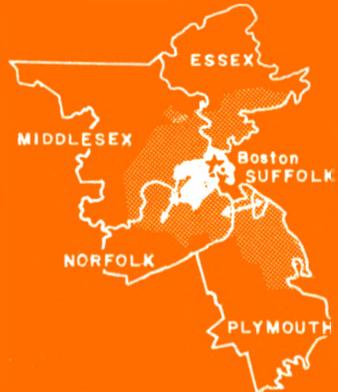


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Area Wage Survey

The Boston, Massachusetts, Metropolitan Area

September 1967



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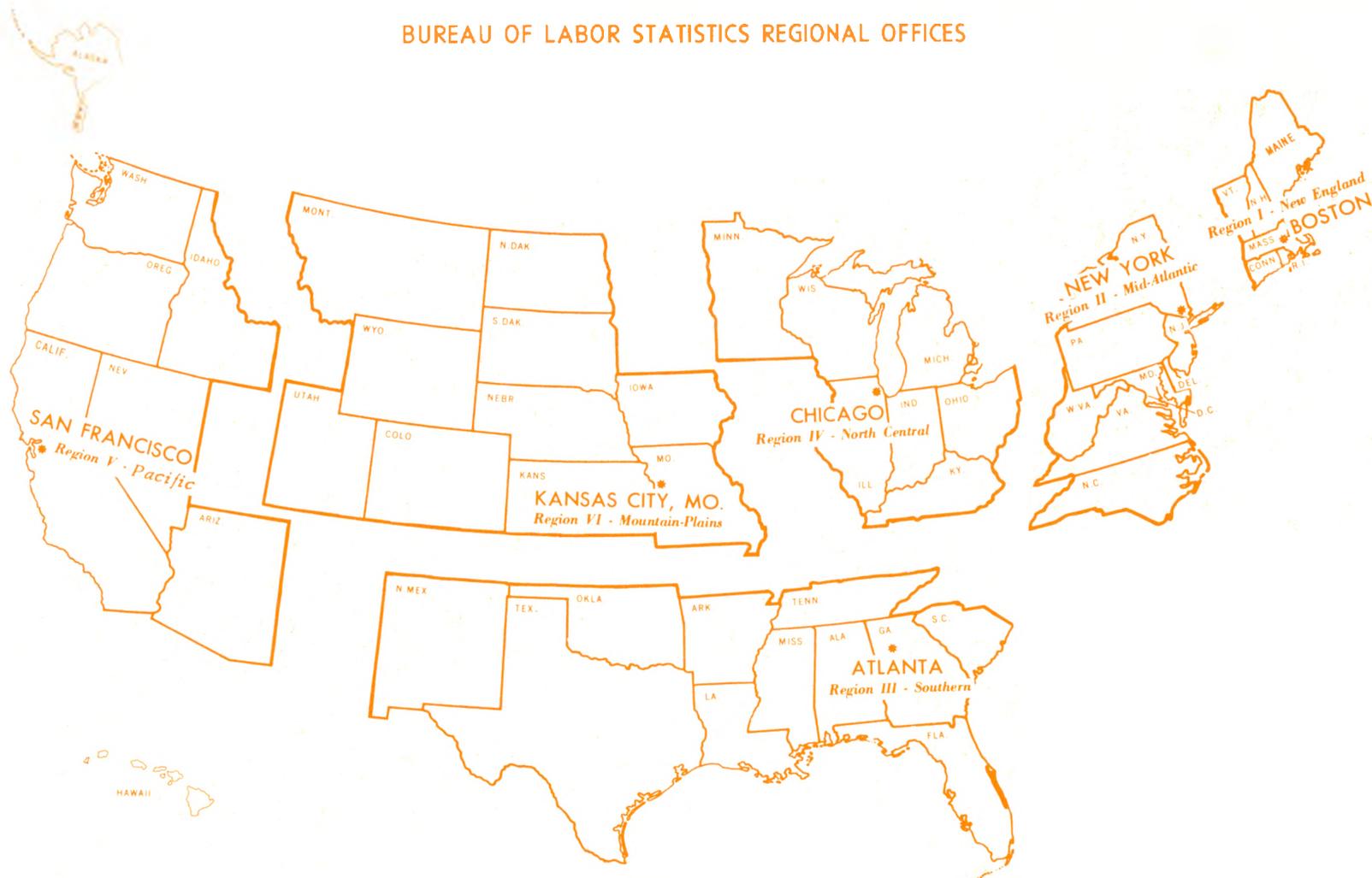
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Area Wage Survey

The Boston, Massachusetts, Metropolitan Area

September 1967

Bulletin No. 1575-13

December 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner



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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program of annual occupational wage surveys in metropolitan areas is designed to provide data on occupational earnings, and establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. It yields detailed data by selected industry division for each of the areas studied, for geographic regions, and for the United States. A major consideration in the program is the need for greater insight into (1) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level, and (2) the structure and level of wages among areas and industry divisions.

At the end of each survey, an individual area bulletin presents survey results for each area studied. After completion of all of the individual area bulletins for a round of surveys, a two-part summary bulletin is issued. The first part brings data for each of the metropolitan areas studied into one bulletin. The second part presents information which has been projected from individual metropolitan area data to relate to geographic regions and the United States.

Eighty-six areas currently are included in the program. In each area, information on occupational earnings is collected annually and on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions biennially.

This bulletin presents results of the survey in Boston, Mass., in September 1967. The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through April 1967, consists of Suffolk County, 15 communities in Essex County, 30 in Middlesex County, 20 in Norfolk County, and 9 in Plymouth County. This study was conducted in the Bureau's regional office in Boston, Mass., Wendell D. Macdonald, Director. The study was under the general direction of Paul V. Mulkern, Assistant Regional Director of Operations.

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* NOTE: Similar tabulations are available for other areas. (See inside back cover.)

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Boston area are also available for hospitals (July 1966), life insurance (October 1966), and men's and boys' suits and coats (April 1967); and on earnings only for selected food service and laundry and dry cleaning occupations (September 1967). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for building construction; printing; local-transit operating employees; and motortruck drivers, helpers, and allied occupations.

Area Wage Survey—

The Boston, Mass., Metropolitan Area

Introduction

This area is 1 of 86 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits on an areawide basis. In this area, data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists to representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted because they tend to furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain optimum 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, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance and powerplant; and (4) custodial and material movement. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. The occupations selected for study are listed and described in the appendix. The earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within occupations, are not presented in the A-series tables, because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

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, but cost-of-living

allowances and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

The averages presented reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing and, thus, contribute differently to the estimates for each job. The pay relationship obtainable from the averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage spread or differential maintained among jobs in individual establishments. Similarly, differences in average pay levels for men and women in any of the selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay treatment of the sexes within individual establishments. Other possible factors which may contribute to differences in pay for men and women include: Differences in progression within established rate ranges, since only the actual rates paid incumbents are collected; and differences in specific duties performed, although the workers are classified appropriately within the same survey job description. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in the specific duties performed.

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

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Information is presented (in the B-series tables) on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions as they relate to plant and office workers. Administrative, executive, and professional employees, and construction workers who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. "Office workers" include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers performing clerical or related functions. Cafeteria workers and routemen are excluded in manufacturing industries, but included in nonmanufacturing industries.

Minimum entrance salaries for women office workers (table B-1) relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used, and the probability that large establishments are more likely to have formal entrance rates for workers above the subclerical level than small establishments, the table is more-representative of policies in medium and large establishments.

Shift differential data (table B-2) are limited to plant workers in manufacturing industries. This information is presented both in terms of (1) establishment policy,¹ presented in terms of total plant worker employment, and (2) effective practice, presented in terms 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.

The scheduled weekly hours (table B-3) of a majority of the first-shift workers in an establishment are tabulated as applying to all of the plant or office workers of that establishment. Scheduled weekly hours are those which full-time employees were expected to work, whether they were paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plans; and premium pay for overtime work (tables B-4 through B-7) are treated statistically on the basis that these are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the practices listed. Sums of individual items in tables B-2 through B-7 may not equal totals because of rounding.

Data on paid holidays (table B-4) are limited to data on holidays granted annually on a formal basis; i.e., (1) are provided for in written form, or (2) have been established by custom. Holidays ordinarily granted are included even though they may fall on a non-workday and the worker is not granted another day off. The first part of the paid holidays table presents the number of whole and half holidays actually granted. The second part combines whole and half holidays to show total holiday time.

The summary of vacation plans (table B-5) is limited to a statistical measure of vacation provisions. It is not intended as a measure of the proportion of workers actually receiving specific benefits. Provisions of an establishment for all lengths of service were tabulated as applying to all plant or office workers of the establishment, regardless of length of service. Provisions for payment on other than a time basis were converted to a time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as the equivalent of 1 week's pay. Estimates exclude vacation-savings plans and those which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

¹ 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. An establishment was considered as having formal provisions if it (1) had operated late shifts during the 12 months prior to the survey, or (2) had provisions in written form for operating late shifts.

Data on health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6) include those plans for which the employer pays at least a part of the cost. Such plans include those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those provided through a union fund or paid directly by the employer out of current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose. An establishment was considered to have a plan if the majority of employees were eligible to be covered under the plan, even if less than a majority elected to participate because employees were required to contribute toward the cost of the plan. Legally required plans, such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement were excluded.

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,² 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 plans³ which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness. Separate tabulations are presented according to (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans which provide 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.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as major 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 paid for by the employer out of a fund set aside for this purpose. Tabulations of retirement pension plans are limited to those plans that provide regular payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

Data on overtime premium pay (table B-7), the hours after which premium pay is received and the corresponding rate of pay, are presented by daily and weekly provisions. Daily overtime refers to work in excess of a specified number of hours a day regardless of the number of hours worked on other days of the pay period. Weekly overtime refers to work in excess of a specified number of hours per week regardless of the day on which it is performed, the number of hours per day, or number of days worked.

² The temporary disability laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

³ An establishment was considered as having a formal plan if it established at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to 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,² September 1967

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of study ³	Studied	Within scope of study				Studied
				Total ⁴		Plant	Office	
				Number	Percent			
All divisions.....	-	1,516	309	484,300	100	278,600	98,800	280,590
Manufacturing.....	100	479	92	221,900	46	148,800	29,800	121,550
Nonmanufacturing.....	-	1,037	217	262,400	54	129,800	69,000	159,040
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities ⁵	100	65	27	41,300	8	23,000	7,500	34,750
Wholesale trade.....	50	277	51	32,200	7	15,300	8,000	10,970
Retail trade.....	100	166	41	74,100	15	57,500	8,700	48,820
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	50	204	42	57,000	12	⁶ 1,700	36,400	38,080
Services ⁷	50	325	56	57,800	12	32,300	8,400	26,420

¹ The Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through April 1967, consists of Suffolk County, 15 Communities in Essex County, 30 in Middlesex County, 20 in Norfolk County, and 9 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 the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other employment indexes for the area to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

² The 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

³ Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum 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.

⁴ Includes executive, professional, and other workers excluded from the separate plant and office categories.

⁵ Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. Boston's transit system is municipally operated and is excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

⁶ Estimate relates to real estate establishments only. Workers from the entire industry division are represented in the Series A tables, but from the real estate portion only in "all industry" estimates in the Series B tables.

