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacation	3	-	-	-	15	3	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	3	-
<u>Amount of vacation pay²</u>															
After 1 year of service:															
1 week	14	82	78	55	31	23	22	3	2	14	7	3	9	11	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	82	18	22	31	50	70	74	93	96	68	91	96	89	87	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
After 2 years of service:															
1 week	3	26	12	-	12	6	6	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
2 weeks	93	74	88	100	73	86	90	94	96	81	97	99	96	97	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:															
1 week	2	16	11	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
2 weeks	31	84	89	80	40	42	30	7	3	29	26	23	27	22	31
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	63	-	-	20	39	44	60	91	95	64	71	76	69	75	69
After 10 years of service:															
1 week	2	16	11	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
2 weeks	18	57	55	34	35	32	27	6	3	23	18	11	20	2	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	14	27	34	46	8	10	4	6	(³)	41	10	12	10	20	27
4 weeks	62	-	-	20	36	44	60	86	95	28	69	76	66	75	67
After 15 years of service:															
1 week	2	16	11	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
2 weeks	14	29	25	22	28	22	25	4	1	23	17	11	19	2	6
3 weeks	15	55	64	42	12	15	2	7	2	41	9	12	8	20	27
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	62	-	-	21	24	46	64	86	95	28	71	76	69	75	67
5 weeks	2	-	-	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:															
1 week	2	16	11	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
2 weeks	14	29	25	22	28	22	25	4	1	23	16	11	18	2	6
3 weeks	7	29	30	12	10	9	2	6	2	35	3	4	3	20	5
4 weeks	10	27	34	45	2	8	4	1	(³)	6	10	14	9	(³)	22
5 weeks	63	-	-	21	39	52	60	86	95	28	67	71	66	75	67
After 25 years of service:															
1 week	2	16	11	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
2 weeks	14	29	25	22	28	22	25	4	1	23	16	11	18	2	6
3 weeks	6	29	30	8	10	9	2	6	2	35	3	4	3	5	5
4 weeks	11	11	14	50	2	8	4	1	(³)	6	10	14	9	16	22
5 weeks	63	16	20	21	39	52	60	86	95	28	68	71	67	75	67

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

² Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years may include changes in provisions occurring between 2 and 5 years.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table II. Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans

(Percent of production workers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans
United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Type of plan ¹	United States ²	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Okla-homa	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:															
Life insurance	93	87	93	91	82	83	84	98	98	97	94	90	96	100	99
Employer financed	28	35	33	19	26	18	17	17	15	34	30	20	34	27	49
Jointly financed	65	52	60	72	57	65	67	80	83	63	64	70	62	73	50
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	61	47	59	38	67	62	63	47	42	83	61	68	59	56	78
Employer financed	18	23	29	1	14	14	16	15	12	36	15	12	16	16	38
Jointly financed	43	24	30	37	53	48	47	32	30	47	46	56	43	40	40
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ³	84	86	83	98	68	64	66	94	98	66	84	89	83	98	93
Sickness and accident insurance	22	67	68	63	45	18	1	46	48	32	10	2	12	26	6
Employer financed	12	65	65	45	29	10	1	12	11	20	6	1	8	23	-
Jointly financed	10	2	2	18	16	8	-	34	37	12	3	1	4	3	6
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	60	28	16	63	32	48	65	55	54	65	66	77	62	72	81
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	13	14	18	-	3	-	-	38	44	1	13	10	14	20	12
Hospitalization insurance	94	93	100	84	85	88	90	98	98	97	97	97	97	100	96
Employer financed	21	36	35	5	21	10	12	17	15	34	25	20	27	23	33
Jointly financed	73	57	65	79	64	79	79	80	83	63	72	77	70	77	63
Surgical insurance	94	93	100	84	85	86	86	98	97	97	97	97	97	100	96
Employer financed	21	36	35	5	21	10	12	17	15	34	25	20	27	23	33
Jointly financed	73	57	65	79	64	77	75	80	83	63	72	77	70	77	63
Medical insurance	92	76	79	64	82	86	86	97	98	90	95	96	95	100	96
Employer financed	21	20	14	5	18	10	12	17	15	34	25	20	27	23	33
Jointly financed	71	57	65	60	64	77	75	79	83	56	70	76	68	77	63
Catastrophe insurance	80	55	69	43	76	80	73	93	93	90	83	86	82	53	88
Employer financed	17	3	4	1	18	8	9	17	15	34	22	18	23	5	28
Jointly financed	63	51	65	42	59	71	64	75	78	56	61	68	59	49	60
Retirement plans:															
Pension plans	78	72	74	88	43	58	65	91	96	58	84	92	82	91	87
Employer financed	25	17	10	17	11	16	28	42	47	9	30	31	30	15	21
Jointly financed	54	55	64	72	33	42	37	49	49	48	54	61	52	75	66
Lump-sum payments	2	14	17	4	-	6	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	-
No plans	3	-	-	-	14	6	5	2	2	3	1	1	2	-	-

