
Occupational Wage Survey

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEPTEMBER 1957

Bulletin No. 1224-2

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.

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* NOTE: Similar tabulations for most of these items are available in the Boston area reports for March 1951, April 1952, March 1953, March 1954, April 1955, and September 1956. Prior to the present report, data on wage structure characteristics, labor-management agreements, and overtime pay provisions were last shown in the 1954 summary report (BLS Bull. 1157-3). The 1955 report included data on frequency of wage payments, and pay provisions for holidays falling on non-workdays not included in other reports. A directory indicating date of study and the price of the reports, as well as reports for other major areas, is available upon request.

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage practices in the Boston area are also available for fabricated structural steel (March 1957); women's cement-process shoes - conventional-lasted (April 1957); women's and misses' coats and suits (February 1957); and a machinery industries report will be available in early 1958. Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for the following trades or industries: Building construction, printing, local-transit operating employees, and motortruck drivers and helpers.

Occupational Wage Survey - Boston, Mass.*

Introduction

The Boston area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has conducted surveys of occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis. In each area, data are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field agents to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies, besides railroads, are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted also because they furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.¹ Wherever possible, separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area, except for those below the minimum size studied.

Occupations and Earnings

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

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i. e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded also, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is

* This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Boston, Mass., by Leo Epstein, under the direction of Paul V. Mulkern, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst.

¹ See table on page 2 for minimum-size establishment covered.

to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

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

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented also (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary benefits as they relate to office and plant workers. The term "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but are included as plant workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Shift differential data (table B-1) are limited to manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (a) establishment policy,² presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (b) effective practice, presented on the basis of workers actually employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey. In establishments having varied differentials, the amount applying to a majority was used or, if no amount applied to a majority, the classification "other" was used. In establishments in which some late-shift hours are paid at normal rates, a differential was recorded only if it applied to a majority of the shift hours.

Minimum entrance rates (table B-2) relate only to the establishments visited. They are presented on an establishment, rather than on an employment basis. Overtime pay practices; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office

² An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed. Scheduled hours, wage structure characteristics, and labor-management agreements are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority are covered.³ Because of rounding, sums of individual items in these tabulations do not necessarily equal totals.

The first part of the paid holidays table presents the number of whole and half holidays actually provided. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time. The third section presents a list of the paid holidays and the proportions of workers to whom they are granted annually.

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. Separate estimates are provided according to employer practice in computing vacation payments, such as time payments, percent of annual earnings, or flat-sum amounts. However, in the tabulations of vacation allowances, payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay.

Data are presented for all health, insurance, and pension plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excepting only legal requirements such as workmen's compensation and social security. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those provided through a union fund or

³ Scheduled weekly hours for office workers (first section of table B-3) were presented in earlier years in terms of the proportion of women office workers employed in offices with the indicated weekly hours for women workers.

paid directly by the employer out of 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. However, in New York and New Jersey, which have enacted temporary disability insurance laws which require employer contributions,⁴ 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 plans⁵ which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. 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. In addition to the presentation of the proportions of workers who are provided sickness and accident insurance or paid sick leave, an unduplicated total is shown of workers who receive either or both types of benefits.

⁴ The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

⁵ An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave that could be expected by each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances, determined on an individual basis, were excluded.

Table 1: Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Boston, Mass.,¹ by major industry division, September 1957

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments			
		Within scope of study ²	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
				Total ³	Office	Plant	
All divisions		1,233	249	414,700	86,300	249,200	219,480
Manufacturing	101	458	84	212,100	26,600	149,100	104,290
Nonmanufacturing	-	775	165	202,600	59,700	100,100	115,190
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities ⁴	101	51	21	33,800	6,600	20,700	27,780
Wholesale trade	51	213	42	25,100	7,900	9,200	7,630
Retail trade	101	132	33	67,700	7,500	54,400	41,810
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	177	34	47,300	32,500	⁵ 1,300	27,630
Services ⁶	51	202	35	28,700	5,200	14,500	10,340

¹ The Boston Metropolitan Area (Suffolk County, 14 communities in Essex County, 28 in Middlesex County, 17 in Norfolk County, and 2 in Plymouth 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 this survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other area employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the pay period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion-picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

³ Includes executive, technical, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate office and plant categories.

⁴ Also excludes taxicabs, and services incidental to water transportation. Boston's transit system is municipally operated and, therefore, excluded by definition from the scope of the studies.

⁵ Estimate relates to real estate establishments only.

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

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes those plans which are designed to protect employees in case of sickness and injury involving expenses beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans. Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by commercial insurance companies or nonprofit organizations or they may be self-insured. Tabulations of retirement pension plans are limited to those plans that provide monthly payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

With reference to wage structure characteristics, proportions of time and incentive workers directly reflect employment under each

pay system. However, because of technical considerations, all time-rated workers (plant or office) in an establishment were classified to the predominant type of rate structure applying to these workers. Incentive-worker employment was classified according to the predominant type of incentive plan in each establishment.

Graduated provisions for premium overtime pay were classified to the first effective premium rate. For example, a plan calling for time and one-half after 8 and double time after 10 hours a day was tabulated as time and one-half after 8 hours. Similarly, a plan calling for no pay or pay at regular rate after $37\frac{1}{2}$ hours (regular weekly schedule) and time and one-half after 40 was considered as time and one-half after 40 hours.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indexes for the period 1953 to 1957 for workers in 14 major labor markets appeared in BLS Bull. 1202, *Wages and Related Benefits, 17 Labor Markets, 1956-57*.

Table 2: Indexes of standard weekly salaries and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupational groups in Boston, Mass., September 1957 and September 1956, and percent of increase for selected periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (March 1953 = 100)		Percent increases from—				
	September 1957	September 1956	September 1956	April 1955	March 1954	March 1953	April 1952
			to September 1957	to September 1956	to April 1955	to March 1954	to March 1953
All industries:							
Office clerical (women)	123.8	117.0	5.7	8.0	2.9	5.2	4.3
Industrial nurses (women)	123.4	117.7	4.8	9.0	1.5	6.5	4.2
Skilled maintenance (men)	122.5	116.4	5.2	8.5	1.9	5.3	4.9
Unskilled plant (men)	119.7	114.4	4.7	6.3	2.4	5.1	4.2
Manufacturing:							
Office clerical (women)	121.6	114.6	6.1	7.3	2.3	4.4	5.5
Industrial nurses (women)	122.4	117.6	4.1	8.9	.7	7.2	4.2
Skilled maintenance (men)	123.5	117.1	5.4	8.9	1.9	5.6	4.7
Unskilled plant (men)	119.4	114.2	4.6	5.0	3.1	5.5	3.5