⁷ Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Over two-fifths of the workers within scope of the survey in the Boston area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following table presents the major industry groups and specific industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Industry groups	Specific industries
Electrical machinery..... 24	Communication equipment..... 10
Transportation equipment..... 14	Aircraft and parts..... 8
Machinery (except electrical)... 9	Electronic components and accessories..... 6
Food products..... 8	Footwear (except rubber)..... 4
Instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks..... 7	Ship and boat building and repairing..... 4
Printing and publishing..... 7	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics..... 6	

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled prior to actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in table 1 above.

Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are indexes and percentages of change in average salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and in average earnings of selected plant worker groups. The indexes are a measure of wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period (date of the area survey conducted between July 1960 and June 1961). Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percentage change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percentages of change or increase relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. These estimates are measures of change in averages for the area; they are not intended to measure average pay changes in the establishments in the area.

Method of Computing

Each of the selected key occupations within an occupational group was assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment

Office clerical (men and women):
 Bookkeeping-machine operators,
 class B
 Clerks, accounting, classes
 A and B
 Clerks, file, classes
 A, B, and C
 Clerks, order
 Clerks, payroll
 Comptometer operators
 Key punch operators, classes
 A and B
 Office boys and girls

Office clerical (men and women)—
 Continued
 Secretaries
 Stenographers, general
 Stenographers, senior
 Switchboard operators, classes
 A and B
 Tabulating-machine operators,
 class B
 Typists, classes A and B
 Industrial nurses (men and women):
 Nurses, industrial (registered)

Skilled maintenance (men):
 Carpenters
 Electricians
 Machinists
 Mechanics
 Mechanics (automotive)
 Painters
 Pipefitters
 Tool and die makers
 Unskilled plant (men):
 Janitors, porters, and cleaners
 Laborers, material handling

in the occupational group. These constant weights reflect base year employments wherever possible. The average (mean) earnings for each occupation were multiplied by the occupational weight, and the products for all occupations in the group were totaled. The aggregates for 2 consecutive years were related by dividing the aggregate for the later year by the aggregate for the earlier year. The resultant relative, less 100 percent, shows the percentage change. The index is the product of multiplying the base year relative (100) by the relative for the next succeeding year and continuing to multiply (compound) each year's relative by the previous year's index. Average earnings for the following occupations were used in computing the wage trends:

Table 2. Indexes of Standard Weekly Salaries and Straight-Time Hourly Earnings for Selected Occupational Groups in Boston, Mass., September 1967 and October 1966, and Percents of Increase for Selected Periods

Industry and occupational group	Indexes (October 1960=100)		Percents of increase							
	September 1967	October 1966	October 1966	October 1965	October 1964	October 1963	October 1962	October 1961	October 1960	October 1959
			to September 1967	to October 1966	to October 1965	to October 1964	to October 1963	to October 1962	to October 1961	to October 1960
All industries:										
Office clerical (men and women) -----	129.2	122.4	5.5	3.8	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.9	4.9
Industrial nurses (men and women) -----	141.5	125.6	12.7	3.3	4.9	4.1	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.1
Skilled maintenance (men)-----	126.7	121.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.2	4.7
Unskilled plant (men) -----	121.5	116.0	4.7	4.6	.3	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.8	4.6
Manufacturing:										
Office clerical (men and women) -----	126.6	121.7	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.0
Industrial nurses (men and women) -----	139.2	126.7	9.9	3.7	4.4	5.6	2.1	4.4	4.0	4.1
Skilled maintenance (men)-----	124.9	119.5	4.5	4.6	3.7	2.2	3.1	3.5	1.1	4.8
Unskilled plant (men) -----	121.6	116.4	4.5	6.0	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	4.6

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the wage trends relate to regular weekly salaries for the normal workweek, exclusive of earnings for overtime. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The percentages are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group.

Limitations of Data

The indexes and percentages of change, as measures of change in area averages, are influenced by: (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 average wages due to changes in the labor force resulting from labor turnover, force expansions, force reductions, and changes in the proportions 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. It is conceivable that even though all establishments in an area gave wage increases, average wages may have declined because lower-paying establishments entered the area or expanded their work forces. Similarly, wages may have remained relatively constant, yet the averages for an area may have risen considerably because higher-paying establishments entered the area.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effect of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the data. The percentages of change reflect only changes in average pay for straight-time hours. They are not influenced by changes in standard work schedules, as such, or by premium pay for overtime. Where necessary, data were adjusted to remove from the indexes and percentages of change any significant effect caused by changes in the scope of the survey.