¹ Includes only those plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security; however, plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is required or the employee receives benefits in excess of the legal requirements.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

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

Table 12. Other Selected Benefits

(Percent of production workers in crude petroleum and natural gas production establishments having formal provisions for jury-duty pay, funeral leave pay, and thrift or savings plans, United States, selected regions, and States, August 1967)

Type of benefit	United States ¹	Middle Atlantic		Border States	Great Lakes	Midcontinent		Louisiana			Texas			Mountain	California
		Total	Western Penn-sylvania			Total	Oklahoma	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	Gulf Coast	Texas Inland		
Workers in establishments with provisions for:															
Jury-duty pay -----	80	100	100	97	56	53	72	98	98	96	83	88	82	91	90
Funeral leave pay -----	80	99	99	97	62	55	76	96	96	96	81	82	81	86	90
Thrift or savings plans ² -----	64	13	17	28	29	53	64	87	95	34	69	71	68	73	69

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

² Includes only plans in which the employer makes monetary contributions beyond administrative costs.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey included establishments engaged primarily in operating oil and gas field properties (industry 1311 as defined in the 1957 edition and 1963 Supplement to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget). Establishments engaged primarily in performing oil field services for operators on a contract, fee, or other basis (SIC 138) and separate auxiliary units such as central offices and research laboratories were excluded from the study.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing eight workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists.

The number of establishments and workers actually studied by the Bureau, as well as the numbers estimated to be in the industry during the payroll period studied, are shown in the following table.

Estimated Number of Establishments and Employees Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied,
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August 1967

Region ¹ and state	Number of establishments ²		Workers in establishments		
	Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study		Studied
			Total ³	Production workers	Total
United States ⁴ -----	1,584	293	91,576	51,707	55,363
Middle Atlantic-----	39	16	1,178	888	820
Western Pennsylvania-----	30	13	933	699	719
Border States-----	60	19	2,495	1,892	1,935
Great Lakes-----	140	26	4,024	2,915	1,826
Midcontinent-----	487	59	18,717	10,395	6,735
Oklahoma-----	205	34	10,127	5,168	4,966
Louisiana-----	123	33	14,506	7,640	9,757
Gulf Coast-----	65	17	12,854	6,617	8,910
Northern Louisiana-----	58	16	1,652	1,023	847
Texas-----	525	90	32,871	16,975	22,248
Gulf Coast-----	128	33	9,559	4,200	6,679
Inland-----	397	57	23,312	12,775	15,569
Mountain-----	122	28	6,306	3,569	2,924
California-----	86	21	11,437	7,403	9,097

¹ The regions or their components used in this study include: Middle Atlantic—New York and Pennsylvania; Western Pennsylvania—Adams, Cumberland, Lycoming, Mifflin, Perry, Tioga, Union, and all other Pennsylvania counties west thereof; Border States—Kentucky and West Virginia; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; Midcontinent—Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; Louisiana Gulf Coast—Avoyelles, East Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Vernon, Washington, West Feliciana, and all other Louisiana parishes south thereof; Northern Louisiana—all Louisiana parishes not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast; Texas Gulf Coast—Bee, Brazos, Burleson, Dewitt, Fayette, Jasper, Karnes, Lavaca, Lee, Live Oak, Madison, Newton, Polk, Refugio, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, and all other Texas counties east thereof; Texas Inland—all Texas counties not included in the Texas Gulf Coast; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

² Includes only establishments with 8 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

³ Includes executive, professional, office, and other workers excluded from the production worker category.

⁴ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the study.