A Occupational Earnings

Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

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	and over
Men																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	469	38.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	1	9	48	59	40	83	43	28	42	25	41	15	13	22
Manufacturing	132	38.5	91.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	22	10	14	17	10	40	8	2	1	
Nonmanufacturing	337	38.0	80.00	-	-	-	-	1	9	45	55	39	61	33	14	25	15	1	7	11	21
Public utilities †	38	37.0	90.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	4	16	4	-	-	-	-	4
Wholesale trade	145	39.5	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	18	22	19	6	4	11	-	3	6	16
Finance ††	84	37.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	23	11	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B	402	38.0	62.00	-	-	5	45	87	68	76	36	38	20	6	4	2	-	6	2	-	7
Manufacturing	86	37.5	63.00	-	-	7	16	14	8	7	15	16	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Nonmanufacturing	316	38.0	61.50	-	-	5	38	71	54	68	29	23	4	4	4	1	-	6	2	-	7
Wholesale trade	132	39.0	69.50	-	-	-	8	26	52	7	15	1	3	4	1	-	6	2	-	-	7
Finance ††	82	37.5	54.00	-	-	1	22	31	20	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	518	39.5	80.00	-	-	1	-	2	24	51	50	72	71	69	38	52	41	17	18	5	7
Manufacturing	74	38.5	79.50	-	-	-	-	2	9	17	11	7	3	8	1	4	4	4	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	444	39.5	80.00	-	-	1	-	2	22	42	33	61	64	66	30	51	37	13	14	1	7
Wholesale trade	426	39.5	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	20	38	32	61	60	62	30	51	37	13	14	1	7
Clerks, payroll	81	38.5	83.50	-	-	2	5	2	8	-	6	4	15	1	29	-	1	-	-	2	6
Office boys	859	38.0	47.50	-	14	357	308	87	39	18	12	13	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	240	38.5	47.50	-	7	78	103	18	21	7	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	619	38.0	47.50	-	7	279	205	69	18	11	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	56	39.0	45.00	-	-	16	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	108	39.0	53.00	-	-	33	35	10	2	6	2	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	264	37.0	47.00	-	2	110	101	35	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	159	39.5	44.50	-	1	109	28	12	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	507	38.5	71.00	-	-	3	8	37	54	60	50	118	61	53	25	23	4	5	3	-	3
Manufacturing	257	39.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	3	18	35	34	85	23	35	15	2	2	2	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	250	37.5	69.50	-	-	3	8	34	36	25	16	33	38	18	10	21	2	3	-	-	3
Finance ††	128	37.0	65.00	-	-	-	6	30	26	14	9	18	5	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Women																					
Billers, machine (billing machine)	323	38.0	61.50	-	-	11	23	50	93	49	23	23	2	29	15	5	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	145	38.0	59.00	-	-	1	12	30	39	38	6	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	178	38.5	64.00	-	-	10	11	20	54	11	17	5	1	29	15	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	119	39.0	69.50	-	-	-	11	11	15	11	16	5	1	29	15	5	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	331	38.0	52.00	-	2	37	96	85	66	15	10	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	288	38.0	50.00	-	2	37	96	85	51	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	215	38.0	49.00	-	2	37	72	72	21	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	337	38.0	63.00	-	-	-	9	32	83	72	64	14	54	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	107	38.5	70.00	-	-	-	1	4	15	7	15	12	44	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	230	37.5	60.00	-	-	-	8	28	68	65	49	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	157	36.5	59.00	-	-	-	8	17	60	47	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,641	38.0	55.50	-	-	173	301	297	331	282	146	58	17	14	20	1	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	395	39.0	61.00	-	-	-	26	48	74	115	78	41	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,246	38.0	54.00	-	-	173	275	249	257	167	68	17	7	11	20	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	316	39.0	62.50	-	-	-	12	48	78	66	57	15	7	11	20	1	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	242	38.5	52.00	-	-	60	53	16	50	57	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	656	37.0	51.00	-	-	103	199	184	122	43	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., September 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

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	over
Women - Continued																					
Clerks, accounting, class A	1,333	38.0	68.50	-	-	2	19	86	201	215	297	196	124	75	57	10	3	27	3	15	3
Manufacturing	501	39.0	70.50	-	-	-	3	27	77	67	114	62	34	39	42	3	-	20	1	12	-
Nonmanufacturing	832	37.5	67.50	-	-	2	16	59	124	148	183	134	90	36	15	7	3	7	2	3	3
Public utilities †	47	39.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	15	10	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	120	38.0	75.50	-	-	-	2	3	3	19	27	21	3	17	12	-	-	5	2	3	3
Retail trade	163	37.5	64.00	-	-	2	8	10	24	27	52	33	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	396	37.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	46	75	96	77	63	34	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Services	106	36.5	71.50	-	-	-	6	-	18	1	12	7	38	13	1	6	2	2	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting, class B	2,088	38.0	56.50	-	5	127	431	498	376	270	148	75	104	28	18	8	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	465	38.5	60.50	-	-	11	59	98	88	56	72	22	25	20	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,623	38.0	55.50	-	5	116	372	400	288	214	76	53	79	8	5	7	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	241	39.0	62.00	-	-	4	49	23	15	48	23	26	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	249	39.0	59.00	-	-	5	18	71	38	62	19	18	11	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	385	38.0	51.50	-	5	58	97	85	80	49	5	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	599	37.0	52.00	-	-	42	196	182	120	49	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	149	38.0	60.00	-	-	7	12	39	35	6	20	7	14	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	423	38.0	58.50	-	-	16	68	94	103	57	31	11	22	13	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	141	39.0	59.50	-	-	-	10	37	34	38	7	2	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	282	38.0	58.00	-	-	16	58	57	69	19	24	9	15	8	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	214	37.5	55.00	-	-	15	57	52	53	12	13	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	2,090	38.5	47.00	20	49	824	719	289	106	53	16	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	333	39.0	50.50	-	-	83	111	51	33	37	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,757	38.0	46.00	20	49	741	608	238	73	16	5	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	60	39.5	48.50	-	-	20	24	6	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	201	38.5	49.50	-	-	42	51	75	23	5	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	168	38.5	44.50	20	21	58	36	19	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,169	38.0	45.50	-	28	587	435	83	34	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	159	38.5	48.50	-	-	34	62	55	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	547	39.0	58.50	-	2	30	73	110	132	73	57	39	-	-	26	5	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	264	39.0	58.50	-	-	2	25	63	63	28	51	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	283	39.0	58.00	-	2	28	48	47	69	45	6	7	-	-	26	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	153	39.5	63.50	-	-	-	8	32	39	37	6	6	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	105	38.5	48.00	-	2	28	40	15	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	977	39.0	63.00	-	1	10	49	156	218	175	123	118	60	25	20	10	3	4	4	-	1
Manufacturing	542	39.5	62.00	-	-	3	29	87	142	86	61	63	43	14	5	6	1	1	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	435	38.0	63.50	-	1	7	20	69	76	89	62	55	17	11	15	4	2	3	3	-	1
Public utilities †	84	38.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	18	15	4	10	19	6	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	52	39.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	4	17	3	-	2	-	2	3	3	-	1
Retail trade	134	38.0	57.50	-	1	7	12	36	15	30	27	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	64	37.5	60.50	-	-	-	8	10	12	21	4	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	101	38.5	65.50	-	-	-	-	1	28	27	17	13	5	2	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Comptometer operators	1,196	38.5	57.50	2	6	57	135	278	265	229	131	40	13	15	13	10	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	265	39.0	63.50	-	-	-	3	38	45	80	64	11	5	5	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	931	38.0	56.00	2	6	57	132	240	220	149	67	29	8	10	6	3	-	2	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	237	39.0	61.50	-	-	-	6	56	69	45	20	16	4	10	6	3	-	2	-	-	-
Retail trade	534	38.0	54.00	2	6	47	83	140	129	83	28	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	102	37.5	51.50	-	-	10	36	30	12	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

