



# OCCU COLLECT™

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## Selected Characteristics of Occupations

Defined in the Revised Dictionary of Occupational Titles, (Dept. of Labor 1993)

### TELEPHONE-DIRECTORY DELIVERER

**DOT:** 230.667-014

**SOC:** 51-9198.00

**O\*NET URL:** <https://www.onetonline.org/link/summary/51-9198.00>

**Strength:** H

Heavy Work - Exerting 50 to 100 pounds of force occasionally, or 25 to 50 pounds of force frequently, or 10 to 20 pounds of force constantly to move objects. Physical demand requirements are in excess of those for Medium Work.

**SVP:** 1

**PHYSICAL DEMANDS:**

CL	BA	ST	KN	CO	CR	WE	HA	FI	FE	TA	HE	TS	NA	FA	DP	AC	CV	FV
F	N	F	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N

**CLIMBING:** Frequently

Ascending or descending ladders, stairs, scaffolding, ramps, poles, and the like, using feet and legs or hands and arms. Body agility is emphasized. In Part A, the rating for the Climbing component appears second in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading CL

**BALANCING:** Not Present

Maintaining body equilibrium to prevent falling when walking, standing, crouching, or running on narrow, slippery, or erratically moving surfaces; or maintaining body equilibrium when performing gymnastic feats. In Part A, the rating for the Balancing component appears third in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Ba.

**STOOPING:** Frequently

Bending body downward and forward by bending spine at the waist, requiring full use of the lower extremities and back muscles. In Part A, the rating for the Stooping component appears fourth in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading St.

**KNEELING**: Not Present

Bending legs at knees to come to rest on knee or knees. In Part A, the rating for the Kneeling component appears fifth in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Kn.

**CROUCHING**: Not Present

Bending body downward and forward by bending legs and spine. In Part A, the rating for the Crouching component appears sixth in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Co.

**CRAWLING**: Not Present

Moving about on hands and knees or hands and feet. In Part A, the rating for the Crawling component appears seventh in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Cw.

**REACHING**: Frequently

Extending hand(s) and arm(s) in any direction. In Part A, the rating for the Reaching component appears eighth in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Re.

**HANDLING**: Frequently

Seizing, holding, grasping, turning, or otherwise working with hand or hands. Fingers are involved only to the extent that they are an extension of the hand, such as to turn a switch or shift automobile gears. In Part A, the rating for the Handling component appears ninth in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Ha.

**FINGERING**: Not Present

Picking, pinching, or otherwise working primarily with fingers rather than with the whole hand or arm as in handling. In Part A, the rating for the Fingering component appears tenth (last) in the first Physical Demand column under the vertical heading Fi.

**FEELING**: Not Present

Perceiving attributes of objects, such as size, shape, temperature, or texture, by touching with skin, particularly that of fingertips. In Part A, the rating for the Feeling component appears first in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading Fe.

**TALKING**: Not Present

Expressing or exchanging ideas by means of the spoken word to impart oral information to clients or to the public and to convey detailed spoken instructions to other workers accurately, loudly, or quickly. In Part A, the rating for the Talking component appears second in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading Ta.

**HEARING**: Occasionally

Perceiving the nature of sounds by ear. In Part A, the rating for the Hearing component appears third in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading He.

**TASTING/SMELLING**: Not Present

Distinguishing, with a degree of accuracy, differences or similarities in intensity or quality of flavors or odors, or recognizing particular flavors or odors, using tongue or nose. In Part A, the rating for the Tasting/Smelling component appears fourth in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading TS.

**NEAR ACUITY**: Occasionally

Clarity of vision at 20 inches or less. In Part A, the rating for the Near Acuity component appears fifth in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading NA.

**FAR ACUITY**: Not Present

Clarity of vision at 20 feet or more. (Note: There is no Physical Demand component for rating clarity of vision in the middle distance of 20 inches to 20 feet.) In Part A, the rating for the Far Acuity component appears sixth in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading FA.

**DEPTH PERCEPTION**: Not Present

Three-dimensional vision. Ability to judge distances and spatial relationships so as to see objects where and as they actually are. In Part A, the rating for the Depth Perception component appears seventh in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading DP.

**ACCOMMODATION**: Not Present

Adjustment of lens of eye to bring an object into sharp focus. This factor is required when doing near point work at varying distances from the eye. In Part A, the rating for the Accommodation component appears eighth in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading Ac.

**COLOR VISION:** Not Present

Ability to identify and distinguish colors. In Part A, the rating for the Color Vision component appears ninth in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading CV.