Method of Study

Data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists under the direction of the Bureau's Assistant Regional Directors for Operations. The survey was conducted on a sample basis. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion

of large than of small establishments was studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments were given their appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Establishment Definition

An establishment, for purposes of this study, was defined as covering all oil and gas field activities of an operating company in the wage area for which separate data are presented. For areas including two States or more, such operating activities were confined to the geographical boundaries of a State rather than to the area boundaries.

Employment

The estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the study are intended as a general guide to the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The advance planning necessary to make a wage survey requires the use of lists of establishments assembled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied.

Occupations Selected for Study

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for descriptions.) The occupations were chosen for their numerical importance, their usefulness in collective bargaining, or their representativeness of the entire job scale in the industry. Working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the selected occupations.

Wage Data

The wage information relates to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems and cost-of-living bonuses, were included as part of the workers' regular pay; but nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded.

Average (mean) hourly rates or earnings for each occupation were calculated by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate, totaling, and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing their straight-time salary by normal rather than actual hours.

Scheduled Weekly Hours

Data refer to the predominant work schedule for full-time production workers employed on the day shift.

Shift Provisions

Shift provisions relate to the policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having formal provisions covering late-shift work.

Supplementary Wage Provisions

Supplementary benefits were treated statistically on the basis that if formal provisions were applicable to one-half or more of the production workers in an establishment, the benefits were considered applicable to all such workers. Similarly, if fewer than one-half of the workers were covered, the benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

Paid Holidays. Paid holiday provisions relate to full-day and half-day holidays provided annually to production workers.

Paid Vacations. The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or the supervisor. The periods of service for which data are presented were selected as representative of the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 5 years of service may include changes which occurred between 2 and 5 years.

Health, Insurance, and Retirement Plans. Data are presented for health, insurance, and retirement plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and social security. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from his current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose.

Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance. Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes at least a part of the cost. However, in New York and New Jersey, where temporary disability insurance laws require employer contributions,⁷ plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employee with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law.

Tabulations of paid sick leave plans are limited to formal plans which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness; informal arrangements have been omitted. Separate tabulations are provided according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period.

Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by a commercial insurance company or a nonprofit organization, or they may be self-insured.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes the plans designed to cover employees in case of sickness or injury involving an expense which goes beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans.

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

Funeral Leave Pay. Data relate to formal provisions for full or partial pay to employees attending funerals of certain family members.

Jury-Duty Pay. Data relate to formal provisions for full or partial pay to employees serving on juries.

Thrift or Savings Plans. Thrift or savings plans are limited to those to which the employer made monetary contributions beyond administrative costs.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

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

DERRICKMAN

Works on a rotary drilling rig, assisting in raising and lowering casing and drill pipe and in carrying on drilling operations. Work involves: From position near top of rig, guiding and attaching or detaching elevator to or from upper end of sections of casing or drill pipe as it is being run into or pulled out of well; tending slush or mud pumps which circulate a heavy mixture of clay and water through a drill pipe to flush out drillings and cool bit; cleaning, oiling, greasing, inspecting, and repairing pulleys, blocks, and cables that are used to raise and lower casing and drill pipe; assists rotary driller to regulate valves in controlling flow of oil when well is brought in (first begins flowing).

DRILLER, ROTARY

(Core driller; well driller)

Supervises drilling operations and operates draw works that serve as a power distribution center for the raising and lowering of drill pipe and casing, and for rotation of drill pipe in the well. Work involves: Manipulating levers and throttles to control speed of rotary table which rotates string of tools, and to regulate the pressure of the tools at the bottom of the well as indicated by a gage; connecting and disconnecting sections of drill pipe as they run into or out of well; selecting drill bits according to nature of strata encountered and changing them when dull or when strata change; manipulating levers, pedals, and brakes to control draw works which supply power necessary to lower and raise drill pipe and casing into and out of well; checking operation of slush pumps to see that fluid, which cools bit, removes cuttings, and seals walls of well with clay, is circulating properly and is of correct consistency; inspecting core or cuttings from well to determine nature of strata drilled through; fishing for and removing equipment lost in well, using special tools at end of drill pipe or cable; keeping record of location and nature of strata, number of feet advanced per shift, and materials used. May start flow of well by assisting shooter in lowering and setting off a charge of explosives in the strata and control flow of well when it comes in (first begins flowing) by capping it or regulating control valves. Supervises and is assisted by workers, such as derrickman and rotary floorman.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

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

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE—Continued

equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, 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; and 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.