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	over
Women - Continued																					
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto)	125	38.5	53.50	-	-	27	19	28	14	25	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	83	38.5	53.00	-	-	23	9	14	13	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	1,281	38.5	57.50	-	1	45	196	319	271	181	166	49	35	8	5	1	3	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	505	39.0	59.50	-	-	-	72	82	113	94	106	20	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	776	38.0	56.00	-	1	45	124	237	158	87	60	29	23	4	3	1	3	1	-	-	-
Public utilities †	92	39.5	62.00	-	-	-	18	11	8	14	16	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	102	39.0	63.50	-	-	1	-	41	11	10	10	13	4	4	3	1	3	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	111	38.0	53.00	-	1	3	19	51	23	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	433	37.5	53.50	-	-	41	87	130	102	50	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	522	38.0	47.50	1	19	184	196	64	16	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102	39.0	56.00	-	-	-	33	13	15	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	420	37.5	45.00	1	19	184	163	51	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	57	38.5	44.00	1	13	19	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	295	37.0	45.50	-	2	155	104	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	5,002	37.5	71.50	-	-	15	57	284	569	785	725	647	669	489	251	196	115	110	59	10	21
Manufacturing	1,702	38.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	52	144	206	192	268	301	241	109	114	29	31	7	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	3,300	37.5	70.50	-	-	15	57	232	425	579	533	379	368	248	142	82	86	79	52	6	17
Public utilities †	265	38.5	85.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	6	35	40	50	25	11	16	27	29	1	2
Wholesale trade	510	39.0	74.50	-	-	-	5	17	51	108	76	43	61	29	21	17	29	19	21	5	8
Retail trade	294	37.5	69.50	-	-	2	4	19	25	52	58	42	38	27	9	5	6	3	1	-	3
Finance ††	1,453	37.0	68.50	-	-	13	28	94	204	282	237	169	162	120	74	33	27	9	-	-	1
Services	778	37.0	66.00	-	-	-	20	102	137	122	156	90	67	22	13	16	8	21	1	-	3
Stenographers, general	3,430	38.0	61.50	-	10	51	270	579	645	623	468	536	108	71	25	35	6	2	1	-	-
Manufacturing	1,311	39.0	64.00	-	-	4	68	133	198	201	231	412	39	17	1	6	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,119	37.5	59.50	-	10	47	202	446	447	422	237	124	69	54	24	29	6	1	1	-	-
Public utilities †	189	38.5	64.50	-	-	-	11	22	36	27	30	36	18	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	492	38.5	67.50	-	-	-	23	51	75	78	92	32	43	39	22	29	6	1	1	-	-
Retail trade	234	37.5	55.50	-	10	7	22	48	64	66	12	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	935	37.0	57.00	-	-	39	120	207	227	196	91	45	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	269	37.0	55.50	-	-	1	26	118	45	55	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, technical	396	38.0	64.00	-	-	1	4	48	82	96	85	29	22	10	13	3	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	180	37.5	64.00	-	-	1	3	18	46	56	15	19	9	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	216	38.0	64.50	-	-	-	1	30	36	40	70	10	13	5	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
Finance ††	67	38.5	58.50	-	-	-	1	27	20	5	7	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	145	38.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	3	16	35	61	8	8	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	731	38.5	58.50	2	6	32	129	132	125	114	83	45	49	5	4	4	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	138	39.0	66.50	-	-	-	3	10	27	28	19	19	24	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	593	38.5	56.50	2	6	32	126	122	98	86	64	26	25	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities †	52	39.5	67.00	-	-	-	-	4	1	11	21	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	81	38.5	63.50	-	-	-	1	21	13	22	1	4	13	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	109	38.0	55.00	2	6	10	13	22	17	15	16	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	203	37.5	57.00	-	-	-	22	54	65	32	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	148	39.0	49.00	-	-	22	90	21	2	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	881	38.0	58.50	-	36	21	34	130	246	217	114	41	14	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	399	38.5	61.00	-	-	-	6	42	108	139	70	22	8	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	482	37.5	57.00	-	36	21	28	88	138	78	44	19	6	12	11	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	164	39.0	62.50	-	-	10	-	30	27	30	25	14	6	12	9	-	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	84	37.5	50.50	-	10	11	15	15	17	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	80	36.0	56.50	-	-	-	13	15	37	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	133	37.0	54.50	-	26	-	-	16	51	28	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: Office Occupations - Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