A. Occupational Earnings

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
						50 and under	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180 and over
MEN																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	596	38.5	\$ 116.00	\$ 117.50	\$ 103.00-128.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	9	39	44	82	32	65	45	167	64	27	10	-	6	-
MANUFACTURING -----	219	39.0	117.00	115.50	103.00-128.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	12	51	12	20	22	46	17	20	1	-	6	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	377	38.5	115.50	119.00	103.50-127.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	30	32	31	20	45	23	121	47	7	9	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	81	39.5	112.00	113.50	103.50-122.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	25	5	23	3	1	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	53	37.0	105.50	106.00	92.00-121.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	8	4	3	10	2	3	10	1	-	2	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	111	37.0	107.50	108.50	97.00-121.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	20	15	15	6	11	10	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	267	38.0	92.00	89.50	86.00-103.00	-	1	2	1	11	12	24	90	23	28	14	39	3	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	255	38.0	91.50	89.50	85.50-102.50	-	1	2	1	11	12	24	87	23	24	14	36	1	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	157	38.0	91.00	89.50	86.50-98.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	74	20	16	8	18	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	52	38.0	98.50	102.50	85.00-110.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	6	1	5	3	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ORDER -----	590	39.0	117.50	114.50	101.50-131.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	1	6	87	54	68	51	47	64	92	39	16	4	5	20
MANUFACTURING -----	147	38.0	117.50	118.50	107.50-130.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	6	17	18	15	32	28	3	3	2	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	443	39.5	117.50	112.50	100.50-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	1	71	48	51	33	32	32	64	36	13	2	4	20
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	437	39.5	117.50	112.50	100.50-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	34	-	1	71	48	50	30	32	32	63	36	13	2	4	20
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	77	39.0	104.50	106.50	95.00-126.00	-	-	-	6	4	1	4	2	2	13	3	14	2	4	8	10	4	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	39.0	111.00	108.00	98.50-131.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	12	-	1	6	10	4	-	-	-	
OFFICE BOYS -----	753	38.0	70.50	70.00	65.50-76.50	-	75	98	205	160	84	84	32	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	188	39.0	71.00	70.00	66.00-78.00	-	-	36	59	35	21	29	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	565	37.5	70.50	70.00	65.00-76.50	-	75	62	146	125	63	55	27	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	41	38.5	72.50	70.00	67.50-77.50	-	-	1	21	8	3	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	70	38.5	70.00	73.00	63.50-77.50	-	13	7	2	22	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	287	37.0	71.00	73.00	65.00-78.00	-	53	17	75	56	27	25	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	129	38.0	69.00	68.50	63.50-75.00	-	7	36	33	22	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	154	38.5	117.50	115.50	105.50-122.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	24	10	12	26	33	18	9	4	6	6	3	-
MANUFACTURING -----	79	40.0	124.50	119.50	116.00-135.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	28	16	6	4	6	2	2	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	75	37.0	110.50	106.50	98.50-114.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	24	9	11	14	5	2	3	-	-	4	1	-
FINANCE ³ -----	57	37.0	107.50	107.00	98.00-113.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	20	3	10	13	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	192	38.0	98.00	96.00	88.00-106.00	-	-	-	-	2	13	26	12	40	17	31	16	14	8	3	2	8	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	78	39.5	102.50	101.50	93.50-111.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	24	6	16	7	11	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	114	37.0	95.00	92.50	83.00-103.50	-	-	-	2	12	24	11	16	11	15	9	3	4	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ³ -----	62	37.0	89.00	88.00	80.50-97.50	-	-	-	-	2	12	13	7	10	6	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	97	38.0	81.50	79.00	74.50-86.50	-	-	-	1	27	25	17	13	7	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	37.5	80.50	79.00	74.00-85.50	-	-	-	1	27	22	16	11	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																										
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	296	38.5	85.50	83.50	75.50-94.50	-	-	8	27	35	54	35	25	44	22	14	3	-	24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	264	38.5	84.50	81.00	74.50-94.00	-	-	8	27	35	54	35	12	34	20	9	2	-	24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	130	39.0	92.50	93.00	77.50-104.00	-	-	8	4	10	22	4	4	21	19	8	2	-	24	-	-	4	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN - CONTINUED																											
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	167	38.0	\$ 77.00	\$ 77.00	\$ 66.00- 87.00	-	-	36	26	10	28	15	26	5	-	13	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	38.0	75.00	74.00	65.00- 85.50	-	-	36	26	10	16	15	20	4	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	98	38.0	68.50	67.50	63.50- 76.00	-	-	36	26	9	16	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	313	37.5	94.50	96.00	90.50-101.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	46	62	84	50	37	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	97.00	97.50	92.00-105.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	22	25	15	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	207	36.5	93.00	95.50	89.50-100.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	28	40	59	35	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	86	37.5	89.50	90.50	84.00- 98.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	14	13	13	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	628	38.0	80.50	81.50	74.50- 90.50	-	9	35	41	84	107	134	51	99	32	30	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	163	38.0	86.50	87.50	80.50- 94.50	-	-	1	6	1	28	39	15	38	25	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	465	38.0	78.50	79.50	72.50- 87.00	-	9	34	35	83	79	95	36	61	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	163	39.0	80.00	81.50	73.50- 91.00	-	-	12	12	25	21	44	4	32	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	62	37.5	73.00	72.00	63.50- 83.50	-	9	10	10	7	1	14	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE ³ -----	192	37.0	78.00	78.00	73.00- 83.50	-	-	12	13	39	55	37	17	2	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	1,528	38.0	102.50	103.50	93.50-109.50	-	-	-	-	19	27	57	132	201	144	264	326	142	63	107	24	18	3	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	400	38.5	102.00	103.00	94.00-110.50	-	-	-	-	4	2	27	41	33	47	79	60	60	21	13	2	10	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,128	37.5	102.50	103.50	93.50-109.50	-	-	-	-	15	25	33	91	168	97	185	266	82	42	94	22	8	2	1	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	91	39.0	101.00	101.00	93.50-105.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	18	12	30	2	1	-	15	-	2	1	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	137	37.5	105.00	103.50	96.00-113.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	20	21	26	11	21	5	15	5	3	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	474	36.5	99.00	97.50	90.50-108.00	-	-	-	-	13	18	12	65	103	54	66	30	22	26	6	3	1	1	-	-		
SERVICES -----	108	38.5	100.50	97.00	89.00-112.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	19	20	7	2	19	5	11	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	3,148	38.0	82.00	81.00	73.50- 91.50	-	24	123	305	473	564	433	349	269	268	200	70	32	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	651	38.5	83.00	83.00	77.00- 89.50	-	-	6	32	74	136	130	130	56	14	45	13	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,497	37.5	82.00	80.00	72.50- 92.50	-	24	117	273	399	428	303	219	213	254	155	57	22	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	489	39.0	83.50	86.00	76.00- 94.50	-	-	17	40	47	103	22	74	75	31	56	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RETAIL TRADE -----	534	37.5	76.50	77.50	69.00- 84.50	-	24	74	47	83	84	99	40	21	19	36	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	585	36.5	80.50	79.00	74.50- 85.00	-	-	-	12	153	166	109	56	35	22	18	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	195	38.0	81.50	80.00	74.00- 88.50	-	-	9	-	53	35	34	23	17	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	316	37.5	85.00	83.50	75.00- 92.50	-	-	9	10	63	49	42	44	41	23	5	6	7	2	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	79	39.0	84.00	85.50	78.00- 90.50	-	-	-	-	8	20	9	22	8	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	237	37.5	85.00	82.50	73.50- 93.00	-	-	9	10	55	29	33	22	33	12	5	6	6	2	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	38.0	82.00	74.00	72.00- 93.50	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	4	6	2	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	146	37.0	81.00	80.00	73.50- 89.00	-	-	9	10	25	29	23	18	18	5	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	1,103	37.5	71.00	70.50	66.50- 75.50	-	20	132	355	313	101	124	30	18	6	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	251	39.5	71.00	69.00	66.50- 80.50	-	-	29	115	28	13	48	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	852	37.0	71.50	71.00	67.00- 75.00	-	20	103	240	285	88	76	20	11	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	59	38.0	74.00	74.00	71.50- 80.50	-	-	6	1	29	8	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE ³ -----	538	37.0	70.50	69.50	66.00- 74.00	-	1	79	219	132	57	39	5	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	189	37.5	74.00	73.50	71.50- 78.00	-	-	-	13	118	20	22	9	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	1,270	37.5	67.50	67.00	64.00- 71.00	5	48	351	523	170	92	45	11	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	131	37.0	68.00	68.00	64.00- 76.00	-	-	-	40	40	15	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,139	38.0	67.50	67.00	63.50- 70.00	5	48	311	433	155	68	33	11	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	149	39.0	67.00	66.50	62.50- 69.50	-	24	29	65	10	6	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE ³ -----	448	37.5	67.50	67.00	63.50- 70.00	5	18	121	195	54	32	10	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLERKS, ORDER -----	651	39.0	87.00	86.00	74.50- 97.00	-	4	15	37	113	65	65	129	25	83	35	15	18	4	14	14	15	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	388	39.0	86.00	86.50	75.50- 97.00	-	-	-	14	77	48	27	83	16	65	30	13	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	263	39.0	89.00	85.00	73.50- 98.00	-	4	15	23	36	17	38	46	9	18	5	2	9	-	13	13	15	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	202	39.0	92.50	86.50	75.00-110.00	-	-	12	12	27	10	27	44	6	7	5	2	9	-	13	13	15	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180			
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN - CONTINUED																													
CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	1,007	38.0	\$ 90.50	\$ 90.50	\$ 81.00-100.50	-	4	10	62	71	81	141	121	131	128	122	40	16	27	33	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	499	38.5	89.50	89.50	82.00-100.50	-	-	3	17	27	34	104	76	73	35	83	19	3	4	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	508	37.5	91.00	92.00	78.00-100.00	-	4	7	45	44	47	37	45	58	93	39	21	13	23	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	119	37.5	82.00	82.50	73.50-93.00	-	4	6	10	15	20	11	19	8	18	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	65	36.5	93.00	92.50	89.00-100.50	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	7	28	3	5	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	95	38.0	103.00	102.50	96.50-112.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	11	2	10	33	5	8	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS -----	968	37.5	84.50	83.50	75.50-91.50	-	3	31	91	99	136	184	158	74	68	54	12	11	34	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	319	38.0	84.00	83.00	76.00-92.50	-	-	18	15	34	54	63	35	39	37	9	1	5	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	649	37.5	84.50	83.50	75.50-90.50	-	3	13	76	65	82	121	123	35	31	45	11	6	31	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	204	38.5	79.00	80.50	70.00-85.50	-	-	1	50	28	16	57	21	3	13	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	304	36.0	82.50	84.50	76.00-89.00	-	3	12	26	27	47	44	83	29	16	11	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,087	38.0	90.00	90.00	84.00-97.00	-	-	-	23	32	72	179	232	221	133	116	34	16	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	445	39.0	91.50	91.00	86.50-98.00	-	-	-	1	-	17	54	124	98	59	56	20	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	642	37.5	89.00	89.00	82.00-96.50	-	-	-	22	32	55	121	123	74	60	14	6	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	65	38.0	92.00	93.00	88.50-99.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	97	37.5	88.00	88.00	82.00-97.00	-	-	-	2	3	7	24	16	14	9	11	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	338	36.5	87.00	87.50	81.00-95.00	-	-	-	20	18	33	74	52	58	48	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	95	39.0	86.00	87.00	79.50-92.00	-	-	-	-	11	15	11	28	20	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,358	38.0	79.00	78.50	72.50-85.50	2	5	47	140	319	238	246	152	122	32	8	4	3	27	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	496	39.0	79.00	80.50	73.50-85.00	-	-	19	33	111	76	133	64	32	21	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	862	38.0	79.00	77.50	71.50-86.00	2	5	29	107	208	162	113	88	90	11	8	-	1	26	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	114	38.5	82.00	85.00	74.50-89.50	-	-	-	2	29	21	4	33	17	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	224	38.0	73.50	74.00	70.00-79.50	2	5	18	32	71	45	24	14	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	247	37.0	78.00	78.50	74.50-83.00	-	-	-	11	59	79	62	33	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OFFICE GIRLS -----	432	38.0	69.00	68.00	65.00-73.50	-	15	98	170	64	17	45	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	79	38.0	73.50	71.00	66.50-84.50	-	-	13	26	4	5	14	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	353	38.0	68.00	67.50	64.50-72.00	-	15	85	144	60	12	31	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	59	38.0	66.00	67.00	63.00-70.50	-	5	16	23	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	208	37.5	69.50	68.00	65.50-73.00	-	2	37	103	24	10	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES ⁴ -----	7,971	38.0	108.50	107.00	96.00-119.00	-	-	5	6	49	105	337	543	787	797	1054	772	857	853	838	567	209	91	65	24	42	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	3,283	38.5	108.50	107.00	97.00-117.50	-	-	-	2	23	80	220	360	344	517	256	442	404	228	228	236	90	42	19	4	16	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,688	37.5	108.50	107.50	95.50-120.50	-	-	5	6	47	82	227	323	427	453	537	516	415	449	610	331	119	49	46	20	26	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	193	39.5	124.00	120.00	111.00-138.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	12	20	16	35	31	24	22	8	9	1	2	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	649	38.0	110.00	109.00	98.50-121.50	-	-	-	-	1	17	52	59	50	87	72	59	72	135	33	13	14	14	1	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	434	37.5	102.00	102.50	91.50-114.00	-	-	4	5	13	10	23	36	41	55	49	41	54	22	35	31	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	2,253	36.5	106.00	104.50	93.50-117.50	-	-	1	1	33	65	134	173	238	240	263	268	190	180	230	165	33	6	14	9	13	-	-	
SERVICES -----	1,159	39.0	113.00	112.00	99.50-123.50	-	-	-	1	6	48	62	79	105	126	115	96	140	209	78	43	19	9	9	14	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	489	37.5	132.00	130.00	112.00-151.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	25	41	26	28	47	59	70	43	53	22	14	42	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	182	38.5	139.00	133.50	121.00-155.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	20	31	33	12	38	7	3	16	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	307	37.5	128.50	123.00	107.50-147.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	18	30	26	28	27	28	37	31	15	15	11	26	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	83	37.5	116.00	113.50	101.00-125.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	13	4	10	4	18	6	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	91	37.5	114.00	113.00	102.50-134.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	4	17	5	15	3	6	21	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	84	36.5	139.50	134.50	117.00-164.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	20	3	8	13	4	3	9	10	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,487	37.5	121.00	120.50	109.50-132.50	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	8	39	87	99	141	163	179	274	302	117	29	31	9	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	550	38.5	121.00	123.00	109.50-133.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	36	41	40	51	53	79	166	53	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	937	37.0	121.00	119.50	109.50-131.50	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	2	22	51	58	101	112	126	195	136	64	25	27	9	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	52	39.5	135.50	138.00	119.00-152.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	11	4	10	9	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	128	39.0	117.50	115.00	106.50-130.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	7	23	16	17	15	10	10	8	2	1	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	121	37.0	103.50	104.50	96.00-115.50	-																							