FLOORMAN, ROTARY

(Rotary driller helper; rotary helper; roughneck)

Assists in drilling operations and in running drill pipe and casing in and out of well. Work involves: Guiding lower end of sections of drill pipe and casing to or from well opening as derrickman handles upper end in running sections into or out of well; racking or unracking drill pipe sections in order of removal; helping connect or disconnect joints between sections, using tongs or chain wrenches to grip and turn pipe; inserting and removing slips (curved metal wedges) used at top of well to hold drill pipe at desired point when it is being run into or out of well; operating a cathead (power-driven winch), the cable of which is attached to the tongs or wrench to loosen or tighten the joints; digging ditches, racking tools, and cleaning up drilling floor or around rig; and assisting in making repairs to drilling machinery, slush pumps, and derrick.

GASMAN

(Gas-producer man; gas-plant operator)

Operates automatically controlled natural-gas treating unit in oil or gas field to render gas suitable for fuel and for pipeline transportation. Work involves most of the following: Opening valves to admit gas and specified chemicals into treating vessel where moisture is absorbed and impurities removed; adjusting control of auxiliary equipment, such as pumps, heating coils, and cooling tower; reading temperature and pressure gages and adjusts controls to keep heat and pressure at level of maximum efficiency within safe operating limits; performing routine tests or delivers samples to laboratory to determine qualities of gas, such as B.T.U. value, flame candlepower, and specific gravity, and proportions of elements, such as methane, propane, and natural gasoline; draining samples of boilerwater from treating unit for laboratory analysis; and adding specified chemicals to water to keep heating and cooling systems in working order. May adjust and repair gas meters and governors, using handtools. May change charts on meters equipped with automatic recorders and may advise and assist workers repairing regulators (governors) and other control instruments.

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; re-assembling 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.

PUMPER

(Oil-well pumper; pumpman)

Operates the power unit (steam, gas, gasoline, electric, or Diesel) which drives the oil-well pumps used to lift oil from wells in which natural flow has diminished or ceased. Work includes: Opening and closing valves to regulate flow of oil from well to storage tanks or into pipe lines; reading meters and making daily production reports of the amount and

PUMPER—Continued

quality of oil pumped; checking pressure of separator, which separates natural gas from oil and making adjustments; lubricating and making minor repairs to pumps; and reporting major breakdowns and well difficulties. May make regular tests of oil for bottom sediment and water.

ROUSTABOUT

(Laborer)

Performs, upon assignment, any combination of the following tasks in and about oil fields: Digging trenches for drainage around oil wells, storage tanks, and other installations; filling excavations with dirt; loading and unloading trucks by hand or using handtrucks; assisting pumpers in setting up pumps used to pump oil, gas, water, or mud; bailing spilled oil into buckets and barrels; cleaning machinery; cutting down trees and brush around oil field installations; segregating pipe sections on racks in material yard; and connecting tanks and flow lines and performing other miscellaneous pipefitting work. Casual laborers who are hired for sporadic needs and maintenance floormen (gang pushers) should be excluded from this classification.

Difficulties are sometimes encountered in distinguishing between roustabouts and roughnecks (rotary floormen). Whenever such difficulties arise, roughnecks should be considered as those workers who assist in the actual drilling operations and those operations alone. Roustabouts are employed after the well is finished. They assist in various other functions encountered in petroleum production.

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck in and around oil or gas fields to transport crude petroleum, equipment, men, or supplies between battery sites, rail points, and other unloading docks. 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.

WELDER, OIL FIELD

Cuts, lays out, fits, and welds sheet metal, cast iron, aluminum, and other metal or alloyed metal parts to fabricate or repair oil field machinery, equipment, and installations such as oil and gas-pipe lines and tanks, pressure vessels, pump sections, heavy bases for drilling equipment, drill pipes, or casings. The oil field welder usually operates electric-welding and/or acetylene-welding apparatus.

Industry Wage Studies

The most recent reports for industries included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys since January 1950 are listed below. Those for which a price is shown are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or any of its regional sales offices. Those for which a price is not shown may be obtained free as long as a supply is available, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or from any of the regional offices shown on the inside back cover.

