

INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

SYNTHETIC TEXTILES

MAY 1963

Bulletin No. 1414

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of wages and supplementary practices in synthetic textile mills in May 1963.

Separate releases were issued earlier, usually within a few weeks of the payroll period studied, for the following States and areas: Maine and New Hampshire; North Carolina; Southern New England; Virginia; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.; Charlotte, N.C.; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.; Scranton, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; and Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C. Copies of these releases are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20210, or from any of its regional offices.

This survey was conducted in the Bureau's Division of Occupational Pay, Toivo P. Kanninen, Chief, under the general direction of L. R. Linsenmayer, Assistant Commissioner for Wages and Industrial Relations. The analysis was prepared by Joseph C. Bush, under the immediate supervision of L. Earl Lewis. Field work for the survey was directed by the Bureau's Assistant Regional Directors for Wages and Industrial Relations.

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

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Industry Wage Survey—

Synthetic Textiles, May 1963

Summary

Production workers in synthetic textile mills earned, on the average, \$1.57 an hour in May 1963, according to a study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Men, accounting for three-fifths of the 84,214 production workers in the regular textile operations through the clothroom, averaged \$1.63 compared with \$1.47 for women.² Workers in the Southeast region averaged \$1.52 an hour, compared with \$1.69 for workers in both the Middle Atlantic and New England regions.³

Earnings of all but about 1 percent of the workers were within a range of \$1.15 to \$2.50 an hour, with earnings of the middle half ranging from \$1.35 to \$1.76. Eight percent of the workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour;⁴ 10 percent earned \$2 or more.

Nationwide averages for the occupations selected for separate study ranged from \$1.30 for janitors to \$2.39 for Jacquard loom fixers. Yarn winders and weavers, numerically the most important of the jobs, averaged \$1.42 and \$1.90 an hour, respectively.

Paid vacations were provided nearly all workers with 1 year or more of service. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance benefits were also available to nine-tenths of the workers. Provisions for paid holidays and pensions were much less prevalent.

Industry Characteristics

Synthetic textile mills within scope of the study employed 86,775 production workers in May 1963.⁵ The Southeast region accounted for 73 percent of these workers; the Middle Atlantic region, 15 percent; and New England, 12 percent. The May 1963 employment was 16 percent higher than that of August 1960, the date of a similar study conducted by the Bureau,⁶ as a result of the expansion of the industry in the Southeast. Whereas the employment level increased about 24 percent in the Southeast during the period, it remained virtually the same in New England and declined about 4 percent in the Middle Atlantic region.

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

² Data for an estimated 2,561 workers employed in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating departments are excluded from the earnings tabulations for workers in regular textile departments and are presented separately.

³ For definitions of regions and selected areas, see table in appendix A.

⁴ The Federal minimum wage for manufacturing industries, \$1.15 at the time of the study, was increased to \$1.25 on Sept. 3, 1963.

⁵ Data relate to all production workers, including those in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating departments.

⁶ For results of previous study, see Wage Structure: Synthetic Textiles, August 1960 (BLS Report 192, 1961).

The general increase in employment was accompanied by an increase in production: Reports published by the Bureau of the Census indicate that the production of manmade fiber fabrics increased 35 percent between the third quarter of 1960 and the second quarter of 1963.⁷

Weaving mills (which weave fabric from purchased yarn) and integrated mills (which have both spinning and weaving operations) each employed nearly two-fifths of the production workers. The remainder of the workers were employed in yarn mills (which produce filament and spun yarn and thread). Weaving mills accounted for nearly two-thirds of the workers in the Middle Atlantic region, compared with slightly more than two-fifths in New England, and about a third in the Southeast. Yarn mills employed approximately three-tenths of the workers in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, compared with about a fourth in the Southeast.

Three-fourths of the yarn mills and a similar proportion of the weaving mills within scope of the study had employment of fewer than 250 workers, whereas seven-eighths of the integrated mills had 250 or more employees. (See tabulation below.)

Item	Synthetic textile mills within scope of survey, by type of mill and number of workers employed—		
	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills
All mills-----	143	202	65
Mills employing—			
Less than 100-----	74	91	4
100-249-----	34	59	4
250-499-----	27	40	25
500-999-----	8	12	26
1,000 or more-----	-	-	6

Mills with collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their production workers employed approximately a sixth of the workers in the industry. Regionally, the proportions were: 50 percent in New England, 45 percent in the Middle Atlantic region, and less than 5 percent in the Southeast. The major union in the industry was the Textile Workers Union of America.

Wages of approximately a fourth of the production workers in the industry were based on incentive methods of wage payment, usually individual piecework. A majority of the weavers, doffers, and slubber tenders and a large number of winders were paid on this basis. Wage incentives applied to slightly larger proportions of workers in the Southeast (27 percent) and Middle Atlantic regions (24 percent) than in the New England region (18 percent).

⁷ Man-Made Fiber Broad-Woven Goods, Current Industrial Reports, Series M22T.2, 1960 and 1963 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Average Hourly Earnings

Straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the synthetic textile industry averaged \$1.57 an hour in May 1963 (table 1). Workers in the Southeast region averaged \$1.52 an hour, compared with \$1.69 for workers in both the Middle Atlantic and New England regions. The May 1963 average for all production workers was 6 cents higher than that recorded in August 1960, the date of the Bureau's previous study.⁸ Corresponding increases for workers in the three regions were: 5 cents in the Southeast, 8 cents in New England, and 10 cents in the Middle Atlantic. Earnings data are provided separately for several important synthetic-textile-producing States and areas in table 15.

Average hourly earnings of workers in yarn mills were lower than those in integrated mills which, in turn, were lower than those in weaving mills. Although the absence of skilled weaving occupations in yarn mills is a contributing factor, yarn-mill workers also averaged lower pay in comparisons at the occupational level.⁹ Yarn-mill workers averaged \$1.37 an hour in both the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions, compared with \$1.64 in New England. Workers in integrated mills averaged \$1.54 in the Southeast and \$1.66 in New England. Earnings of workers in weaving mills averaged \$1.82 in the Middle Atlantic region, \$1.74 in New England, and \$1.60 in the Southeast.

Workers in mills producing filament flat fabrics, an important product in each region, averaged \$1.58 in the Southeast, \$1.68 in New England, and \$1.69 in the Middle Atlantic region. Mills primarily engaged in the manufacture of spun synthetic fabrics were confined almost entirely to the Southeast region where workers averaged \$1.55 an hour.

Data were also tabulated by size of community and by size of mill. Within each region, workers in metropolitan areas averaged more than workers in smaller communities. In the Southeast region, the only region where comparison is feasible, workers in mills employing 250 or more had higher averages than workers in the smaller mills.

Men as a group averaged 16 cents an hour more than women—\$1.63 compared with \$1.47. The average wage advantage for men was 13 cents in the Southeast, 22 cents in New England, and 34 cents in the Middle Atlantic region. Differences in average pay levels for men and women may be the result of several factors, including variation in the distribution of the sexes among establishments and among jobs with divergent pay levels. For example, nearly three-fifths of the women were employed in five occupations (battery hands, cloth inspectors, spinners, twister tenders, and yarn winders) which require less skill than loom fixers, weavers, and several other jobs typically filled by men.

⁸ In October and November 1963, several of the large southern manufacturers granted wage increases, estimated at 5 percent. These increases are not reflected in this bulletin, which provides data relating to a May 1963 pay-roll period.

⁹ A comparison of occupational pay relationships between yarn and integrated mills in the Southeast indicated that workers in selected jobs in integrated mills averaged 11 cents more, as a group, than their counterparts in yarn mills. This was determined by multiplying the average earnings for the occupations shown for both types of mills in table 12 by the respective occupational employments in integrated mills, and dividing the sums of these products by the total of the job employments. The wage advantage held by workers in integrated mills amounted to 13 cents for men and 11 cents for women.

Differences noted in averages for the same job and labor market may also reflect differences in duties. Job descriptions used in classifying workers in wage surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments because allowance must be made for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed. Earnings in some jobs are largely determined by production at piece rates. Variations in incentive earnings, for individuals or sex groupings, may be traceable to differences in work experience, effort, workflow, or other factors which the worker does not control.

Earnings of all but about 1 percent of the workers were within a range of \$1.15 to \$2.50 an hour, with earnings of the middle half ranging from \$1.35 to \$1.76 (table 2). The distribution of workers within specified earnings classes varied by region. For example, less than 1 percent of the workers in New England earned less than \$1.25 an hour, compared with 8 percent in the Southeast, and about 12 percent in the Middle Atlantic region.