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	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
Women - Continued																					
Tabulating-machine operators	390	38.0	62.50	-	-	1	62	60	59	46	54	47	36	12	9	2	-	-	2	-	-
Manufacturing	97	39.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	8	10	3	18	23	20	6	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	293	37.5	59.50	-	-	1	62	52	49	43	36	24	16	6	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Finance ††	183	37.0	61.00	-	-	-	15	40	32	32	31	19	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	969	38.0	58.50	-	-	27	111	228	269	138	64	43	43	26	15	4	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	335	39.0	63.50	-	-	-	11	45	92	55	38	32	29	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	634	37.5	56.00	-	-	27	100	183	177	83	26	11	14	6	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	81	39.0	63.00	-	-	-	4	22	6	20	15	1	5	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	387	37.5	54.00	-	-	27	74	108	121	48	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	1,097	38.5	58.50	-	-	19	191	228	211	183	152	60	23	13	11	2	4	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	565	39.0	57.00	-	-	18	137	111	79	95	95	20	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	532	37.5	60.00	-	-	1	54	117	132	88	57	40	17	11	9	2	4	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	60	38.5	72.00	-	-	-	-	5	8	7	11	1	9	8	6	2	3	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	287	37.0	57.00	-	-	-	36	93	79	33	17	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	142	38.5	61.50	-	-	1	4	15	37	44	27	7	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	4,054	38.0	51.00	2	22	643	1416	952	535	242	139	80	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	974	39.0	54.00	-	3	82	235	278	140	88	89	48	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	3,080	37.5	50.00	2	19	561	1181	674	395	154	50	32	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	149	38.5	50.50	-	-	-	96	10	17	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	376	39.0	55.00	-	-	21	42	141	106	30	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	240	38.5	49.00	2	9	69	72	39	38	4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ††	1,949	37.0	49.50	-	8	385	814	412	213	96	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	366	39.5	48.50	-	2	86	157	72	21	9	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[†] Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
^{††} Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: Professional and Technical Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
				45.00 and under 50.00	50.00 55.00	55.00 60.00	60.00 65.00	65.00 70.00	70.00 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	120.00 125.00	125.00 130.00	130.00 135.00	135.00 140.00	140.00 145.00	145.00 150.00	150.00 and over	
Men																										
Draftsmen, leader	420	40.0	142.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	3	2	56	41	46	40	59	52	² 103	
Manufacturing	132	39.5	150.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	3	1	12	6	13	2	3	3	73	
Draftsmen, senior	2,400	40.0	107.00	-	-	1	27	39	53	187	115	191	274	319	180	184	244	202	84	35	93	19	98	55		
Manufacturing	1,338	40.0	104.50	-	-	-	27	38	50	144	59	117	193	225	55	60	79	34	53	2	55	6	89	52		
Nonmanufacturing	1,062	40.0	110.50	-	-	1	-	1	3	43	56	74	81	94	125	124	165	168	31	33	38	13	9	3		
Services	976	40.0	110.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	42	50	69	62	94	123	106	163	149	28	32	36	12	8	-		
Draftsmen, junior	1,101	40.0	79.50	-	11	59	137	96	88	136	149	184	104	77	2	30	13	8	3	4	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	738	40.0	79.00	-	7	59	120	65	45	77	42	160	41	66	2	30	12	6	3	3	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	363	40.0	80.50	-	4	-	17	31	43	59	107	24	63	11	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Services	322	40.0	80.50	-	4	-	16	28	38	52	87	23	63	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tracers	180	40.0	59.00	5	74	29	34	11	11	13	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	273	39.0	76.50	-	-	6	23	23	75	51	53	14	17	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	195	39.5	76.50	-	-	6	7	12	65	38	40	8	11	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	78	38.5	75.00	-	-	-	16	11	10	13	13	6	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
² Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$150 to \$155; 4 at \$155 to \$160; 28 at \$160 to \$165; 28 at \$165 to \$170; 2 at \$170 to \$175; 11 at \$175 to \$180; 28 at \$180 and over.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., September 1957
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																					
			\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 3.00 and over	
Carpenters, maintenance	683	2.32	-	-	-	6	8	-	8	13	16	54	48	146	71	70	62	93	12	2	4	-	-	*70
Manufacturing	493	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	45	41	121	53	66	57	83	6	2	2	-	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	190	2.43	-	-	-	6	8	-	8	13	5	9	7	25	18	4	5	10	6	-	2	-	-	64
Retail trade	125	2.66	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	1	-	19	15	3	2	1	6	-	2	-	-	64
Electricians, maintenance	1,025	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	7	7	12	49	87	107	103	116	186	250	24	19	13	1	22
Manufacturing	855	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	44	68	84	70	91	166	249	21	15	12	-	22
Nonmanufacturing	170	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	7	5	5	19	23	33	25	20	1	3	4	1	1	-
Engineers, stationary	396	2.36	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	7	6	28	38	35	52	41	65	31	5	31	2	15	-	24
Manufacturing	255	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	35	14	24	31	44	28	4	22	-	13	-	24
Nonmanufacturing	141	2.18	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	7	6	12	3	21	28	10	21	3	1	9	2	2	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	556	2.00	-	-	8	11	17	20	22	62	72	73	47	34	72	50	34	18	4	-	5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	344	2.03	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	44	69	66	13	20	66	18	12	16	-	-	5	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	212	1.94	-	-	8	11	14	20	17	18	3	7	34	14	6	32	22	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	984	1.90	5	-	2	6	47	62	95	170	121	54	53	326	5	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	770	1.92	-	-	-	6	36	47	57	131	95	42	47	290	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	214	1.84	5	-	2	-	11	16	38	39	26	12	6	36	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities †	70	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	10	6	35	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	62	1.84	-	-	1	-	10	1	15	7	12	-	-	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	51	1.71	5	-	1	-	1	2	9	16	12	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	428	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	65	45	65	49	117	54	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	428	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	65	45	65	49	117	54	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,123	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	31	27	165	98	90	154	104	343	89	8	3	-	-
Manufacturing	1,077	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	31	26	156	84	84	151	93	343	89	6	3	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	671	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	28	86	32	77	170	113	31	51	7	13	33	10	12	-	-
Manufacturing	84	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	7	10	29	2	12	14	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	587	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	28	86	32	69	168	106	21	22	5	1	19	10	12	-	-
Public utilities †	332	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	56	18	22	89	91	18	22	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	114	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	30	6	5	6	-	3	-	2	-	19	10	12	-	-
Retail trade	141	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	8	42	73	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,525	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	110	232	177	200	158	123	140	136	182	37	-	-	8	1
Manufacturing	1,149	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	225	108	133	107	95	118	66	177	5	-	-	6	-
Nonmanufacturing	376	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	7	69	67	51	28	22	70	5	32	-	-	2	1
Public utilities †	119	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	7	24	18	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	51	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	2	32	-	-	2	1
Retail trade	185	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	57	59	30	4	4	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	327	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	22	19	20	51	163	1	3	4	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	327	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	22	19	20	51	163	1	3	4	2	-	-	-
Oilers	277	1.89	-	-	-	-	10	21	17	54	10	78	34	34	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	252	1.88	-	-	-	-	10	18	17	54	10	76	14	34	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	378	2.08	10	-	-	12	-	11	12	27	40	19	37	58	29	33	76	6	4	-	3	1	-	-
Manufacturing	216	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	14	17	36	11	22	73	5	3	-	3	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	162	1.87	10	-	-	12	-	11	12	25	11	5	20	22	18	11	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Services	62	1.53	10	-	-	12	-	10	10	12	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., September 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Table A-3: Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																					
			\$ 1.00 and under 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 3.00 3.10 and over	
Pipefitters, maintenance -----	560	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	29	44	71	88	127	29	120	17	9	-	-	1
Manufacturing -----	535	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	26	40	61	87	127	29	118	17	4	-	-	1
Plumbers, maintenance -----	68	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	4	6	4	34	4	4	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance -----	175	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	19	27	57	41	15	2	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	165	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	14	25	57	41	15	2	3	-	-	-
Tool and die makers -----	1,127	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	14	18	74	121	109	193	95	171	7	317	-	2
Manufacturing -----	1,124	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	18	74	120	109	193	95	171	7	317	-	2

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Workers were distributed as follows: 50 at \$3.10 to \$3.20; 18 at \$3.20 to \$3.30; 2 at \$3.30 to \$3.40.