I. Occupational Wage Studies

Manufacturing

Basic Iron and Steel, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1358 (30 cents).
Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1520 (30 cents).
*Canning and Freezing, 1957. BLS Report 136.
Cigar Manufacturing, 1967. BLS Bulletin 1581 (25 cents).
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1472 (20 cents).
Cotton Textiles, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1506 (40 cents).
Distilled Liquors, 1952. Series 2, No. 88.

Fabricated Structural Steel, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1463 (30 cents).
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1531 (30 cents).
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1967. BLS Bulletin 1576 (25 cents).
Fluid Milk Industry, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1464 (30 cents).
Footwear, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1503 (50 cents).
Hosiery, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1456 (45 cents).

Industrial Chemicals, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1529 (40 cents).
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1386 (40 cents).
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1378 (40 cents).
Machinery Manufacturing, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1563 (70 cents).
Meat Products, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1415 (75 cents).
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1964.
BLS Bulletin 1457 (40 cents).
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1424 (65 cents).
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1439 (35 cents).
Miscellaneous Textiles, 1953. BLS Report 56.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1393 (45 cents).

Nonferrous Foundries, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1498 (40 cents).
Paints and Varnishes, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1524 (40 cents).
Paperboard Containers and Boxes, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1478 (70 cents).
Petroleum Refining, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1526 (30 cents).
Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1423 (30 cents).
*Processed Waste, 1957. BLS Report 124.
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1341 (40 cents).
Radio, Television, and Related Products, 1951. Series 2, No. 84.
Railroad Cars, 1952. Series 2, No. 86.
*Raw Sugar, 1957. BLS Report 136.

Southern Sawmills and Planing Mills, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1519 (30 cents).
Structural Clay Products, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1459 (45 cents).
Synthetic Fibers, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1540 (30 cents).
Synthetic Textiles, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1509 (40 cents).
Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1965-66. BLS Bulletin 1527 (45 cents).

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

I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

- *Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1957. BLS Report 136.
- West Coast Sawmilling, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1455 (30 cents).
- Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1508 (25 cents).
- Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1538 (30 cents).
- Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1496 (40 cents).
- *Wooden Containers, 1957. BLS Report 126.
- Wool Textiles, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1551 (45 cents).
- Work Clothing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1440 (35 cents).

Nonmanufacturing

- Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1452 (30 cents).
- Banking, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1466 (30 cents).
- Bituminous Coal Mining, 1967. BLS Bulletin 1583 (50 cents).
- Communications, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1582 (20 cents).
- Contract Cleaning Services, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1507 (30 cents).
- Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1960. BLS Report 181.
- Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1950. Series 2, No. 78.
- Eating and Drinking Places, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1400 (40 cents).
- Electric and Gas Utilities, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1374 (50 cents).
- Hospitals, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1553 (70 cents).
- Hotels and Motels, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1406 (40 cents).
- Laundry and Cleaning Services, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1544 (60 cents).
- Life Insurance, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1569 (30 cents).
- Motion Picture Theaters, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1542 (35 cents).
- Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1492 (45 cents).

II. Earnings Distributions Studies

- Factory Workers' Earnings—Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, 1958. BLS Bulletin 1252 (40 cents).
- Factory Workers' Earnings—Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1959. BLS Bulletin 1275 (35 cents).

Employees Earnings and Hours, June 1965—

- Retail Trade. BLS Bulletin 1501 (50 cents).
- Building Materials, Hardware, and Farm Equipment Dealers. BLS Bulletin 1501-1 (25 cents).
- General Merchandise Stores. BLS Bulletin 1501-2 (40 cents).
- Food Stores. BLS Bulletin 1501-3 (30 cents).
- Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations. BLS Bulletin 1501-4 (40 cents).
- Apparel and Accessory Stores. BLS Bulletin 1501-5 (45 cents).
- Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Household Appliance Stores. BLS Bulletin 1501-6 (40 cents).
- Miscellaneous Stores. BLS Bulletin 1501-7 (30 cents).

- Employee Earnings and Hours in Nonmetropolitan Areas of the South and North Central Regions, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1552 (50 cents).
- Employee Earnings and Hours in Eight Metropolitan Areas of the South, 1965. BLS Bulletin 1533 (40 cents).

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES