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
						50 and under	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
SECRETARIES³ - CONTINUED																										
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,949	38.5	111.00	113.50	101.00-120.50	-	-	-	2	5	14	72	79	138	140	169	175	271	386	308	140	34	9	6	1	-
MANUFACTURING -----	891	38.5	110.00	113.00	102.50-118.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	23	63	73	79	84	174	259	76	17	19	-	2	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,058	38.0	111.00	114.00	99.50-124.00	-	-	-	2	5	8	57	56	75	67	90	91	97	127	232	123	15	9	4	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	71	39.5	119.50	119.00	112.50-128.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	4	4	21	17	6	2	5	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	156	39.0	115.50	118.50	108.00-127.00	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	6	2	10	5	12	38	37	17	3	4	4	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	77	38.0	100.50	105.00	87.50-119.00	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	12	8	2	4	3	15	2	17	1	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	538	37.0	110.50	112.00	98.50-124.00	-	-	-	3	4	18	29	49	43	49	53	57	46	112	66	9	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	216	39.5	110.50	112.50	99.50-124.50	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	5	20	22	26	9	20	49	33	1	-	-	-	-	
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	3,798	38.0	99.50	100.00	91.50-108.00	-	-	3	4	38	88	209	442	574	517	716	407	376	208	160	37	13	-	6	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,660	38.5	100.00	100.50	92.50-108.00	-	-	-	2	17	65	191	276	228	386	132	217	72	42	20	6	-	6	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,138	37.0	99.00	99.50	90.50-108.00	-	-	3	4	36	71	144	251	298	289	330	275	159	136	118	17	7	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	60	39.5	116.00	112.50	106.50-129.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	15	9	3	8	7	7	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	282	37.5	102.00	102.00	92.00-110.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	43	45	20	57	40	21	13	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	141	38.0	92.00	96.00	86.50-104.50	-	-	2	3	5	7	12	23	14	31	11	25	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	1,242	36.0	97.00	97.00	88.50-106.00	-	-	1	1	30	61	116	144	188	184	182	147	72	67	40	9	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	413	40.0	103.50	103.50	95.00-113.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	41	48	52	74	48	53	50	34	1	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,843	38.5	87.50	87.50	80.50-93.50	-	-	4	33	208	192	285	368	404	137	69	49	20	39	33	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	640	39.0	90.00	91.00	85.50-94.00	-	-	1	14	25	37	75	125	258	43	20	9	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,203	38.0	86.50	85.50	78.00-93.00	-	-	3	19	183	155	210	243	146	94	49	29	11	29	30	2	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	136	39.5	108.50	109.00	99.00-120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	20	22	10	7	26	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	227	39.0	84.50	86.00	79.50-93.00	-	-	-	-	35	24	47	40	41	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	65	36.5	81.50	84.00	78.00-88.00	-	-	-	3	7	11	16	22	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	533	37.0	82.50	82.50	74.50-89.50	-	-	-	16	136	75	78	110	63	21	10	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	242	39.0	85.00	85.00	80.50-90.00	-	-	-	3	-	5	45	69	61	31	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,485	38.0	96.50	96.00	87.50-105.00	-	-	-	6	20	88	142	228	226	207	199	112	106	69	52	20	10	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	473	38.5	93.50	95.00	85.00-102.00	-	-	-	8	45	63	53	71	83	90	27	21	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,012	38.0	98.00	96.50	88.00-108.50	-	-	-	6	12	43	79	175	155	124	109	85	65	65	46	18	10	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	156	39.0	102.00	99.00	89.00-114.50	-	-	-	-	18	1	27	14	24	11	6	18	11	9	9	8	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	364	37.0	95.50	94.00	87.00-104.50	-	-	-	-	5	15	45	67	67	51	26	26	30	26	5	1	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	304	38.5	99.50	99.00	90.50-110.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	65	60	25	43	25	30	27	22	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	512	38.0	93.50	94.50	85.50-100.00	-	-	-	6	23	44	44	85	63	118	38	28	31	19	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	171	39.0	94.50	94.50	87.50-99.50	-	-	-	6	2	5	17	24	34	46	8	6	7	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	341	38.0	93.00	94.00	84.50-101.00	-	-	-	-	21	39	27	61	29	72	30	22	24	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	55	39.5	107.00	109.50	100.50-114.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	3	9	7	15	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	78	38.5	86.50	87.50	78.50-96.50	-	-	-	8	16	5	20	4	19	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	110	36.0	91.50	94.50	85.00-99.50	-	-	-	13	6	9	18	11	28	11	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	110	36.0	91.50	94.50	85.00-99.50	-	-	-	13	6	9	18	11	28	11	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	55	39.0	88.50	87.00	80.00-98.00	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	9	2	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	401	38.0	74.00	71.00	63.00-85.00	10	10	124	49	35	40	33	41	28	9	17	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	373	37.5	73.00	69.50	63.00-83.50	10	10	124	49	32	39	25	33	24	9	14	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	123	37.5	79.50	81.00	65.00-88.00	-	-	-	31	1	2	22	25	19	12	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	167	37.0	67.00	65.00	62.50-70.00	1	1	80	45	21	2	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	167	37.0	67.00	65.00	62.50-70.00	1	1	80	45	21	2	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS -----	868	38.0	84.50	85.50	77.00-92.00	1	2	23	20	117	137	119	188	106	47	51	31	6	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	379	38.0	82.50	84.50	75.00-89.50	-	-	23	11	63	63	35	98	35	7	22	14	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	489	38.0	86.00	86.00	79.00-94.00	1	2	-	9	54	74	84	90	71	40	29	17	6	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	34	39.0	98.50	100.50	94.00-104.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	1	7	11	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	192	39.0	86.00	86.50	77.00-94.50	-	-	-	4	31	36	15	38	23	18	16	1	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	51	38.0	78.00	81.50	72.50-89.00	1	2	-	5	11	4	9	9	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ³ -----	110	36.5	82.00	83.50	78.00-88.00	-	-	-	11	26	25	34	3	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	102	38.0	90.00	91.00	82.50-94.50	-	-	-	1	6	35	3	35	5	-	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$ 50	\$ 55	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180		
						and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN - CONTINUED																												
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	60	38.0	\$ 113.50	\$ 115.00	\$ 107.50-123.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	1	6	13	8	14	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	252	38.0	89.50	91.00	74.50-98.00	-	-	1	14	51	12	8	32	53	32	13	10	6	10	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	50	39.0	100.00	97.50	93.00-104.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	14	8	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	202	38.0	87.00	88.00	73.50-95.00	-	-	1	14	51	12	5	32	38	18	5	4	6	10	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL -----	534	37.5	84.50	85.00	78.00-90.00	-	-	7	10	72	81	91	141	48	40	23	4	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	209	38.0	83.00	85.00	78.00-89.00	-	-	-	-	30	35	37	73	18	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	325	37.5	85.50	85.50	77.50-93.00	-	-	7	10	42	46	54	68	30	28	20	4	2	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	61	39.0	92.00	92.50	82.00-98.50	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	13	14	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ³ -----	212	37.0	83.00	83.50	76.50-89.50	-	-	5	10	29	33	43	44	14	14	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,770	38.0	86.00	85.50	77.50-93.00	-	-	7	96	162	353	224	350	215	160	68	42	25	55	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	477	39.0	86.50	86.50	79.50-91.50	-	-	3	9	23	95	73	139	54	29	24	2	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,293	37.5	86.00	85.00	77.00-93.50	-	-	4	87	139	258	151	211	161	131	44	40	24	30	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	82	38.5	95.50	90.50	82.00-115.00	-	-	-	1	7	9	15	8	7	2	-	4	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ³ -----	516	37.0	82.50	80.00	75.50-90.00	-	-	3	18	89	145	75	60	84	12	5	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	438	37.5	89.00	88.00	79.50-96.00	-	-	-	12	24	80	54	86	60	62	35	3	16	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	3,191	38.0	75.50	74.50	70.50-81.00	-	3	167	545	994	596	458	290	107	36	26	7	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	805	38.5	80.00	79.00	74.50-86.50	-	-	4	28	193	219	123	144	50	19	19	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,386	37.5	74.00	73.00	69.00-79.00	-	3	163	517	801	377	285	146	57	17	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	317	38.5	77.00	78.00	72.50-83.00	-	-	12	25	81	66	87	30	9	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ³ -----	1,598	37.0	72.50	72.00	68.00-76.00	-	-	135	423	589	217	145	48	26	12	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES -----	299	38.5	77.50	78.00	73.00-84.50	-	-	-	23	85	71	51	57	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the employees surveyed receive more than the rate shown; half receive less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by 2 rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn more than the higher rate.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁴ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

⁵ May include workers other than those presented separately.

Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
			Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
						70 and under	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	and over
MEN																											
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,119	39.5	\$ 168.00	\$ 166.50	\$ 155.50-181.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	5	65	128	173	280	170	118	97	54	18
MANUFACTURING -----	478	40.0	165.50	165.00	155.00-177.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	77	66	152	77	53	39	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	641	39.0	170.00	169.00	156.00-186.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	54	91	107	128	93	65	58	54	18
SERVICES -----	600	38.5	169.00	167.00	155.50-185.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	54	90	107	127	73	56	50	53	18
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,127	39.5	144.00	145.00	132.00-155.50	-	-	-	-	7	7	22	14	14	58	54	61	171	230	245	129	93	11	5	6	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	563	40.0	144.00	145.50	133.00-154.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	8	11	24	44	96	95	148	79	34	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	564	39.0	144.00	145.00	131.50-158.00	-	-	-	-	7	7	13	3	6	47	37	17	75	135	97	50	59	10	5	6	-	
SERVICES -----	460	39.0	143.00	143.50	130.00-158.00	-	-	-	-	7	7	9	3	5	45	30	7	65	92	87	48	36	10	5	4	-	
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	774	39.5	108.50	109.00	95.50-121.50	7	12	42	37	92	34	123	53	77	73	94	37	65	23	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	494	40.0	110.50	111.00	101.00-121.50	-	2	14	27	49	18	83	46	46	69	50	30	35	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	280	38.5	105.00	103.50	92.00-121.50	7	10	28	10	43	16	40	7	31	4	44	7	30	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	36	40.0	116.00	120.50	103.00-129.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	-	3	1	5	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	236	38.5	104.00	102.50	91.00-121.00	7	7	28	8	40	16	27	7	28	3	39	1	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	126	39.5	87.00	87.00	82.00- 93.00	6	11	36	24	28	15	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	96	40.0	89.00	90.00	84.00- 94.50	5	-	25	18	27	15	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN																											
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	232	39.5	124.50	124.00	117.00-133.50	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	12	10	44	39	33	38	26	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	164	40.0	122.50	122.50	116.00-132.00	-	-	-	6	-	6	4	9	8	36	25	20	27	17	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	38.5	128.50	127.00	121.00-139.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	8	14	13	11	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE) -----	303	38.5	\$ 85.00	CLERKS, ORDER -----	1,241	39.0	\$ 101.50	SECRETARIES ⁴ - CONTINUED			\$
NONMANUFACTURING -----	268	38.5	84.50	MANUFACTURING -----	535	39.0	94.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	1,488	37.5	121.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	132	39.0	92.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	706	39.0	107.00	MANUFACTURING -----	550	38.5	121.00
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	639	39.5	109.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	938	37.0	121.00
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE) -----	169	38.0	77.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	52	38.5	77.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	52	39.5	135.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	140	38.0	75.00	CLERKS, PAYROLL -----	1,084	38.0	91.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	129	39.0	118.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	98	38.0	68.50	MANUFACTURING -----	523	38.5	89.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	121	37.0	103.50
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	561	38.0	93.00	FINANCE ² -----	389	36.5	120.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	334	37.5	95.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	65	39.0	106.50	SERVICES -----	247	37.5	128.50
MANUFACTURING -----	121	39.0	97.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	122	37.5	82.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,952	38.5	111.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	36.5	94.00	FINANCE ² -----	66	36.5	92.50	MANUFACTURING -----	892	38.5	110.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	86	37.5	89.50	SERVICES -----	97	38.0	132.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,060	38.0	111.00
				COMPOTEMETER OPERATORS -----	971	37.5	84.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	71	39.5	119.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	647	38.0	80.50	MANUFACTURING -----	319	38.0	84.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	158	39.0	115.50
MANUFACTURING -----	163	38.0	86.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	652	37.5	84.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	77	38.0	100.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	484	38.0	79.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	204	38.5	79.00	FINANCE ² -----	538	37.0	110.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	182	39.0	80.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	307	36.0	82.50	SERVICES -----	216	39.5	110.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	62	37.5	73.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,099	38.0	90.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	3,799	38.0	99.50
FINANCE ² -----	192	37.0	78.00	MANUFACTURING -----	447	39.0	91.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,661	38.5	100.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	652	37.5	89.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,138	37.0	99.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A -----	2,124	38.0	106.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	75	38.0	91.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	60	39.5	116.00
MANUFACTURING -----	619	39.0	107.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	97	37.5	88.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	282	37.5	102.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,505	38.0	105.50	FINANCE ² -----	338	36.5	87.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	141	38.0	92.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	425	38.5	112.50	SERVICES -----	95	39.0	86.00	FINANCE ² -----	1,242	36.0	97.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	172	39.0	106.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,364	38.5	79.00	SERVICES -----	413	40.0	103.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	190	37.5	105.00	MANUFACTURING -----	499	39.0	79.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,845	38.5	87.50
FINANCE ² -----	585	36.5	100.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	865	38.0	79.00	MANUFACTURING -----	640	39.0	90.00
SERVICES -----	133	38.5	105.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	114	38.5	82.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,205	38.0	86.50
				RETAIL TRADE -----	225	38.0	73.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	137	39.5	108.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B -----	3,415	38.0	83.00	FINANCE ² -----	247	37.0	78.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	228	39.0	84.50
MANUFACTURING -----	663	38.5	83.50	OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS -----	1,185	38.0	70.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	65	36.5	81.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,752	37.5	83.00	MANUFACTURING -----	267	38.5	71.50	FINANCE ² -----	533	37.0	82.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	646	38.5	85.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	918	37.5	69.50	SERVICES -----	242	39.0	85.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	560	37.5	77.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	60	38.5	72.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,486	38.0	96.50
FINANCE ² -----	637	36.5	82.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	100	38.5	68.50	MANUFACTURING -----	473	38.5	93.50
SERVICES -----	208	38.0	81.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	97	38.0	67.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,013	38.0	98.00
				FINANCE ² -----	495	37.0	70.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	157	39.0	102.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A -----	326	37.5	85.50	SERVICES -----	166	38.5	68.00	FINANCE ² -----	364	37.0	95.50
MANUFACTURING -----	80	39.0	84.50	SECRETARIES ⁴ -----	7,979	38.0	108.50	SERVICES -----	304	38.5	99.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	246	37.5	85.50	MANUFACTURING -----	3,288	38.5	108.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	515	38.5	93.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	38.0	82.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,691	37.5	108.50	MANUFACTURING -----	171	39.0	94.50
FINANCE ² -----	154	37.0	81.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	193	39.5	124.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	344	38.0	93.00
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	652	38.0	110.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	58	39.5	107.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B -----	1,126	37.5	71.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	434	37.5	102.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	78	38.5	86.50
MANUFACTURING -----	252	39.5	71.00	FINANCE ² -----	2,253	36.5	106.00	FINANCE ² -----	110	36.0	91.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	874	37.0	71.50	SERVICES -----	1,159	39.0	113.00	SERVICES -----	55	39.0	88.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	62	38.0	74.00	SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	492	37.5	132.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	403	38.0	74.00
FINANCE ² -----	546	37.0	70.50	MANUFACTURING -----	185	38.5	138.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	373	37.5	73.00
SERVICES -----	199	37.5	75.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	307	37.5	128.50	FINANCE ² -----	123	37.5	79.50
				WHOLESALE TRADE -----	83	37.5	116.00	SERVICES -----	167	37.0	67.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C -----	1,295	37.5	67.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	91	37.5	114.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	131	37.0	68.00	FINANCE ² -----	84	36.5	139.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,164	38.0	67.50								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	168	39.0	67.00								
FINANCE ² -----	454	37.5	67.50								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)			Weekly hours ¹ (standard)	Weekly earnings ¹ (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	868	38.0	\$ 84.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS,							
MANUFACTURING -----	379	38.0	84.50	GENERAL -----	536	37.5	\$ 84.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A -----	1,139	39.0	168.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	489	38.0	86.00	MANUFACTURING -----	239	38.0	83.00	MANUFACTURING -----	479	40.0	165.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	34	39.0	98.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	327	37.5	85.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	660	38.5	169.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	192	39.0	86.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	61	39.0	92.00	SERVICES -----	619	38.5	169.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	51	38.0	78.00	FINANCE ² -----	214	37.0	83.00				
FINANCE ² -----	110	36.5	82.00					DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B -----	1,133	39.5	144.00
SERVICES -----	102	38.0	90.00					MANUFACTURING -----	567	40.0	144.00
				TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,773	38.0	86.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	566	39.0	144.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS,				MANUFACTURING -----	480	39.0	86.50	SERVICES -----	460	39.0	143.00
CLASS A -----	214	38.5	116.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,293	37.5	86.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	99	39.5	123.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	82	38.5	95.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C -----	803	39.5	108.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	37.0	111.00	FINANCE ² -----	516	37.0	82.50	MANUFACTURING -----	510	40.0	110.00
FINANCE ² -----	88	37.0	108.00	SERVICES -----	438	37.5	89.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	293	38.5	106.00
								PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	36	40.0	116.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS,				TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	3,222	38.0	75.50	SERVICES -----	249	38.5	109.00
CLASS B -----	444	38.0	93.00	MANUFACTURING -----	806	38.5	80.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	129	39.5	101.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,416	37.5	74.00	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS -----	130	39.5	87.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	316	37.5	90.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	90	38.5	83.50	MANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	89.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	54	38.0	85.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	317	38.5	77.00				
FINANCE ² -----	104	36.5	88.50	FINANCE ² -----	1,598	37.0	72.50	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	239	39.5	124.50
				SERVICES -----	299	38.5	77.50	MANUFACTURING -----	171	40.0	122.50
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS,								NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	38.5	128.50
CLASS C -----	200	37.5	76.50								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	185	37.5	75.50								