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass., by industry division, September 1957)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																					
			\$ 0.80 and under .90	\$ 0.90 1.00	\$ 1.00 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90 and over	
Elevator operators, passenger (men) -----	543	1.21	-	61	141	22	151	104	19	27	1	7	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	530	1.20	-	61	141	22	151	104	19	24	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance†† -----	284	1.30	-	-	7	5	137	104	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	183	1.04	-	30	129	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator operators, passenger (women) -----	442	1.12	9	37	230	72	32	37	6	1	5	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	421	1.10	9	37	230	72	22	36	-	1	4	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	184	1.04	4	32	117	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards -----	947	1.80	-	-	-	5	59	36	35	64	71	273	70	21	247	-	-	23	41	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	577	1.87	-	-	-	-	13	11	4	42	43	176	33	-	194	-	-	18	41	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	370	1.67	-	-	-	5	46	25	31	22	28	97	37	21	53	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance†† -----	261	1.59	-	-	-	5	46	23	31	21	28	50	29	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men) -----	4,116	1.50	50	61	285	254	436	560	556	353	276	355	472	169	227	41	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,945	1.64	-	-	38	45	100	102	389	199	182	104	420	113	196	36	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,171	1.36	50	61	247	209	336	458	167	154	94	251	52	56	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities† -----	397	1.63	-	-	-	-	35	14	30	61	41	175	24	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	140	1.59	-	-	12	4	10	25	12	16	8	17	-	3	28	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	627	1.31	-	48	107	52	153	121	18	17	12	35	25	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance†† -----	607	1.35	-	-	42	25	90	276	66	60	33	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	400	1.13	50	13	86	128	48	22	41	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., September 1957
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass.,
by industry division, September 1957)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																				
			\$ 0.80 and under .90	\$ 0.90 1.00	\$ 1.00 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.10	\$ 2.10 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.30	\$ 2.30 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.50	\$ 2.50 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.70	\$ 2.70 2.80	\$ 2.80 2.90
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women) -----	1,876	1.26	27	44	163	249	641	578	51	47	23	36	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	252	1.39	-	-	13	38	68	29	20	20	19	36	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,624	1.24	27	44	150	211	573	549	31	27	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	107	1.07	-	35	43	14	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance †† -----	1,131	1.26	-	1	51	52	548	475	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, material handling -----	5,811	1.67	-	40	284	179	500	420	731	469	457	331	710	348	713	393	63	81	38	5	49	-	-
Manufacturing -----	3,250	1.64	-	-	84	86	421	283	552	251	292	89	259	179	548	79	61	59	7	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,561	1.70	-	40	200	93	79	137	179	218	165	242	451	169	165	314	2	22	31	5	49	-	-
Public utilities† -----	518	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	3	148	27	65	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	954	1.68	-	-	42	66	53	93	99	68	85	147	110	10	20	54	-	22	31	5	49	-	-
Retail trade -----	1,049	1.59	-	40	140	23	26	33	79	134	75	90	190	132	80	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers -----	2,405	1.75	-	-	53	59	170	168	60	150	283	294	371	234	244	180	67	38	21	6	7	-	-
Manufacturing -----	889	1.83	-	-	9	6	2	23	21	36	161	86	191	224	4	56	23	18	21	6	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,516	1.70	-	-	44	53	168	145	39	114	122	208	180	10	240	124	44	20	-	-	5	-	-
Wholesale -----	1,041	1.68	-	-	4	43	123	121	29	110	70	186	128	6	28	124	44	20	-	-	5	-	-
Retail trade -----	475	1.75	-	-	40	10	45	24	10	4	52	22	52	4	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (men) -----	1,785	1.67	-	2	69	53	130	95	352	94	180	138	136	190	56	248	18	6	18	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	1,090	1.69	-	-	9	80	38	280	73	125	82	89	163	56	53	18	6	18	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	695	1.65	-	2	69	44	50	57	72	21	55	56	47	27	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale -----	464	1.83	-	-	6	12	44	51	20	33	41	47	15	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	202	1.26	-	2	66	32	38	13	21	1	2	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, shipping (women) -----	345	1.39	-	-	42	52	30	70	44	12	23	21	48	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing -----	249	1.40	-	-	42	36	-	64	18	6	20	12	48	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	96	1.36	-	-	-	16	30	6	26	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks -----	758	1.80	-	-	25	7	30	26	33	72	82	105	86	71	88	38	26	52	13	1	3	-	-
Manufacturing -----	390	1.90	-	-	-	-	6	20	8	12	40	50	65	42	65	17	17	43	3	1	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	368	1.69	-	-	25	7	24	6	25	60	42	55	21	29	23	21	9	9	10	-	2	-	-
Wholesale trade -----	185	1.76	-	-	2	13	2	10	44	12	27	12	12	17	15	3	9	5	-	2	-	-	-
Retail trade -----	141	1.64	-	-	13	5	5	4	15	16	29	17	8	11	6	1	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks -----	799	1.88	-	-	3	3	13	32	60	71	33	98	109	115	81	27	47	27	46	13	-	18	-
Manufacturing -----	320	1.98	-	-	-	-	6	18	12	16	6	15	51	31	50	18	29	25	32	10	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing -----	479	1.81	-	-	3	3	7	14	48	55	27	83	58	84	31	9	18	2	14	3	-	18	2
Wholesale trade -----	299	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	33	2	50	45	76	20	9	18	2	2	3	-	18	2
Retail trade -----	144	1.64	-	-	3	3	7	14	29	12	24	18	3	8	11	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks -----	560	1.86	-	-	-	1	24	10	12	23	72	58	98	109	70	41	15	-	-	9	4	14	-
Manufacturing -----	192	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	12	12	39	40	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	368	1.85	-	-	-	1	24	10	12	23	16	46	86	70	30	23	-	-	-	9	4	14	-
Wholesale trade -----	77	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	8	4	2	11	10	-	-	-	-	4	4	14	-
Retail trade -----	253	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	13	8	42	81	57	18	17	-	-	-	5	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: Custodial and Material Movement Occupations - Continued