Earnings of women, principally employed in occupations of similar skill requirements, were more concentrated than those of men. Nationally, the middle half of the earnings range for women was between \$1.33 and \$1.57; the corresponding range for men was \$1.36 to \$1.86.

As indicated in the following tabulation, the proportion of workers earning less than \$1.25 an hour was substantially larger for yarn mills than for weaving or integrated mills.

Hourly earnings ¹	Percent distribution of production workers in—		
	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1.25-----	17.3	3.9	5.8
\$1.25 and under \$1.50-----	53.6	38.0	45.4
\$1.50 and under \$2.00-----	27.4	38.4	41.0
\$2.00 and under \$2.50-----	1.5	16.9	7.7
\$2.50 and over -----	.2	2.9	.2

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

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

Regionally, the proportions of yarn-mill workers earning less than \$1.25 an hour were 31.5 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 17.3 percent in the Southeast, and less than 1 percent in New England.

Occupational Earnings

Occupational classifications for which separate data were obtained accounted for nearly three-fifths of the production workers within scope of the study (table 9). Hourly averages for these jobs ranged from \$1.30 for janitors (1,111 men and 71 women) to \$2.39 for Jacquard loom fixers (all men). Averages for other numerically important jobs usually staffed by men were: Handtruckers, \$1.35; card tenders, \$1.44; spinning-frame doffers, \$1.53; slubber tenders, \$1.56; and slasher tenders, \$1.77. Averages for numerically important jobs usually staffed by women were: Battery hands, \$1.36; twister tenders, \$1.39; cloth inspectors, \$1.44; ring-frame spinners, \$1.45; and yarn winders, \$1.42.

Earnings of men and women in the same job, however, were quite similar. In the Southeast, men ring-frame twisters paid under incentive systems averaged \$1.52—1 cent more than the comparable average for women; time-rated women in this job averaged 4 cents more than men. Averages for men and women plain loom weavers paid under incentive systems were identical (\$1.79).

Occupational averages were usually lower in the Southeast than in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions. The amounts of the differentials varied substantially by occupation, however, as illustrated in the following tabulation:

Occupation	Average hourly earnings as a percentage of those in the Southeast for—	
	New England	Middle Atlantic
Battery hands -----	104	107
Card tenders -----	118	116
Inspectors, cloth machine -----	102	105
Janitors -----	110	113
Loom fixers, plain and dobby looms ----	102	106
Spinners, ring frame -----	115	109
Truckers, hand -----	110	111
Twister tenders, ring frame -----	109	99
Uptwisters -----	108	94
Weavers, dobby looms -----	104	113
Winders, yarn -----	106	99

Occupational earnings data were also tabulated by size of mill (table 11), type of mill (table 12), type of fabric (table 13), and method of wage payment (table 14).

Earnings of individual workers were widely distributed within the same job and geographic area. In a number of jobs paid on an incentive basis, the highest hourly earnings exceeded the lowest in the same occupation and geographic area by \$1 or more. Consequently, a number of workers in comparatively low-paid jobs (as measured by the average for all workers) earned more than some workers in jobs for which significantly higher averages were recorded. The following tabulation illustrates the overlap in earnings occurring between men dobby-loom weavers and women yarn winders (cone and tube, nonautomatic) in the Charlotte, N.C., area, despite a 48-cent difference in the hourly averages for the two jobs.

Hourly earnings	Number of workers	
	Men dobby-loom weavers	Women yarn winders (cone and tube, nonautomatic)
Under \$1.40 -----	12	1,051
\$1.40 and under \$1.60 -----	20	175
\$1.60 and under \$1.80 -----	165	53
\$1.80 and under \$2.00 -----	94	11
\$2.00 and over -----	56	1
Total workers -----	347	1,291
Average hourly earnings -----	\$1.79	\$1.31

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Data were also obtained on certain establishment practices including minimum wage rates for production workers; and work schedules and selected supplementary benefits, such as paid holidays, vacations, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, hospitalization, surgical benefits, and nonproduction bonuses, for production and office workers.

Minimum Rates.¹⁰ Established minimum entrance and job rates for time-rated production workers were reported by nearly all of the 214 mills visited (table 16). Minimum entrance and job rates were identical in 81 mills; in most of the remaining mills, the job rate exceeded the minimum entrance rate by amounts ranging from 5 to 16 cents an hour. Minimum entrance rates of \$1.15 an hour (the Federal minimum wage at the time of the survey) were reported by 78 of the 101 mills in the Southeast. Minimum rates in the other two regions were more varied.