¹ Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

² Finance, insurance, and real estate.

³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

⁴ May include workers other than those presented separately.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²	Under \$ 2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80
CARPENTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	514	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.02- 3.51	9	-	5	2	-	5	20	30	9	40	41	39	22	39	123	18	16	13	15	16	4	32	16
MANUFACTURING -----	322	3.33	3.40	3.04- 3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	28	8	20	27	22	15	22	111	8	12	9	10	11	-	-	5
NONMANUFACTURING -----	192	3.53	3.35	2.99- 4.39	9	-	5	2	-	5	6	2	1	20	14	17	7	17	12	10	4	4	5	5	4	32	11
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	25	3.15	3.03	2.96- 3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	98	3.97	4.34	3.19- 4.76	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	1	2	2	11	2	10	-	3	2	2	3	4	4	32	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ²	Median ²	Middle range ²																								
					Under \$2.10	2.10 and under	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	over
ELECTRICIANS, MAINTENANCE -----	995	3.58	3.55	3.33- 3.76	-	-	1	-	2	9	12	27	11	19	22	42	88	49	112	213	189	76	27	72	-	1	23	
MANUFACTURING -----	783	3.59	3.55	3.35- 3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	7	18	20	39	56	38	74	194	140	46	25	68	-	1	20	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	3.52	3.51	3.29- 3.77	-	-	1	-	2	9	1	4	1	2	3	32	11	38	19	49	30	2	4	-	-	3		
ENGINEERS, STATIONARY -----	342	3.56	3.51	3.08- 4.32	-	-	-	-	-	28	23	13	7	8	8	8	24	38	12	43	13	16	3	67	18	6	7	
MANUFACTURING -----	233	3.81	3.78	3.37- 4.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	3	-	6	33	12	29	-	10	15	3	66	18	6	6		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	3.05	3.04	2.60- 3.29	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	13	4	8	5	8	18	5	-	14	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	
SERVICES -----	56	2.89	2.80	2.59- 3.21	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	13	-	8	4	1	12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FIREMEN, STATIONARY BOILER -----	419	2.93	2.86	2.46- 3.38	12	30	24	34	8	20	42	20	32	24	13	26	19	13	19	26	2	55	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	298	3.06	3.03	2.60- 3.53	-	-	24	34	2	14	35	6	16	15	11	23	15	10	12	25	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	121	2.61	2.69	2.16- 2.91	12	30	-	-	6	6	7	14	16	9	2	3	4	3	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HELPERS, MAINTENANCE TRADES -----	307	2.84	2.85	2.67- 3.12	3	2	6	6	26	19	23	51	35	25	22	66	21	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	217	2.86	2.89	2.71- 3.12	2	2	3	2	14	12	18	26	33	22	20	61	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	2.80	2.75	2.54- 3.19	1	-	3	4	12	7	5	25	2	3	2	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	47	2.99	2.80	2.75- 3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS, TOOLROOM -----	215	3.37	3.38	3.32- 3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	5	5	9	9	80	46	12	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	207	3.38	3.38	3.32- 3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	5	1	9	9	80	46	8	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	
MACHINISTS, MAINTENANCE -----	1,188	3.53	3.58	3.32- 3.69	-	-	-	-	1	10	21	60	23	25	32	38	67	98	105	148	346	15	12	184	2	1	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,194	3.52	3.57	3.32- 3.68	-	-	-	-	1	10	21	60	23	25	32	38	62	97	102	148	332	11	8	183	1	-	-	
MECHANICS, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE) -----	1,013	3.47	3.54	3.40- 3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	11	6	4	16	67	56	88	388	230	44	9	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	137	3.33	3.29	3.22- 3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	2	9	54	18	9	22	-	12	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	876	3.49	3.55	3.48- 3.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	1	-	2	7	13	38	79	366	230	32	9	-	-	-	-		
PUBLIC UTILITIES ³ -----	466	3.43	3.59	3.40- 3.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	6	-	-	-	11	10	72	48	226	17	6	-	-	-	-		
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	72	3.59	3.63	3.37- 3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	17	5	2	24	15	3	-	-	-	-		
MECHANICS, MAINTENANCE -----	1,542	3.22	3.32	2.85- 3.55	-	-	49	-	30	81	167	38	45	80	80	60	108	220	96	225	141	62	44	15	1	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,282	3.17	3.26	2.72- 3.53	-	-	48	-	18	89	167	38	43	77	56	58	98	163	53	207	88	36	40	11	1	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	260	3.45	3.44	3.32- 3.72	-	-	1	-	12	1	-	-	2	3	24	2	10	57	43	18	53	26	4	4	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	107	3.39	3.36	3.31- 3.52	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	9	2	6	50	5	18	-	6	1	4	-	-	-	
MILLWRIGHTS -----	317	3.40	3.44	3.23- 3.62	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	19	2	4	20	57	6	99	3	63	28	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	305	3.40	3.44	3.24- 3.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	1	4	18	57	3	97	3	62	28	-	-	-	-	-	
OILERS -----	166	2.74	2.67	2.48- 3.13	6	-	16	5	19	28	13	3	24	-	4	27	16	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	164	2.74	2.67	2.48- 3.13	6	-	16	5	19	28	13	3	22	-	4	27	16	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAINTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	306	3.03	3.21	2.68- 3.37	27	-	-	8	5	16	26	18	10	6	15	15	71	20	14	15	19	18	1	-	-	2	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	139	3.25	3.25	3.09- 3.39	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	9	2	9	8	52	9	10	3	3	16	-	-	-	2	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	167	2.85	2.79	2.51- 3.05	4	27	-	8	5	14	15	15	1	4	6	7	19	11	4	12	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁵ -----	54	2.82	2.73	2.62- 3.07	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	15	-	-	5	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	65	2.42	2.38	1.79- 3.05	27	-	-	8	5	2	4	-	-	3	1	2	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PIPEFITTERS, MAINTENANCE -----	414	3.46	3.49	3.27- 3.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	15	11	9	60	7	87	127	15	38	9	6	1	-	3		
MANUFACTURING -----	394	3.47	3.50	3.28- 3.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	15	11	7	55	5	84	125	11	38	9	6	1	-	3		
PLUMBERS, MAINTENANCE -----	73	3.34	3.38	3.17- 3.56	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	-	5	5	13	5	4	22	2	4	1	1	-	-	1	
SHEET-METAL WORKERS, MAINTENANCE -----	103	3.42	3.44	3.21- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	6	14	12	8	20	21	8	4	3	1	-	-	1		
MANUFACTURING -----	93	3.42	3.45	3.20- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	14	7	7	20	21	8	1	3	1	-	-	1		
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	696	3.71	3.78	3.54- 3.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	27	52	21	32	68	165	279	34	1	3	2	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	690	3.72	3.78	3.55- 3.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	27	52	21	32	68	165	279	34	1	3	2	-	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 18 at \$1.70 to \$1.80; and 9 at \$1.90 to \$2.⁵ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Occupation ¹ and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings ²			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean ³	Median ³	Middle range ³	Under	\$ 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	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20
					and 1.40 under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	4,196	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.47- 2.34	4	1532	252	353	477	85	83	170	88	65	96	272	67	182	73	94	105	72	95	31	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	890	2.54	2.48	2.31- 2.73	-	-	-	1	3	3	63	96	25	27	56	224	43	113	44	31	41	7	86	27	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,306	1.71	1.55	1.45- 1.77	4	1532	252	352	474	82	20	74	63	38	40	48	24	69	29	63	64	65	9	4	-	-	-	-
GUARDS: -----																												
MANUFACTURING -----	612	2.60	2.49	2.42- 2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	24	20	207	30	103	27	7	1	3	86	27	-	-	-	-
WATCHMEN: -----																												
MANUFACTURING -----	278	2.39	2.36	2.00- 2.80	-	-	-	1	3	3	63	19	25	3	36	17	13	10	17	24	40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	6,785	2.00	1.89	1.71- 2.28	2	182	1164	265	1520	326	244	715	206	550	519	239	183	186	131	62	227	63	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	2,148	2.28	2.28	2.06- 2.46	-	12	-	86	153	50	144	145	120	466	398	62	131	117	27	42	174	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,637	1.86	1.76	1.58- 2.04	2	170	1164	179	1367	276	100	570	86	94	121	177	52	69	104	20	53	42	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	361	2.47	2.51	2.41- 2.74	-	-	-	-	37	18	4	7	2	12	99	20	37	95	15	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	127	2.36	2.41	2.08- 2.55	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	33	18	-	3	35	4	15	-	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	369	2.15	2.03	1.80- 2.47	-	15	23	19	36	49	22	61	13	23	5	16	9	7	4	-	29	38	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE ⁵ -----	302	2.18	2.24	1.99- 2.36	-	-	-	1	9	50	17	34	27	35	91	18	6	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	3,478	1.72	1.72	1.56- 1.79	2	155	1141	159	1320	138	42	438	21	24	10	9	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS (WOMEN) -----	1,756	1.72	1.68	1.57- 1.78	-	48	573	328	456	126	62	41	58	25	8	12	11	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	97	2.22	2.19	2.12- 2.39	-	-	10	-	1	-	6	39	12	8	6	9	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,659	1.69	1.67	1.57- 1.77	-	48	563	328	455	126	62	37	19	13	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	53	1.72	1.64	1.55- 1.79	-	6	15	4	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE ⁵ -----	419	1.71	1.63	1.64- 1.79	-	-	1	277	40	7	56	25	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	1,059	1.65	1.59	1.54- 1.74	-	42	547	35	411	6	4	8	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LABORERS, MATERIAL HANDLING -----	4,400	2.48	2.50	2.14- 2.81	1	73	133	96	72	71	262	281	296	262	259	395	377	359	350	241	184	333	247	108	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	2,436	2.38	2.42	2.13- 2.64	-	1	17	44	20	30	228	193	267	191	182	273	331	141	249	95	133	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,964	2.59	2.68	2.21- 3.14	1	72	116	52	52	41	34	88	29	71	77	122	46	218	101	146	51	292	247	108	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES ⁴ -----	209	3.18	3.24	3.20- 3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	722	2.70	2.87	2.41- 3.16	-	39	33	4	4	21	17	48	-	1	9	41	9	52	28	85	26	210	17	78	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	865	2.50	2.61	2.25- 2.82	1	33	48	23	13	13	6	24	18	64	68	68	35	163	61	45	25	53	100	-	-	-	-	
ORDER FILLERS -----	2,045	2.74	2.82	2.38- 3.20	-	-	30	12	60	52	29	124	97	39	83	31	152	78	217	83	49	403	493	8	2	2	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	618	2.52	2.54	2.12- 2.79	-	-	-	12	24	19	5	86	45	25	34	14	110	30	65	34	6	20	76	8	2	2	1	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,427	2.83	3.08	2.65- 3.21	-	-	30	-	36	33	24	38	52	14	49	17	42	48	152	49	43	383	417	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	806	2.72	2.78	2.42- 3.14	-	-	30	-	10	19	10	29	45	11	45	13	35	45	144	17	40	273	40	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	487	3.00	3.24	3.20- 3.27	-	-	-	-	26	14	11	6	3	2	4	4	2	3	-	32	3	-	377	-	-	-	-	
PACKERS, SHIPPING -----	1,196	2.52	2.54	2.06- 3.05	-	-	35	80	29	53	54	77	53	49	90	24	124	38	17	-	139	291	43	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	678	2.57	2.57	2.19- 2.98	-	-	7	21	-	26	20	55	46	13	70	16	94	31	2	-	136	104	37	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	518	2.45	2.39	1.85- 3.13	-	-	28	59	29	27	34	22	7	36	20	8	30	7	15	-	3	187	6	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	489	2.47	2.47	1.85- 3.14	-	-	26	56	29	24	29	22	1	34	20	6	30	1	15	-	3	187	6	-	-	-	-	
PACKERS, SHIPPING (WOMEN) -----	243	2.23	2.09	1.92- 2.81	-	-	8	13	16	12	64	9	7	4	39	-	-	-	2	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	197	2.25	2.00	1.92- 2.83	-	-	8	2	16	12	64	9	3	-	12	-	-	-	2	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RECEIVING CLERKS -----	577	2.60	2.67	2.42- 2.87	-	-	4	5	7	26	5	15	19	25	29	59	48	72	60	87	38	44	33	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	235	2.58	2.65	2.45- 2.82	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	12	2	11	32	21	47	25	45	16	4	1	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	342	2.61	2.70	2.37- 2.94	-	-	4	5	7	15	5	8	7	23	18	27	27	25	35	42	22	40	32	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	172	2.54	2.57	2.26- 2.88	-	-	4	4	-	12	4	4	4	18	18	10	12	23	4	17	1	13	24	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	129	2.69	2.78	2.48- 2.92	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	4	3	5	-	16	9	1	25	23	19	9	8	-	-	-	-	
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	458	2.68	2.70	2.32- 2.96	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	9	45	40	28	28	32	35	47	55	20	39	30	24	12	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	221	2.74	2.66	2.36- 3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	23	22	11	29	10	15	30	3	5	17	24	12	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	237	2.63	2.71	2.27- 2.93	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	6	28	17	6	17	3	25	32	25	17	34	13	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	186	2.60	2.70	2.27- 2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	26	10	5	16	1	22	31	24	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

B. Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Table B-1. Minimum Entrance Salaries for Women Office Workers

(Distribution of establishments studied in all industries and in industry divisions by minimum entrance salary for selected categories of inexperienced women office workers, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Minimum weekly straight-time salary ¹	Inexperienced typists								Other inexperienced clerical workers ²									
	All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing				All industries	Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing					
		Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—								Based on standard weekly hours ³ of—								
		All schedules	37½	40	All schedules	36¼	37½	40		All schedules	37½	40	All schedules	36¼	37½	40		
Establishments studied.....	309	92	xxx	xxx	217	xxx	xxx	xxx	309	92	xxx	xxx	217	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments having a specified minimum.....	158	58	15	39	100	11	23	45	167	60	16	40	107	12	27	46		
\$52.50 and under \$55.00.....	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	3	1	2	-		
\$55.00 and under \$57.50.....	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	3	8	-	-	-	8	1	2	3		
\$57.50 and under \$60.00.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	-	1	1		
\$60.00 and under \$62.50.....	19	5	1	4	14	4	4	2	23	7	3	4	16	3	5	3		
\$62.50 and under \$65.00.....	8	3	-	2	5	-	3	2	13	5	1	3	8	-	3	3		
\$65.00 and under \$67.50.....	38	18	5	12	20	5	5	3	41	20	4	14	21	5	5	4		
\$67.50 and under \$70.00.....	20	8	1	5	12	-	4	5	12	6	1	4	6	-	2	3		
\$70.00 and under \$72.50.....	31	12	4	8	19	-	5	11	31	10	3	7	21	1	5	12		
\$72.50 and under \$75.00.....	6	2	1	1	4	-	1	3	5	2	1	1	3	-	1	2		
\$75.00 and under \$77.50.....	12	5	1	4	7	1	-	5	13	5	1	4	8	1	1	5		
\$77.50 and under \$80.00.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
\$80.00 and under \$82.50.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		
\$82.50 and under \$85.00.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
\$85.00 and under \$87.50.....	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	1		
\$87.50 and under \$90.00.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
\$90.00 and under \$92.50.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$92.50 and under \$95.00.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		
\$95.00 and under \$97.50.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$97.50 and under \$100.00.....	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1		
\$100.00 and under \$102.50.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
\$102.50 and under \$105.00.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		
Establishments having no specified minimum.....	71	18	xxx	xxx	53	xxx	xxx	xxx	85	26	xxx	xxx	59	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category.....	80	16	xxx	xxx	64	xxx	xxx	xxx	57	6	xxx	xxx	51	xxx	xxx	xxx		

¹ These salaries relate to formally established minimum starting (hiring) regular straight-time salaries that are paid for standard workweeks.

² Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger or office girl.

³ Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

Table B-2. Shift Differentials

(Shift differentials of manufacturing plant workers by type and amount of differential,
Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Shift differential	Percent of manufacturing plant workers—			
	In establishments having formal provisions ¹ for—		Actually working on—	
	Second shift work	Third or other shift work	Second shift	Third or other shift
Total.....	81.0	69.5	14.0	4.8
With shift pay differential.....	79.1	68.5	13.8	4.8
Uniform cents (per hour).....	35.1	29.1	6.5	2.7
4 cents.....	.7	-	.2	-
5 cents.....	4.6	.8	.7	.2
6 cents.....	3.1	-	.8	-
7 or 7½ cents.....	1.2	3.1	.3	.2
8 cents.....	3.0	-	.4	-
9 cents.....	.8	1.0	.2	.2
10 cents.....	11.7	3.2	1.9	.4
11½ cents.....	-	.8	-	.1
12 cents.....	1.4	1.5	.3	.1
12½ cents.....	.4	3.8	(²)	.2
13 or 14 cents.....	2.6	2.0	.6	.3
15 cents.....	1.8	3.9	.3	.1
16 or 17 cents.....	1.6	2.2	.5	.1
19 or 20 cents.....	1.2	3.2	.3	.6
21½ or 25 cents.....	-	1.6	-	.1
Over 25 cents.....	.8	2.0	.2	.2
Uniform percentage.....	37.5	33.9	6.2	1.6
5 percent.....	5.0	2.0	.6	-
7 or 7½ percent.....	6.6	6.4	.6	.2
10 percent.....	23.9	18.4	4.6	1.1
12 percent.....	-	1.7	-	.1
12½ percent.....	1.3	1.9	.2	.1
15 percent.....	.7	3.5	.1	.2
Full day's pay for reduced hours.....	.8	.8	-	-
Other formal pay differential.....	5.7	4.7	1.0	.4
With no shift pay differential.....	1.9	1.0	.3	(²)

¹ Includes establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments with formal provisions covering late shifts even though they were not currently operating late shifts.² Less than 0.05 percent.