(Average hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Boston, Mass.,
by industry division, September 1957)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF--																					
			\$ 0.80 and under	\$ 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
Truckdrivers³	3,354	2.09	-	-	10	6	50	70	79	62	149	162	280	237	280	1122	123	165	58	40	407	54	-	-
Manufacturing	948	2.14	-	-	-	-	24	3	5	56	55	67	71	85	238	33	124	5	36	146	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	2,406	2.07	-	-	10	6	50	46	76	57	93	107	213	166	195	884	90	41	53	4	261	54	-	-
Public utilities†	702	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	20	660	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	849	2.21	-	-	-	24	24	-	20	54	-	178	28	1	125	2	22	52	4	261	54	-	-	
Retail trade	697	1.95	-	-	10	-	10	10	4	13	29	100	23	132	172	99	86	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Services	147	1.39	-	-	-	6	14	12	72	24	6	4	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	475	1.82	-	-	-	6	40	60	12	45	79	38	22	17	13	55	8	20	-	-	60	-	-	-
Manufacturing	237	2.06	-	-	-	-	24	-	5	20	34	13	17	8	50	6	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	238	1.58	-	-	-	6	40	36	12	40	59	4	9	-	5	5	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	103	1.66	-	-	-	-	24	14	-	16	24	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	87	1.47	-	-	-	6	14	12	12	24	6	4	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	1,110	1.96	-	-	10	-	10	10	67	17	40	118	211	206	71	195	8	76	5	28	38	-	-	-
Manufacturing	405	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	36	15	27	44	39	94	-	76	5	28	38	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	705	1.85	-	-	10	-	10	10	64	17	4	103	184	162	32	101	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities†	79	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	16	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	243	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	158	24	-	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	321	1.82	-	-	10	-	10	-	4	13	4	100	23	132	15	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	980	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	38	582	69	47	-	7	204	-	-	-
Manufacturing	165	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	12	72	-	45	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	815	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	510	69	2	-	4	204	-	-	-
Public utilities†	400	2.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	271	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	-	2	-	4	204	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	603	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	21	7	158	281	33	11	-	5	57	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	26	13	23	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	532	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	20	4	132	268	10	11	-	-	57	-	-	-
Public utilities†	219	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	126	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	20	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-
Truckers, power (forklift)	766	1.97	-	-	-	-	3	17	41	70	19	145	84	127	128	50	58	18	-	6	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	545	1.95	-	-	-	-	2	17	40	61	18	97	52	99	33	50	58	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	221	2.03	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	1	48	32	28	95	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	90	1.98	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	34	28	9	10	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	101	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	14	-	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	205	2.01	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	1	25	92	25	11	10	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	205	2.01	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	1	25	92	25	11	10	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	1,071	1.50	10	17	57	50	205	118	138	62	127	93	60	58	53	6	4	9	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	602	1.58	-	-	24	-	83	44	116	40	80	71	43	46	48	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	469	1.39	10	17	33	50	122	74	22	22	47	22	17	12	5	2	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities†	30	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	59	1.49	-	-	9	10	10	10	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	152	1.33	-	1	24	29	32	32	4	5	4	2	15	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance††	179	1.40	-	-	-	7	80	29	9	14	35	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data limited to men workers, except where otherwise indicated.² Excludes premium pay for overtime, and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.³ Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

B: Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1: Shift Differential Provisions ¹

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers---			
	(a) In establishments having formal provisions for---		(b) Actually working on---	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total -----	81.6	69.0	7.8	2.5
With shift pay differential -----	81.6	69.0	7.8	2.5
Uniform cents (per hour) -----	41.8	29.2	5.3	1.3
2 1/4, 3 1/4, or 4 cents -----	2.4	1.0	.3	-
5 cents -----	8.1	.8	1.0	-
7 cents -----	4.8	1.2	.3	.2
7 1/2 cents -----	2.1	4.5	*	.1
8 cents -----	3.0	3.0	.2	.2
9 cents -----	2.3	1.3	.4	*
10 cents -----	9.6	8.4	1.3	.3
11 1/2, 12, or 12 2/3 cents -----	1.1	3.2	.6	.2
15 cents -----	5.1	2.4	.4	.1
16 cents -----	.8	.8	.5	*
17 cents -----	1.2	1.2	.2	.1
Over 17 cents -----	1.2	1.5	.1	.2
Uniform percentage -----	36.8	38.1	2.1	1.1
5 percent -----	4.1	1.0	.3	*
7 percent -----	2.8	3.5	.3	*
7 1/2 percent -----	-	1.0	-	*
10 percent -----	28.6	23.1	1.1	.7
12 1/2 percent -----	1.3	-	.4	-
15 percent -----	-	9.5	-	.4
Full day's pay for reduced hours -----	3.1	1.7	.3	-
No shift pay differential -----	-	-	-	-

¹ Shift differential data are presented in terms of (a) establishment policy, and (b) workers actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey. An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met either of the following conditions: (1) Operated late shifts at the time of the survey, or (2) had formal provisions covering late shifts.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table B-2: Minimum Entrance Rates for Women Office Workers¹

Minimum rate (weekly salary)	Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—								Number of establishments with specified minimum hiring rate in—							
	Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing				Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing			
	Based on standard weekly hours ² of—								Based on standard weekly hours ² of—							
	All industries	All schedules	37½	40	All schedules	36¼	37½	40	All industries	All schedules	37½	40	All schedules	36¼	37½	40
Establishments studied -----	249	84	xxx	xxx	165	xxx	xxx	xxx	249	84	xxx	xxx	165	xxx	xxx	xxx
	FOR INEXPERIENCED TYPISTS								FOR OTHER INEXPERIENCED CLERICAL WORKERS³							
Establishments having a specified minimum -----	130	47	12	24	83	12	20	29	138	48	14	22	90	12	21	30
\$32.50 and under \$35.00 -----	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
\$35.00 and under \$37.50 -----	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	1
\$37.50 and under \$40.00 -----	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	4	-	1	1
\$40.00 and under \$42.50 -----	23	7	2	4	16	2	3	7	31	10	4	5	21	5	4	6
\$42.50 and under \$45.00 -----	30	9	2	3	21	4	8	3	32	11	3	3	21	3	6	5
\$45.00 and under \$47.50 -----	30	15	5	6	15	2	5	4	27	10	2	4	17	1	8	4
\$47.50 and under \$50.00 -----	12	3	1	1	9	2	2	5	10	5	2	1	5	1	1	3
\$50.00 and under \$52.50 -----	11	4	1	2	7	-	2	4	8	3	1	2	5	-	1	3
\$52.50 and under \$55.00 -----	3	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	3	1	-	2
\$55.00 and under \$57.50 -----	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
\$57.50 and under \$60.00 -----	4	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	1	-	-
\$60.00 and under \$62.50 -----	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$62.50 and under \$65.00 -----	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	1
\$65.00 and under \$67.50 -----	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$67.50 and under \$70.00 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Establishments having no specified minimum -----	64	27	xxx	xxx	37	xxx	xxx	xxx	73	28	xxx	xxx	45	xxx	xxx	xxx
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category -----	54	10	xxx	xxx	44	xxx	xxx	xxx	37	8	xxx	xxx	29	xxx	xxx	xxx
Data not available -----	1	-	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	1	-	xxx	xxx	1	xxx	xxx	xxx

¹ Lowest salary rate formally established for hiring inexperienced workers for typing or other clerical jobs.

² Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Data are presented for all the workweeks combined, and for the most common workweeks reported.

³ Rates applicable to messengers, office girls, or similar subclerical jobs are not considered.