Scheduled Weekly Hours. Work schedules of 40 hours a week applied to three-fourths of the production workers and four-fifths of the office workers (table 17). Nearly a fourth of the production workers in the Southeast were scheduled to work 48 hours a week, and a similar proportion of office workers in the Middle Atlantic region were scheduled to work 37½ hours.

Shift Provisions and Practices. Virtually all mills had provisions for late-shift work (table 18). Approximately three-tenths of the production workers were employed on second-shift work at the time of the study and slightly more than a fifth on third or other late shifts. Only a few of the mills provided differential pay for second-shift work. Third-shift workers in the Southeast most commonly received 5 cents an hour above day or first-shift rates, compared with 7 cents in New England. Differential pay for third-shift work in the Middle Atlantic region was more varied but usually amounted to more than 7 cents an hour or a uniform percentage of 5 percent or more (table 19).

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided by mills employing two-fifths of the production workers, virtually all in New England, more than nine-tenths in the Middle Atlantic region, and a fifth in the Southeast (table 20). Most commonly, workers in New England received 6 paid holidays annually; 6 and 7 days were equally important in the Middle Atlantic region. In the Southeast, provisions for 1 paid holiday applied to more than half of the workers granted any holiday pay.

Virtually all of the office workers in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions and four-fifths of those in the Southeast were provided paid holidays annually. Holiday provisions for these workers were somewhat more liberal in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions than in the Southeast.

¹⁰ Minimum entrance and minimum job rates relate to the lowest formal established rates for inexperienced and experienced time-rated workers, respectively, in unskilled production and related occupations, except watchmen, apprentices, handicapped, and superannuated workers. Workers in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating departments were also excluded.

Paid Vacations. Paid vacations (after qualifying periods of service) were provided to production and office workers by virtually all of the mills studied (tables 21 and 22). Vacation payments for nearly three-fourths of the production workers were based on a stipulated percentage of the employee's annual earnings; those for more than four-fifths of the office workers were determined on a length-of-time basis. For purposes of this study, percentage payments were converted to an equivalent time basis. Typical vacation payments for production workers were 1 week's pay after 1 year of service and 2 weeks' pay after 5 years or more. Three-fifths of the office workers received 2 weeks' pay after 1 year of service. Provisions for 3 weeks of vacation pay were not common for either production or office workers.

Health, Insurance, Severance, and Pension Plans. Approximately nine-tenths of the production and office workers were in mills that paid at least part of the cost of life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance (table 23). Sickness and accident insurance was provided to approximately three-fifths of both worker groups; accidental death and dismemberment insurance and medical coverage, to nearly one-half. Catastrophe insurance was not commonly available to the plant or office workers; however, for office workers, a significant proportion (37 percent) had formal sick leave plans with full pay and no waiting period.

Pension plans, providing regular payments to workers on retirement (other than benefits available under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance), were provided by mills employing slightly more than an eighth of the production workers and nearly three-tenths of the office workers. Retirement severance plans, providing lump-sum payments on retirement, applied to about a fifth of the production and office workers.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses, typically paid at Christmas or yearend, were provided by mills employing one-fourth of the production workers and one-third of the office workers (table 24).

Table 1. Average Hourly Earnings: By Selected Characteristics

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers in synthetic textile mills by selected characteristics, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Item	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All mills:								
All production workers.....	84,214	\$1.57	9,780	\$1.69	12,662	\$1.69	61,740	\$1.52
Men.....	51,389	1.63	5,916	1.77	6,451	1.86	39,021	1.57
Women.....	32,825	1.47	3,864	1.55	6,211	1.52	22,719	1.44
Size of community:								
Metropolitan areas ³	26,948	1.65	6,752	1.70	9,930	1.74	10,234	1.54
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	57,266	1.53	3,028	1.66	2,732	1.52	51,506	1.52
Size of establishment:								
20-249 workers.....	22,084	1.61	4,524	1.68	8,666	1.71	8,862	1.47
250-499 workers.....	29,755	1.56	3,074	1.71	2,941	1.65	23,740	1.53
500-999 workers.....	25,173	1.54	-	-	-	-	23,605	1.53
1,000 workers or more.....	7,202	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of mill:								
Yarn or thread mills.....	20,868	1.41	2,989	1.64	3,635	1.37	14,244	1.37
Filament yarn or thread.....	8,751	1.40	-	-	3,000	1.35	5,117	1.41
Spun yarn or thread.....	12,117	1.42	2,355	1.67	-	-	9,127	1.35
Weaving mills.....	32,427	1.67	4,287	1.74	8,218	1.82	19,922	1.60
Integrated mills.....	30,919	1.56	2,504	1.66	-	-	27,574	1.54
Predominant class of fabric: ⁴								
Filament flat fabrics.....	17,096	1.61	3,770	1.68	1,988	1.69	11,338	1.58
Filament twisted yarn fabrics.....	6,649	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spun synthetic fabrics.....	25,106	1.56	938	1.67	-	-	23,358	1.55
Silk and silk-mixture fabrics.....	2,199	1.58	-	-	1,391	1.74	-	-
Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics.....	11,622	1.77	-	-	3,929	1.99	6,134	1.61