Table B-3. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by scheduled weekly hours¹ of first-shift workers, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Weekly hours	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 hours.....	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours.....	2	3	-	4	2	-	12	10	1	8	11	16	12
Over 35 and under 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
36 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	7	(⁵)	-	1	10	16	3
Over 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ and under 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.....	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	14	(⁵)
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.....	3	3	-	5	4	2	29	19	46	30	19	36	24
38 hours.....	2	-	-	-	10	-	5	1	-	-	8	11	-
38 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours.....	2	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-
38 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	9	12	-	10
40 hours.....	76	82	97	86	53	71	37	66	53	49	28	5	50
Over 40 and under 44 hours.....	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 and under 48 hours.....	4	6	-	2	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
48 hours.....	4	4	-	-	6	6	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)
Over 48 hours.....	1	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Scheduled hours are the weekly hours which a majority of the full-time workers were expected to work, whether they were paid for at straight-time or overtime rates.² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-4. Paid Holidays

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by number of paid holidays provided annually, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Item	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ¹	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services
All workers-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays-----	98	100	100	100	93	94	99	100	100	100	98	100	99
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays-----	2				7	6	(⁴)				2		1
<u>Number of days</u>													
Less than 6 holidays-----	2	1	1	-	3	10	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-
6 holidays-----	6	3	2	10	9	20	(⁴)	-	1	(⁴)	3	-	1
7 holidays-----	4	4	2	5	2	6	1	3	(⁴)	1	-	(⁴)	2
7 holidays plus 1 half day-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	1	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays-----	21	23	26	5	18	19	8	8	9	5	15	-	34
8 holidays plus 1 half day-----	1	2	-	-	-	(⁴)	1	2	-	-	4	-	1
8 holidays plus 2 half days-----	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 holidays plus 3 half days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 holidays-----	23	24	13	11	31	22	18	29	9	17	45	1	34
9 holidays plus 1 half day-----	2	4	2	-	-	-	3	9	1	-	-	-	-
9 holidays plus 2 half days-----	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
10 holidays-----	19	13	40	52	28	6	20	9	56	42	17	18	12
10 holidays plus 1 half day-----	4	6	1	2	-	1	4	9	1	1	(⁴)	2	2
10 holidays plus 2 half days-----	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
11 holidays-----	7	7	13	14	-	9	32	18	17	34	3	58	13
11 holidays plus 1 half day-----	(⁴)	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	7	7	-
11 holidays plus 2 half days-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
12 holidays-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	(⁴)	7	-	-	1	-
12 holidays plus 1 half day-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	12	-
<u>Total holiday time⁵</u>													
12½ days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	12	-
12 days or more-----	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	-	4	13	-
11½ days or more-----	1	2	-	-	1	-	10	2	7	-	11	20	-
11 days or more-----	10	13	13	14	1	9	44	27	25	34	14	78	13
10½ days or more-----	14	19	14	16	1	11	48	36	25	35	14	81	15
10 days or more-----	35	36	54	68	29	17	69	49	81	76	31	98	27
9½ days or more-----	37	39	56	68	29	17	71	57	81	76	31	98	28
9 days or more-----	62	66	69	79	60	38	89	86	90	94	76	99	62
8½ days or more-----	63	68	69	79	60	38	90	88	90	94	80	99	63
8 days or more-----	84	91	95	85	78	58	98	96	99	98	96	99	96
7½ days or more-----	84	92	95	85	78	58	98	97	99	98	96	99	96
7 days or more-----	89	97	97	90	80	64	98	99	99	99	96	100	98
6 days or more-----	95	99	99	100	89	84	98	99	100	100	98	100	99
5 days or more-----	95	100	99	100	89	86	99	100	100	100	98	100	99
4 days or more-----	96	100	99	100	89	94	99	100	100	100	98	100	99
3 days or more-----	96	100	100	100	89	94	99	100	100	100	98	100	99
2 days or more-----	96	100	100	100	91	94	99	100	100	100	98	100	99
1 day or more-----	97	100	100	100	93	94	99	100	100	100	98	100	99

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.⁵ 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 9 days includes those with 9 full days and no half days, 8 full days and 2 half days, 7 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Vacation policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	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.....	88	83	95	100	100	81	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage payment.....	12	17	5	-	-	19	(⁵)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Flat-sum payment.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶</u>													
<u>After 6 months of service</u>													
Under 1 week.....	17	28	-	7	7	3	5	4	1	2	3	8	3
1 week.....	26	19	20	43	43	18	45	57	21	55	65	34	49
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	3	1	9	3	-	12	9	8	13	11	3	8	25
2 weeks.....	3	(⁵)	38	2	-	1	24	9	44	3	-	46	9
3 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>After 1 year of service</u>													
1 week.....	61	72	27	36	56	64	9	14	14	9	22	-	11
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	37	26	73	64	44	30	86	85	86	91	78	88	83
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
3 weeks.....	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	12	-
<u>After 2 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	33	48	25	20	11	15	2	5	3	2	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	6	11	-	1	-	2	1	-	11	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	57	36	74	79	87	77	90	92	86	98	98	86	92
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	6	2	3	-	-	-	2	7
3 weeks.....	2	2	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	12	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	6	8	5	5	1	7	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	2	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	12	21	-	5	-	2	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	78	66	89	90	97	84	91	94	99	95	98	84	92
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	6	3	4	-	3	-	2	7
3 weeks.....	2	2	6	-	1	1	5	1	1	-	2	13	(⁵)
<u>After 4 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	4	6	2	5	1	7	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	2	-	-	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	10	19	-	5	-	-	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	79	67	92	86	97	86	90	91	99	95	98	84	92
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	6	3	4	-	3	-	3	7
3 weeks.....	4	5	5	4	1	1	6	3	1	-	2	13	(⁵)
4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—Continued

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Vacation policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 5 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	79	83	91	83	59	86	61	84	96	78	57	35	53
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	4	5	-	-	-	10	6	4	-	-	-	10	9
3 weeks.....	17	12	8	15	41	3	33	12	4	20	43	55	38
5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 10 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	21	22	2	20	18	32	13	21	6	35	12	4	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	6	11	-	4	-	4	3	3	-	-	-	5	4
3 weeks.....	62	61	97	66	53	61	77	72	94	56	58	90	65
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	3
4 weeks.....	10	7	-	7	29	1	6	3	-	4	30	2	19
5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 12 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	17	16	-	15	18	31	10	14	3	29	12	4	8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	8	13	-	4	-	4	4	6	-	-	-	5	4
3 weeks.....	64	63	99	72	53	62	79	75	97	62	58	90	66
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	3
4 weeks.....	10	7	-	7	29	1	6	3	-	4	30	2	19
5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 15 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	11	7	-	9	16	24	4	5	3	12	4	(⁵)	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
3 weeks.....	66	78	76	66	35	60	81	84	89	71	52	88	68
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	(⁵)	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	6	3
4 weeks.....	22	14	23	22	49	8	13	10	8	15	44	6	19
5 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 20 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	10	6	-	9	15	24	3	5	3	12	3	-	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	4
3 weeks.....	35	39	37	37	15	53	39	25	46	32	24	52	45
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	3
4 weeks.....	51	53	62	43	68	15	55	69	50	50	69	44	43
5 weeks.....	2	1	1	7	2	-	1	(⁵)	-	4	4	-	-
<u>After 25 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	10	6	-	8	15	24	3	5	3	10	3	-	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	4
3 weeks.....	25	26	-	29	15	50	18	18	5	32	24	12	38
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	3
4 weeks.....	59	61	99	52	66	18	73	73	92	47	69	82	50
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-
5 weeks.....	4	4	1	7	4	-	2	4	-	8	4	-	-
6 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5. Paid Vacations¹—Continued

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by vacation pay provisions, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Vacation policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
<u>Amount of vacation pay⁶—Continued</u>													
<u>After 30 years of service</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	10	6	-	8	15	24	3	5	3	10	3	-	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	4
3 weeks.....	25	26	-	29	15	50	18	17	5	32	24	12	38
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	3
4 weeks.....	60	62	97	52	66	18	73	74	92	47	69	81	50
Over 4 and under 5 weeks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
5 weeks.....	3	2	3	7	4	-	3	3	(⁵)	8	4	4	-
6 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maximum vacation available</u>													
1 week.....	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks.....	10	6	-	8	15	24	3	5	3	10	3	-	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	4
3 weeks.....	25	26	-	29	15	50	18	17	5	32	24	12	38
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1	1	-	-	-	4	(⁵)	-	-	-	-	-	3
4 weeks.....	59	61	97	52	64	18	73	73	92	47	66	81	50
5 weeks.....	3	3	3	7	4	-	4	4	(⁵)	8	4	4	-
6 weeks.....	2	3	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Over 6 weeks.....	(⁵)	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-

¹ Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation-savings and those plans which offer "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

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

³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for 3 weeks' pay or more after 10 years includes those eligible for 3 weeks' pay or more after fewer years of service.

Table B-6. Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

(Percent of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions employed in establishments providing health, insurance, or pension benefits, ¹ Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Type of benefit	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ²	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ⁴	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:													
Life insurance.....	90	94	97	98	86	78	98	96	99	97	94	100	97
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	68	71	76	70	54	69	66	74	80	64	59	56	80
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁵	87	89	91	93	89	72	87	94	99	84	90	78	87
Sickness and accident insurance.....	68	80	41	54	58	56	49	68	32	47	49	38	47
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period).....	24	12	24	52	40	37	70	73	77	58	45	74	71
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	14	6	43	9	32	-	6	3	12	9	35	(⁶)	-
Hospitalization insurance.....	92	99	100	98	79	81	97	99	100	98	83	98	96
Surgical insurance.....	92	99	100	95	79	81	97	99	100	96	83	98	96
Medical insurance.....	88	94	95	90	79	74	95	97	97	96	83	98	88
Catastrophe insurance.....	66	78	88	65	40	44	87	91	96	80	54	93	82
Retirement pension.....	74	81	84	82	70	46	85	87	83	65	75	94	75
No health, insurance, or pension plan.....	3	1	-	-	3	19	(⁶)	1	-	-	2	-	1

¹ Includes those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer, except those legally required, such as workmen's compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.² Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.³ Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.⁴ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁵ 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.⁶ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-7. Premium Pay for Overtime Work

(Percent distribution of plant and office workers in all industries and in industry divisions by overtime premium pay provisions, Boston, Mass., September 1967)

Premium pay policy	Plant workers						Office workers						
	All industries ¹	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	All industries	Manu- facturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Daily overtime at premium rates</u>													
Workers in establishments having provisions for daily overtime pay ⁴ at premium rates.....	80	89	99	68	70	50	52	76	94	52	68	16	70
Time and one-half.....	80	89	97	68	68	50	52	76	92	52	68	15	70
Effective after:													
Under 7½ hours.....	2	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	1
7½ hours.....	2	3	-	4	-	-	7	2	41	7	4	1	19
Over 7½ and under 8 hours.....	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	-	-	7	-	9
8 hours.....	75	83	97	62	66	47	42	73	51	43	55	11	40
Other premium rates.....	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
Workers in establishments having no provisions for daily overtime pay at premium rates ⁵	20	11		32	30	50	48	24	6	48	32	84	30
<u>Weekly overtime at premium rates</u>													
Workers in establishments having provisions for weekly overtime pay ⁴ at premium rates.....	99	100	100	99	97	97	99	99	99	99	99	98	96
Time and one-half.....	99	100	98	99	96	97	99	99	98	99	99	98	93
Effective after:													
35 hours.....	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	9	-	1
Over 35 and under 37½ hours.....	(⁶)	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	10	8	3
37½ hours.....	3	3	-	4	3	-	9	5	41	7	9	5	20
Over 37½ and under 40 hours.....	4	-	-	-	19	3	3	1	-	3	22	1	9
40 hours.....	89	93	98	93	72	93	80	93	55	82	50	85	60
Over 40 hours.....	(⁶)	-	-	-	1	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	-	-	(⁶)
Other premium rates.....	1	-	2	-	2	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	2	-	-	-	3
Workers in establishments having no provisions for weekly overtime pay at premium rates ⁵	1			1	3	3	1	(⁶)	1	(⁶)	(⁶)	2	4

¹ Includes data for real estate in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.² Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.⁴ Includes workers in establishments covered by legislative requirements regarding premium pay for overtime, even though such workers actually do not work overtime. Graduated provisions for premium pay are classified under the first effective premium rate. For example, a plan calling for time and one-half after 8 and double time after 10 hours would be considered as time and one-half after 8 hours. Similarly, a plan calling for no pay or pay at a regular rate after 35 hours and time and one-half after 40 hours would be considered as time and one-half after 40 hours.⁵ Includes workers in establishments exempt from legislative requirements regarding premium pay for overtime and where, as a matter of policy, overtime is not worked.⁶ Less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix. Occupational Descriptions

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

OFFICE

BILLER, MACHINE

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

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

Biller, machine (bookkeeping machine). Uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical

BILLER, MACHINE—Continued

columns and computes, and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

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

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

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

Note: Since the last survey in this area, the Bureau has discontinued collecting data for duplicating-machine operators and elevator operators.