**FIELD OF VISION:** Not Present

Observing an area that can be seen up and down or to right or left while eyes are fixed on a given point. In Part A, the rating for the Field of Vision component appears last in the second set of Physical Demand ratings under the vertical heading FV.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:**

<b>WE</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>MV</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>HI</b>	<b>RA</b>	<b>EX</b>	<b>TX</b>	<b>OT</b>
F	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

**EXPOSURE TO WEATHER:** Frequently

Exposure to outside atmospheric conditions. In Part A, the rating for the Exposure to Weather component appears first in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading We.

**EXTREME COLD:** Not Present

Exposure to nonweather-related cold temperatures. In Part A, the rating for the Extreme Cold component appears second in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading Co.

**EXTREME HEAT:** Not Present

Exposure to nonweather-related hot temperatures. In Part A, the rating for the Extreme Heat component appears third in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading Ho.

**WET AND/OR HUMID:** Not Present

Contact with water or other liquids or exposure to non-weather-related humid conditions. In Part A, the rating for the Wet and/or Humid component appears fourth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading Hu.

**NOISE INTENSITY LEVEL:** Quiet

The noise intensity level to which the worker is exposed in the job environment. This factor is expressed by one of five levels. In Part A, the rating for the Noise Intensity Level component appears fifth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading No.

**VIBRATION:** Not Present

Exposure to a shaking object or surface. In Part A, the rating for the Vibration component appears sixth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading Vi.

**ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS:** Not Present

Exposure to such conditions as fumes, noxious odors, dusts, mists, gases, and poor ventilation, that affect the respiratory system, eyes, or the skin. In Part A, the rating for the Atmospheric Conditions component appears seventh in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading AC.

**PROXIMITY TO MOVING MECHANICAL PARTS:** Not Present

Exposure to possible bodily injury from moving mechanical parts of equipment, tools, or machinery. In Part A, the rating for the Proximity to Moving Mechanical Parts component appears eighth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading MP.

**EXPOSURE TO ELECTRICAL SHOCK:** Not Present

Exposure to possible bodily injury from electrical shock. In Part A, the rating for the Exposure to Electrical Shock component appears ninth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading ES.

**WORKING IN HIGH, EXPOSED PLACES:** Not Present

Exposure to possible bodily injury from falling. In Part A, the rating for the Working in High, Exposed Places component appears tenth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading HE.

**EXPOSURE TO RADIATION:** Not Present

Exposure to possible bodily injury from radiation. In Part A, the rating for the Exposure to Radiation component appears eleventh in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading Ra.

**WORKING WITH EXPLOSIVES:** Not Present

Exposure to possible injury from explosions. In Part A, the rating for the Working with Explosives component appears twelfth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading Ex.

**EXPOSURE TO TOXIC, CAUSTIC CHEMICALS:** Not Present

Exposure to possible bodily injury from toxic or caustic chemicals. In Part A, the rating for the Exposure to Toxic or Caustic Chemicals component appears thirteenth in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading TC.

**OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:** Not Present

Other Environmental Conditions, not defined above. These may include, but are not limited to, such settings as demolishing parts of buildings to reach and combat fires and rescue persons endangered by fire and smoke; mining ore or coal underground; patrolling assigned beat to prevent crime or disturbance of peace and being subjected to bodily injury or death from law violators; diving in ocean and being subjected to bends and other conditions associated with high water pressure and oxygen deprivation; patrolling ski slopes prior to allowing public use and being exposed to danger of avalanches. In Part A, the rating for the Other Environmental Conditions component appears last in the Environmental Conditions column under the vertical heading OT.

**APTITUDES**

<b>G</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>
4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5

**General Learning Ability:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

GENERAL LEARNING ABILITY: The ability to "catch on" or understand instructions and underlying principles; the ability to reason and make judgments. Closely related to doing well in school.

**Verbal Aptitude:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

VERBAL APTITUDE: The ability to understand the meaning of words and to use them effectively. Ability to comprehend language, to understand relationships between words, and to understand the meanings of whole sentences and paragraphs.

**Numerical Aptitude:** 5, Markedly Low Aptitude Ability - Bottom 10%

NUMERICAL APTITUDE: The ability to perform arithmetic operations quickly and accurately.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Consider activities, such as making change from currency of one denomination to another, keeping time or production records, using math or geometry to layout geometric patterns, making accurate numerical measurements, and making or checking numerical entries. Consider the complexity of numerical operations as well as speed required and volume of arithmetic activity.

**Spatial Aptitude:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

SPATIAL APTITUDE: The ability to think visually of geometric forms and to comprehend the two-dimensional representation of three-dimensional objects. The ability to recognize the relationships resulting from the movement of objects in space.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Frequently described as the ability to "visualize" objects of two- or three-dimensions or to think visually of geometric forms. Work examples are such activities as laying out, positioning, and aligning objects; observing movements of objects, such as vehicles in traffic or machines in operation, and comprehending how the movements affect their spatial position concurrently; achieving balanced design; and understanding and anticipating the effects of physical stresses in structural situations.