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Data for 2,561 workers employed in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating departments are excluded from this table and are presented separately in table 8.

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

³ The term "metropolitan area" as used in this study refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

⁴ Includes data for weaving and integrated mills only. Data could not be shown separately for synthetic-wool fabric mills.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Earnings Distribution: All Mills

(Percent distribution of production workers in synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic			Southeast		
	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women
Under \$1.15.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	(³)	-	-	-	(³)	(³)	0.1
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	3.5	2.5	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	8.6	4.5	13.0	2.9	2.5	3.6
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	4.4	3.8	5.2	.2	.2	.2	2.9	1.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	6.2
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	7.7	7.2	8.4	1.2	.8	1.9	5.1	3.6	6.7	9.2	8.8	9.9
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	10.3	9.8	11.1	2.2	.6	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.3	12.8	12.2	13.7
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	11.7	9.8	14.6	11.7	11.1	12.8	10.3	9.1	11.6	12.0	9.8	15.8
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	8.6	6.0	12.8	9.1	3.9	17.2	5.6	3.9	7.3	9.2	6.6	13.6
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	6.3	5.1	8.2	7.0	5.0	10.1	4.2	3.1	5.4	6.6	5.4	8.6
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	10.2	8.2	13.2	13.0	9.8	17.9	11.0	7.5	14.5	9.5	8.1	12.0
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	7.6	8.2	6.8	10.8	11.3	10.1	8.3	8.0	8.5	7.0	7.7	5.8
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	8.4	9.8	6.1	11.8	12.0	11.5	7.8	7.3	8.3	7.9	9.9	4.5
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	6.2	7.9	3.4	8.9	11.4	5.1	5.1	6.0	4.1	6.0	7.7	3.0
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	4.3	5.7	2.1	5.5	7.1	3.1	3.7	5.3	2.1	4.2	5.5	1.9
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	4.0	5.8	1.1	7.5	11.0	2.3	3.5	5.3	1.7	3.5	5.1	.7
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	3.6	5.4	.8	4.6	7.0	1.0	4.4	6.2	2.6	3.3	5.1	.2
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	1.0	1.4	.5	2.3	3.1	1.0	3.4	5.4	1.3	.3	.4	.2
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	.5	.7	.2	1.5	2.3	.2	1.7	2.5	.8	.1	.2	.1
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	.5	.8	.2	1.2	1.8	.2	2.5	4.2	.6	(³)	.1	(³)
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	.5	.8	.1	.4	.7	-	3.1	5.4	.6	(³)	(³)	(³)
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	.1	.2	.1	.3	.4	(³)	.8	1.2	.3	(³)	(³)	(³)
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	-	.8	1.3	.3	(³)	(³)	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	.1	-	.5	.8	.1	-	-	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	.6	1.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	-
\$3.00 and over.....	.2	.4	(³)	(³)	.1	-	1.6	3.0	.1	(³)	(³)	-
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	84,214	51,389	32,825	9,780	5,916	3,864	12,662	6,451	6,211	61,740	39,021	22,719
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.57	\$1.63	\$1.47	\$1.69	\$1.77	\$1.55	\$1.69	\$1.86	\$1.52	\$1.52	\$1.57	\$1.44

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

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

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 3. Earnings Distribution: All Mills by Type of Mill