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; and requires judgment and experience in making proper assignments and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; and may direct class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under supervision, performs one or more routine accounting operations such as posting simple journal vouchers or accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; and posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. 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. In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer sub-headings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e. g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. Performs simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

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; and 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; and 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.

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to transcribe data from various source documents to keypunch tabulating cards. Performs same tasks as lower level keypunch operator but, in addition, work requires application

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR—Continued

of coding skills and the making of some determinations, for example, locates on the source document the items to be punched; extracts information from several documents; and searches for and interprets information on the document to determine information to be punched. May train inexperienced operators.

Class B. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, transcribes data from source documents to punched cards. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to keypunch tabulating cards. May verify cards. Working from various standardized source documents, follows specified sequences which have been coded or prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be punched. Problems arising from erroneous items or codes, missing information, etc., are referred to supervisor.

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

Assigned as personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day work activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties, usually including most of the following: (a) Receives telephone calls, personal callers, and incoming mail, answers routine inquiries, and routes the technical inquiries to the proper persons; (b) establishes, maintains, and revises the supervisor's files; (c) maintains the supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed; (d) relays messages from supervisor to subordinates; (e) reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy; and (f) performs stenographic and typing work.

May also perform other clerical and secretarial tasks of comparable nature and difficulty. The work typically requires knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions

Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows: (a) Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above; (b) stenographers not fully trained in secretarial type duties; (c) stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons; (d) secretary positions in which the duties are either substantially more routine or substantially more complex and responsible than those characterized in the definition; and (e) assistant type positions which involve more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, supervisory, or specialized clerical duties which are not typical of secretarial work.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer," used in the level definitions following, refers to those officials who have a significant corporate-wide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the following level definitions.

Class A

- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
- c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the corporate officer level) of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class B

- a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
- b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or

SECRETARY—Continued

c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporate-wide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or

d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or

e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class C

a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for class B, but whose subordinate staff normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or

b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.

Class D

a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer, or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL—Continued

May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. May operate from a stenographic pool. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See transcribing-machine operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, SENIOR

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographers, general as evidenced by the following: Work requires high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; and a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as, maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, letters, etc.; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. Performs full telephone information service or handles complex calls, such as conference, collect, overseas, or similar calls, either in addition to doing routine work as described for switchboard operator, class B, or as a full-time assignment. ("Full" telephone information service occurs when the establishment has varied functions that are not readily understandable for telephone information purposes, e.g., because of overlapping or interrelated functions, and consequently present frequent problems as to which extensions are appropriate for calls.)

Class B. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. May handle routine long distance calls and record tolls. May perform limited telephone information service. ("Limited" telephone information service occurs if the functions of the establishment serviced are readily understandable for telephone information purposes, or if the requests are routine, e.g., giving extension numbers when specific names are furnished, or if complex calls are referred to another operator.)

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

Class A. Operates a variety of tabulating or electrical accounting machines, typically including such machines as the tabulator, calculator, interpreter, collator, and others. Performs complete reporting assignments without close supervision, and performs difficult wiring as required. The complete reporting and tabulating assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are of irregular or nonrecurring type requiring some planning and sequencing of steps to be taken. As a more experienced operator, is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations, or partially trained operators in wiring from diagrams and operating sequences of long and complex reports. Does not include working supervisors performing tabulating-machine operations and day-to-day supervision of the work and production of a group of tabulating-machine operators.

Class B. Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the sorter, reproducer, and collator. This work is performed under specific instructions and may include the performance of some wiring from diagrams. The work typically involves, for example, tabulations involving a repetitive accounting exercise, a complete but small tabulating study, or parts of a longer and more complex report. Such reports and studies are usually of a recurring nature where the procedures are well established. May also include the training of new employees in the basic operation of the machine.

Class C. Operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, reproducing punch, collator, etc., with specific instructions. May include simple wiring from diagrams and

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

some filing work. The work typically involves portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs or repetitive operations.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. 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 when it involves combining material from several sources or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; and planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters varying details to suit circumstances.

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

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

DRAFTSMAN

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings, or direct their preparation by lower level draftsmen.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimensions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required.

DRAFTSMAN—Continued

Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTSMAN-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

and/or

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction 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; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

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

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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

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; and 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, or gas or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES—Continued

a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and 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, gages, 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; and 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; and 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, gages, 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; and 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; and 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; and 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; and 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; and opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake. In general, the work of the maintenance plumber requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal-working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and 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

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching, and other metal-forming work. Work in-

TOOL AND DIE MAKER—Continued

volves 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; heattreating 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; and selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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

CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT

GUARD AND WATCHMAN

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.

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

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,

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER—Continued

trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and 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; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, 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; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

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

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Continued

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

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

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

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

TRUCKER, POWER

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

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

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

Available On Request—

The seventh annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, attorneys, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, draftsmen, tracers, job analysts, directors of personnel, managers of office services, buyers, freight rate clerks, and clerical employees.

Order as BLS Bulletin 1535, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, February–March 1966.
50 cents a copy.

Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest available bulletins is presented below. A directory indicating dates of earlier studies, and the prices of the bulletins is available on request. Bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the inside front cover.

Area	Bulletin number and price	Area	Bulletin number and price
Akron, Ohio, July 1967 ¹ -----	1530-86, 25 cents	Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-76, 30 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Apr. 1967-----	1530-62, 25 cents	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-42, 30 cents
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Apr. 1967-----	1530-60, 20 cents	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., May 1967-----	1530-72, 20 cents
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J., Feb. 1967-----	1530-53, 25 cents	Newark and Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 1967-----	1530-55, 25 cents
Atlanta, Ga., May 1967-----	1530-71, 25 cents	New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1967-----	1530-41, 25 cents
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-30, 30 cents	New Orleans, La., Feb. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-51, 30 cents
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex., May 1967-----	1530-74, 20 cents	New York, N.Y., Apr. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-83, 40 cents
Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-63, 30 cents	Norfolk-Portsmouth and Newport News- Hampton, Va., June 1967 ¹ -----	1530-82, 25 cents
Boise City, Idaho, July 1967-----	1575-3, 20 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1967-----	1575-4, 20 cents
Boston, Mass., Sept. 1967 ¹ -----	1575-13, 30 cents		
		Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1966-----	1530-18, 25 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-38, 30 cents	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., May 1967-----	1530-67, 25 cents
Burlington, Vt., Mar. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-52, 25 cents	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-35, 35 cents
Canton, Ohio, Apr. 1967-----	1530-58, 20 cents	Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 1967-----	1530-59, 20 cents
Charleston, W. Va., Apr. 1967-----	1530-61, 20 cents	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-46, 30 cents
Charlotte, N.C., Apr. 1967-----	1530-64, 20 cents	Portland, Maine, Nov. 1966-----	1530-17, 20 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Aug. 1967-----	1575-7, 25 cents	Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1967-----	1530-79, 25 cents
Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-73, 30 cents	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass., May 1967 ¹ -----	1530-70, 30 cents
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., Mar. 1967-----	1530-56, 25 cents	Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 1967 ¹ -----	1575-6, 25 cents
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-13, 30 cents	Richmond, Va., Nov. 1966-----	1530-23, 25 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-20, 30 cents	Rockford, Ill., May 1967-----	1530-68, 20 cents
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-25, 30 cents		
		St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Oct. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-27, 30 cents
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Oct. 1967-----	1575-12, 25 cents	Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-33, 25 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 1967-----	1530-45, 25 cents	San Antonio, Tex., June 1967 ¹ -----	1530-84, 25 cents
Denver, Colo., Dec. 1966-----	1530-32, 25 cents	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., Aug. 1967 ¹ -----	1575-10, 30 cents
Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1967-----	1530-44, 25 cents	San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-24, 25 cents
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-48, 30 cents	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Jan. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-36, 30 cents
Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-28, 30 cents	San Jose, Calif., Sept. 1966-----	1530-10, 20 cents
Green Bay, Wis., July 1967-----	1575-5, 20 cents	Savannah, Ga., May 1967-----	1530-69, 20 cents
Greenville, S.C., May 1967-----	1530-66, 25 cents	Scranton, Pa., July 1967 ¹ -----	1575-9, 25 cents
Houston, Tex., June 1967-----	1530-85, 25 cents	Seattle-Everett, Wash., Oct. 1966-----	1530-22, 25 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1966-----	1530-37, 25 cents		
		Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Oct. 1966-----	1530-12, 20 cents
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1967-----	1530-43, 20 cents	South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1967-----	1530-57, 20 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-39, 25 cents	Spokane, Wash., June 1967 ¹ -----	1530-80, 25 cents
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Nov. 1966-----	1530-26, 25 cents	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 1967-----	1575-8, 25 cents
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H., June 1967-----	1530-77, 20 cents	Toledo, Ohio-Mich., Feb. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-50, 30 cents
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark., July 1967-----	1575-2, 25 cents	Trenton, N.J., Dec. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-34, 25 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach and Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove, Calif., Mar. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-65, 30 cents	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Sept. 1967-----	1575-11, 25 cents
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Feb. 1967 ¹ -----	1530-49, 30 cents	Waterbury, Conn., Mar. 1967-----	1530-54, 20 cents
Lubbock, Tex., June 1967-----	1530-75, 20 cents	Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-21, 25 cents
Manchester, N.H., July 1967-----	1575-1, 20 cents	Wichita, Kans., Oct. 1966 ¹ -----	1530-11, 25 cents
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark., Jan. 1967-----	1530-40, 25 cents	Worcester, Mass., June 1967-----	1530-81, 25 cents
Miami, Fla., Dec. 1966-----	1530-31, 25 cents	York, Pa., Feb. 1967-----	1530-47, 25 cents
Midland and Odessa, Tex., June 1967-----	1530-78, 20 cents	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio, Nov. 1966-----	1530-29, 25 cents