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Table B-3: Scheduled Weekly Hours

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS ¹ EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries ²	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32½ hours -----	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours -----	8	9	3	-	12	9	19	1	1	-	-	2	4
Over 35 and under 36¼ hours -----	1	**	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36¼ hours -----	10	2	-	8	7	22	6	1	1	-	-	-	1
Over 36¼ and under 37½ hours -----	3	**	-	-	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
37½ hours -----	25	15	55	31	19	28	13	8	7	-	2	15	2
Over 37½ and under 38¾ hours -----	8	**	-	8	8	15	15	2	-	-	2	8	-
38¾ hours -----	8	9	-	4	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 38¾ and under 40 hours -----	2	-	-	-	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-
40 hours -----	34	63	42	49	22	6	43	79	84	98	74	58	76
Over 40 and under 44 hours -----	**	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	10	7	2
44 and under 48 hours -----	**	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	11
48 hours and over -----	**	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	7	6	4

¹ Estimates for office workers are not comparable with earlier studies. See Introduction, p. 2.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-4: Overtime Pay Practices

Overtime policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DAILY OVERTIME													
Workers in establishments providing premium pay ² -----	48	70	94	65	58	14	37	80	85	100	65	73	36
Time and one-half -----	46	69	94	65	58	11	36	80	85	100	65	73	36
Effective after less than 8 hours -----	14	7	54	21	30	8	12	8	8	-	2	12	-
Effective after 8 hours -----	32	63	40	45	28	3	25	72	77	100	63	61	36
Other -----	2	1	-	-	**	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no premium pay or having no policy -----	52	30	6	35	42	86	63	20	15	-	35	27	64
WEEKLY OVERTIME													
Workers in establishments providing premium pay ² -----	97	99	99	97	85	100	82	97	99	100	93	96	80
Time and one-half -----	97	99	99	97	85	100	81	97	99	100	93	96	80
Effective after less than 40 hours -----	21	12	54	25	24	22	12	7	8	-	2	10	-
Effective after 40 hours -----	75	87	45	72	59	78	69	89	90	100	91	83	75
Effective after more than 40 hours -----	**	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
Other -----	**	**	-	-	**	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no premium pay or having no policy -----	3	**	1	3	15	-	18	3	1	-	7	4	20

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

² Graduated provisions are classified to the first effective premium rate. For example, a plan calling for time and one-half after 8 and double time after 10 hours a day would be considered time and one-half after 8 hours. Similarly, a plan calling for no pay or pay at regular rate after 37½ and time and one-half after 40 hours would be considered as time and one-half after 40 hours.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-5: Wage Structure Characteristics and Labor-Management Agreements

Item	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries †	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
WAGE STRUCTURE FOR TIME-RATED WORKERS													
Formal rate structure -----	67	68	92	47	56	69	52	56	55	99	62	40	61
Single rate -----	5	12	6	4	10	-	-	23	23	19	29	15	54
Range of rates -----	61	57	86	43	45	69	52	33	32	80	34	25	7
Individual rates -----	33	32	8	53	44	31	48	17	9	-	34	39	27
METHOD OF WAGE PAYMENT FOR PLANT WORKERS													
Time workers -----	DATA NOT COLLECTED							73	64	99	96	79	88
Incentive workers -----	DATA NOT COLLECTED							27	36	1	4	21	12
Piecework -----	DATA NOT COLLECTED							12	20	**	2	**	4
Bonus work -----	DATA NOT COLLECTED							10	16	**	-	**	5
Commission -----	DATA NOT COLLECTED							5	-	-	2	21	3
LABOR-MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS²													
Workers in establishments with agreements covering a majority of such workers -----	15-19	20-24	75-79	15-19	10-14	-	0-4	70-74	75-79	90-94	50-54	60-64	50-54

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

² Estimates relate to all workers (office or plant) employed in an establishment having a contract in effect covering a majority of the workers in their respective category. The estimates so obtained are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by provisions of labor-management agreements due to the exclusion of smaller size establishments.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-6: Paid Holidays¹

Item	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries ‡	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	99	100	100	94	67
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	6	33
<u>NUMBER OF DAYS</u>													
Less than 6 holidays -----	**	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	2	7	7	5
6 holidays -----	1	2	1	2	1	-	2	9	8	5	4	9	36
6 holidays plus:													
2, 3, 5 half days -----	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	2	3	-	4	1	-
7 holidays -----	2	5	1	-	-	-	2	18	27	10	4	2	11
7 holidays plus:													
1 half day -----	**	1	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	1	-	-
2 half days -----	8	12	-	-	51	-	-	9	4	-	5	29	-
4 or more half days -----	**	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
8 holidays -----	2	4	2	1	-	1	9	9	13	-	-	5	4
8 holidays plus:													
1, 2, 4 half days -----	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
9 holidays -----	5	10	3	6	**	-	17	7	10	8	11	-	1
9 holidays plus:													
1, 2 half days -----	2	1	**	-	1	3	-	2	2	2	-	2	-
10 holidays -----	19	28	10	34	24	9	14	18	14	6	35	36	4
10 holidays plus:													
1 half day -----	6	5	54	-	**	-	-	5	2	45	-	-	-
2 half days -----	**	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays -----	43	25	28	47	18	67	38	8	6	21	28	4	6
11 holidays plus:													
1 half day -----	7	1	-	3	-	18	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
2, 3 half days -----	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	**	-	-	2	-	-
12 holidays and over -----	2	2	-	-	-	-	22	**	1	-	-	-	**
<u>TOTAL HOLIDAY TIME ³</u>													
12 or more days -----	3	2	-	4	-	2	22	**	1	-	2	-	**
11½ or more days -----	10	3	-	6	-	20	22	3	5	-	2	-	**
11 or more days -----	54	28	28	57	18	87	60	11	11	21	31	4	6
10½ or more days -----	60	33	82	57	18	87	61	16	13	66	31	4	6
10 or more days -----	79	62	92	91	42	96	76	34	27	74	65	40	11
9½ or more days -----	80	63	92	91	43	99	76	36	29	74	65	42	11
9 or more days -----	86	75	95	97	44	99	95	44	40	82	77	42	12
8½ or more days -----	86	76	95	97	44	99	95	45	41	82	77	42	12
8 or more days -----	96	92	97	98	94	100	95	63	58	82	81	75	16
7½ or more days -----	97	93	97	98	97	100	95	63	58	82	82	76	16
7 or more days -----	99	98	99	98	97	100	98	83	89	92	89	78	26
6 or more days -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	92	96	98	93	87	62
5½ or more days -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	93	97	98	93	87	62
5 or more days -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	94	97	100	93	89	67
4 or more days -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	95	97	100	93	92	67
3 or more days -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	95	98	100	93	92	67
2 or more days -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	96	99	100	93	92	67
1 or more days -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	99	100	100	94	67

See footnotes at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table B-6: Paid Holidays¹ - Continued

Item	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries ‡	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<u>HOLIDAYS</u> ⁴													
New Year's Day -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	94	96	100	93	92	62
Washington's Birthday -----	92	79	99	98	94	99	96	65	58	92	85	80	31
Decoration Day -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	93	98	98	93	87	62
July 4th -----	99	98	100	100	98	100	100	88	89	98	93	87	67
Labor Day -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	95	99	100	93	92	60
Veterans' Day -----	86	78	97	96	43	99	80	49	47	82	77	46	22
Thanksgiving -----	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	95	98	100	93	92	67
Christmas -----	99	100	100	100	95	100	100	94	98	100	93	87	67
Patriots' Day -----	84	79	90	93	43	96	77	45	43	74	74	40	10
Columbus Day -----	81	66	95	88	44	98	72	44	40	82	66	43	11
Bunker Hill Day -----	45	15	28	50	18	76	56	11	10	21	25	4	7
Election Day -----	4	12	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	-	-	-	-
Day (designated each year) -----	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-
1/2 day, Christmas Eve -----	13	13	-	7	**	20	13	7	11	-	6	-	-
1/2 day, Columbus Day -----	5	-	-	-	56	-	5	7	-	-	11	32	-
1/2 day, Bunker Hill Day -----	5	1	54	-	**	-	2	5	2	45	-	-	-
1/2 day, Veterans' Day -----	4	**	-	-	39	-	3	8	2	-	7	31	-

¹ Estimates relate to holidays provided annually.

² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

³ All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example the proportion of workers receiving a total of 7 days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 6 full days and 2 half days, 5 full days and 4 half days, and so on.

⁴ Only the holidays or half-day holidays provided to at least 4 percent of the office or plant workers in the area are shown in this tabulation. Full-day holidays applying to lesser proportions of the workers were mainly religious holidays. Half-day holidays applying to lesser proportions were generally granted in nonmanufacturing establishments in lieu of full-day holidays listed above.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-7: Paid Vacations

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>METHOD OF PAYMENT</u>													
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	99	99	85	100	100	100	100	89	84	88	100	100	87
Percentage payment	1	**	15	-	-	-	-	10	14	12	-	-	13
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AMOUNT OF VACATION PAY²</u>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Less than 1 week	2	1	-	-	-	5	-	22	36	-	14	-	1
1 week	48	57	34	41	72	37	59	31	18	32	29	70	11
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	8	8	1	20	2	6	11	1	1	2	13	-	2
2 weeks	27	12	55	6	-	45	15	4	**	45	7	-	1
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
1 week	4	5	2	3	18	-	11	55	74	8	32	20	83
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	**	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	-	-	-
2 weeks	91	92	97	97	82	91	81	40	19	89	61	80	17
3 weeks	5	3	-	-	-	9	8	1	1	-	-	-	**
Over 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	31	45	7	19	1	45
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27	1	1	-	-
2 weeks	90	93	99	98	99	85	72	51	26	92	74	98	55
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	2	-	-	1	2	13	1	1	-	-	1	-
3 weeks	6	3	-	-	-	13	10	**	1	-	-	-	**
Over 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week	1	2	1	2	-	-	3	17	23	7	9	1	38
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	-	4	-	-
2 weeks	89	93	98	98	99	85	57	65	49	88	80	98	61
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	2	-	-	1	2	13	1	1	-	-	1	-
3 weeks	7	3	1	-	-	13	26	1	2	5	-	-	**
Over 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week	**	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
2 weeks	67	86	96	98	53	44	46	82	87	95	85	59	93
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	2	-	-	-	8	13	3	5	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	28	11	3	-	47	48	40	14	7	5	-	40	7
Over 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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NOTE: In the tabulations of vacation allowances by years of service, payments other than "length-of-time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, were converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay.

Table B-7: Paid Vacations - Continued

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN--					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public utilities †	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	**	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
2 weeks -----	49	79	61	68	20	26	40	67	78	65	64	35	84
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	4	1	-	-	-	10	-	3	5	-	4	-	-
3 weeks -----	43	19	39	30	44	65	56	21	14	35	17	36	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
4 weeks -----	4	2	-	-	36	-	3	7	1	-	-	28	-
Over 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	**	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
2 weeks -----	12	16	2	26	6	7	29	22	25	-	18	8	71
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks -----	82	83	98	73	57	88	68	68	69	100	67	61	29
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
4 weeks -----	4	2	-	-	37	-	3	7	1	-	-	30	-
Over 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	**	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
2 weeks -----	11	12	2	26	3	7	29	21	25	-	18	4	71
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks -----	77	83	97	60	56	77	68	66	68	100	57	60	29
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
4 weeks -----	12	3	1	13	41	16	3	10	3	-	10	35	-
Over 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week -----	**	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
2 weeks -----	8	13	2	24	3	-	29	20	24	-	15	2	71
Over 2 and under 3 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks -----	57	72	70	59	41	42	68	57	59	76	60	56	24
Over 3 and under 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
4 weeks -----	35	15	28	16	57	58	3	20	13	24	10	41	5
Over 4 weeks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	7	-	-

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

² Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table B-8: Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—					
	All industries	Manufacturing	Public utilities†	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ††	Services	All industries ¹	Manufacturing	Public utilities†	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance -----	90	89	96	85	86	96	60	88	87	93	84	90	90
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance -----	51	59	89	44	48	46	16	59	59	78	40	52	77
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ² -----	77	93	99	72	97	54	90	94	94	100	69	97	90
Sickness and accident insurance -----	42	64	25	41	70	22	32	79	89	28	45	79	78
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period) -----	63	73	90	70	45	52	52	14	5	34	43	26	11
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period) -----	3	4	1	-	21	-	-	11	7	50	10	9	4
Hospitalization insurance -----	80	85	42	81	61	93	50	78	88	44	70	65	79
Surgical insurance -----	79	83	42	83	55	93	43	74	87	44	75	60	49
Medical insurance -----	52	65	9	41	34	59	38	45	53	17	37	40	23
Catastrophe insurance -----	29	12	6	24	3	58	8	3	4	1	9	1	**
Retirement pension -----	77	73	95	65	54	89	58	59	59	88	55	61	16
No health, insurance, or pension plan -----	**	1	-	2	-	**	-	1	1	-	6	-	1

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

² Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that can be expected by each employee. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

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

†† Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Appendix: Job Descriptions

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

Office

BILLER, MACHINE

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

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 memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

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.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

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

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

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

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

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

CLERK, FILE

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

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

CLERK, ORDER

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve any combination of the following: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

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

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

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

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR (MIMEOGRAPH OR DITTO)

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

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

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

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

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

SECRETARY

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

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

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

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

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

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

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

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

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

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

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

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL - Continued

included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by 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.

Class A - Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign-language copy; combining material from several sources, or planning layout of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing; typing tables from rough draft in final form. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

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

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Assistant draftsman)

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

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER

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

DRAFTSMAN, LEADER - Continued

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

DRAFTSMAN, SENIOR

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

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

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

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) - Continued

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

TRACER

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

Maintenance and PowerplantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

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

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

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

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

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

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines in the construction of machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves most of the following: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

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

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

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

MILLWRIGHT

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

OILER

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

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

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

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

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

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

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

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

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

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

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

Custodial and Material MovementELEVATOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER

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

GUARD

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

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

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

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

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

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

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

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

PACKER, SHIPPING

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK - Continued

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

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

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

TRUCKER, POWER

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

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

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

WATCHMAN

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

Occupational Wage Surveys

Occupational wage surveys are being conducted in 17 major labor markets during late 1957 and early 1958. Bulletins, when available, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the regional sales offices shown.

A bulletin for the area listed below is now available.

Seattle, Wash., August 1957 – BLS Bull. 1224-1, price 20 cents