(Percent distribution of production workers in synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and type of mill, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast		
	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills
Under \$ 1.15.....	0.1	(³)	(³)	-	(³)	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	(³)
\$ 1.15 and under \$ 1.20.....	9.3	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.8	-	27.3	1.2	6.6	1.4	2.1
\$ 1.20 and under \$ 1.25.....	8.0	2.6	3.8	.1	.4	-	4.2	2.6	10.6	3.1	4.2
\$ 1.25 and under \$ 1.30.....	14.4	4.7	6.2	2.0	1.3	0.1	8.0	4.2	18.6	5.6	6.9
\$ 1.30 and under \$ 1.35.....	11.6	7.5	12.4	5.1	1.5	.1	4.9	4.9	14.7	9.8	13.9
\$ 1.35 and under \$ 1.40.....	11.7	12.3	11.1	5.6	10.8	20.6	16.1	8.7	11.9	14.1	10.5
\$ 1.40 and under \$ 1.45.....	9.9	7.8	8.7	11.9	7.4	8.8	8.0	5.0	9.9	9.0	8.9
\$ 1.45 and under \$ 1.50.....	6.0	5.7	7.0	4.6	8.8	6.8	6.8	3.5	6.1	6.0	7.2
\$ 1.50 and under \$ 1.60.....	11.6	7.8	11.7	14.3	10.3	16.3	12.8	8.2	10.7	7.0	10.7
\$ 1.60 and under \$ 1.70.....	8.2	7.4	7.5	21.1	7.3	4.7	4.2	10.0	6.5	6.4	7.7
\$ 1.70 and under \$ 1.80.....	4.5	9.8	9.4	15.9	10.1	9.8	4.7	9.0	2.1	10.1	9.4
\$ 1.80 and under \$ 1.90.....	1.8	8.3	6.9	6.0	8.9	12.6	1.2	7.0	1.1	8.7	6.5
\$ 1.90 and under \$ 2.00.....	1.2	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.6	6.3	.5	5.0	.6	5.1	5.4
\$ 2.00 and under \$ 2.10.....	.5	6.0	4.2	2.7	10.3	8.6	.2	4.7	.1	5.7	3.7
\$ 2.10 and under \$ 2.20.....	.4	6.7	2.6	2.1	7.3	3.0	(³)	5.7	.1	7.1	2.3
\$ 2.20 and under \$ 2.30.....	.3	1.9	.6	1.2	3.9	.8	.6	4.0	.1	.6	.3
\$ 2.30 and under \$ 2.40.....	.3	1.0	.2	1.2	2.3	.4	.4	2.1	(³)	.3	.1
\$ 2.40 and under \$ 2.50.....	.1	1.2	.1	.5	1.6	1.3	.1	3.7	-	.1	(³)
\$ 2.50 and under \$ 2.60.....	(³)	1.2	.1	.2	.8	-	-	4.4	(³)	(³)	-
\$ 2.60 and under \$ 2.70.....	.1	.3	(³)	.5	.2	-	-	1.1	(³)	(³)	(³)
\$ 2.70 and under \$ 2.80.....	(³)	.3	(³)	-	.1	-	.1	1.2	-	(³)	(³)
\$ 2.80 and under \$ 2.90.....	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	-	.6	-	-	(³)
\$ 2.90 and under \$ 3.00.....	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	.9	-	-	(³)
\$ 3.00 and over.....	(³)	.6	(³)	.1	(³)	-	-	2.4	-	(³)	-
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	20,868	32,427	30,919	2,989	4,287	2,504	3,635	8,218	14,244	19,922	27,574
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.54

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 4. Earnings Distribution: All Mills by Type of Mill—Men