**Form Perception:** 5, Markedly Low Aptitude Ability - Bottom 10%

FORM PERCEPTION: The ability to perceive pertinent detail in objects or in pictorial or graphic material. Ability to make visual comparisons and discriminations and see slight differences in shapes and shadings of figures and widths and lengths of lines.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Consider such activities as inspecting surfaces for consistency in coloring, scratches, flaws, grain, texture, and the like; observing lint, dust, etc., on surfaces; determining if patterns are correct or match; and recognizing small parts.

NOTE: Spatial deals with visualization of the shape of objects as well as comprehension of forms in space. Form perception, on the other hand, pertains to the perception of surface details.

**Clerical Perception:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

CLERICAL PERCEPTION: The ability to perceive pertinent detail in verbal or tabular material. Ability to observe differences in copy, to proofread words and numbers, and to avoid perceptual errors in arithmetic computation. A measure of speed of perception is required in many industrial jobs even when the job does not have verbal or numerical content.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: In trade and craft jobs consider the work orders, specifications, dials, gauges, and measuring devices which must be read. Consider whether perceptual errors in reading words and numbers or in rapidly comparing similar forms or shapes would result in defective work.

**Motor Coordination:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

MOTOR COORDINATION: The ability to coordinate eyes and hands or fingers rapidly and accurately in making precise movements with speed. Ability to make a movement response accurately and swiftly.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Motor coordination involves hand movements guided by concentrated visual attention. It is present when objects are guided into position or parts are assembled. Typing and operating adding machines, calculators, and similar keyboards are examples of motor coordination in clerical occupations.

**Finger Dexterity:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

FINGER DEXTERITY: The ability to move the fingers and manipulate small objects with the fingers rapidly or accurately.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Finger dexterity is present when bolts and screws are handled; small tools, machine controls, and the like are manipulated; musical instruments are played; and fine adjustments and alignments are made to instruments and machines. It may or may not be accompanied by visual stimuli.

**Manual Dexterity:** 4, Lower Degree of Aptitude Ability - Lowest Third Excluding Bottom 10%

MANUAL DEXTERITY: The ability to move the hands easily and skillfully. Ability to work with the hands in placing and turning motions.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Manual dexterity involves working with the arms and hands. It is present when objects are moved or stacked by hand or in other situations in which wrists and hands are used in turning and placing movements.

NOTE: Finger movements (Finger Dexterity) may or may not accompany the exercise of manual dexterity.

**Eye-Hand-Foot Coordination:** 5, Markedly Low Aptitude Ability - Bottom 10%

EYE-HAND-FOOT COORDINATION: The ability to move the hand and foot coordinately with each other in accordance with visual stimuli.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: This factor involves using eyes, hands, and feet coordinately. Unless there is definite coordination of hand and foot movements with what the eye sees, this factor is not present.



**Color Discrimination:** 5, Markedly Low Aptitude Ability - Bottom 10%

COLOR DISCRIMINATION: The ability to match or discriminate between colors in terms of hue, saturation, and brilliance. Ability to identify a particular color or color combination from memory and to perceive contrasting color combinations.

Saturation: Refers to the purity of color. Some colors have greater purity or amount of a certain color than others; that is, they have a more pronounced hue. For example, deep red is more "reddish" than light red.

Hue: Refers to the color itself and the various tints, shades, and attributes of a color which permit classification as reds, yellows, greens, or blues.

Brilliance: Refers to the brightness of a color. It is the amount of light reflected from a surface and can range from high to low, as when comparing a white snowflake with a mark made by a lead pencil.

Color Matching: Varying the components of a color mixture until it does not differ visually from a given sample.

Color Memory: The ability to retain an accurate visual image of a color and to be able to use it as a basis for matching and discriminating.

Interpretive Information for Analysts: Color discrimination may rely on one or a combination of the following: Identification of differences and similarities in colors from memory; using a visual standard against which colors can be matched or identified; or reproduction of colors using knowledge of color combinations.

**TEMPERAMENTS:****Temperament(s):** R

Performing REPETITIVE or Short-Cycle Work: Involves performing a few routine and uninvolved tasks over and over again according to set procedures, sequence, or pace with little opportunity for diversion or interruption. Interaction with people is included when it is routine, continual, or prescribed.

*Selected Characteristics of Occupations* (Dept. of Labor 1993)

*The Revised Handbook for Analyzing Jobs* (Dept. of Labor 1991)