(Percent distribution of men production workers in synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and type of mill, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast		
	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills
Under \$1.15.....	0.1	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	(³)	-
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	8.2	1.3	1.0	-	0.5	-	18.4	1.0	7.9	1.6	1.1
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	8.0	2.0	3.8	-	.4	-	.2	1.5	11.1	2.5	4.2
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	13.5	4.3	7.3	0.2	1.5	-	9.0	2.2	17.0	5.6	8.1
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	11.7	7.0	11.9	.2	1.1	-	6.0	3.5	15.1	9.4	13.2
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	7.9	9.9	10.7	1.5	8.1	23.6	18.1	7.0	7.3	11.3	9.5
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	7.6	5.0	6.2	5.3	2.9	4.4	6.7	3.3	8.3	6.0	6.4
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	6.3	4.3	5.3	3.7	5.2	5.8	5.8	2.6	6.9	4.7	5.3
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	12.0	6.2	8.6	12.5	7.5	11.2	12.9	5.8	11.7	6.0	8.3
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	10.6	7.0	8.2	28.2	6.8	4.2	6.0	8.8	7.8	6.4	8.7
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	6.5	10.6	10.6	19.7	9.5	9.6	9.7	6.5	3.1	12.3	10.7
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	3.0	9.7	8.5	8.9	10.7	14.7	2.4	7.1	1.8	10.3	8.0
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	1.8	6.1	7.2	6.3	7.3	7.5	1.0	6.4	1.0	5.7	7.2
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	.7	7.9	6.1	3.0	14.9	11.6	.6	6.1	.3	7.2	5.5
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	.7	9.4	3.5	3.5	10.6	4.2	.1	7.9	.2	9.7	3.4
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	.6	2.4	.6	2.2	5.0	.9	1.5	6.0	.1	.7	.3
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	.5	1.3	.1	2.4	3.4	.6	1.2	2.7	(³)	.4	(³)
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	.1	1.6	.2	.6	2.5	1.9	.2	5.4	-	.1	(³)
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	.1	1.7	.1	.5	1.3	-	-	6.8	-	(³)	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	.2	.4	.1	1.0	.4	-	-	1.5	(³)	-	(³)
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	(³)	.4	(³)	-	.2	-	.3	1.5	-	(³)	(³)
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	(³)	.2	(³)	.1	.1	-	-	.9	-	-	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	(³)	.3	(³)	.1	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	(³)
\$3.00 and over.....	(³)	.9	(³)	.1	.1	-	-	3.9	-	(³)	-
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	9,766	21,647	19,976	1,445	2,733	1,738	1,307	4,849	7,014	14,064	17,943
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.45	\$1.74	\$1.60	\$1.73	\$1.84	\$1.70	\$1.45	\$1.96	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$1.58

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

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

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 5. Earnings Distribution: All Mills by Type of Mill—Women

(Percent distribution of women production workers in synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and type of mill, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast		
	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Yarn mills	Weaving mills	Integrated mills
Under \$1.15.....	(³)	(³)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	(³)	0.1	0.1
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	10.3	1.2	3.6	0.5	1.5	-	32.3	1.5	5.2	.9	4.1
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	8.0	3.7	3.9	.1	.3	-	6.4	4.2	10.2	4.4	4.2
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	15.2	5.4	4.2	3.8	.8	0.3	7.3	7.1	20.2	5.7	4.8
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	11.5	8.3	13.4	9.6	2.2	.3	4.3	6.8	14.2	10.7	15.2
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	15.1	17.1	11.8	9.5	15.6	13.7	14.9	11.2	16.3	20.8	12.4
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	11.8	13.3	13.3	18.1	15.4	18.8	8.7	7.5	11.4	16.1	13.7
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	5.8	8.6	10.1	5.4	15.2	9.1	7.3	4.8	5.4	9.1	10.7
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	11.3	11.0	17.4	15.9	15.1	27.8	12.8	11.7	9.8	9.3	15.3
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	6.1	8.3	6.0	14.4	8.1	5.7	3.1	11.6	5.2	6.5	5.7
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	2.9	8.2	7.2	12.2	11.2	10.4	1.9	12.6	1.1	5.0	6.8
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	.9	5.5	4.0	3.2	5.7	7.8	.5	6.7	.5	4.7	3.8
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	.7	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.5	.3	3.0	.3	3.6	2.2
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	.3	2.2	.7	2.5	2.3	1.8	-	2.6	-	2.0	.5
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	.1	1.4	.9	.8	1.5	.3	-	2.4	-	.7	.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	(³)	.8	.6	.2	2.1	.4	.1	1.2	-	.3	.3
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	(³)	.4	.2	.1	.4	-	-	1.2	-	(³)	.1
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	.1	.4	-	.5	-	-	-	1.2	-	.1	-
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	(³)	.3	(³)	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	(³)	.2	-	.1	-	-	-	.5	-	(³)	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	-	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	-	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-
\$3.00 and over.....	-	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	11,102	10,780	10,943	1,544	1,554	766	2,328	3,369	7,230	5,858	9,631
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.38	\$1.53	\$1.49	\$1.54	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.33	\$1.61	\$1.36	\$1.49	\$1.47

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 6. Earnings Distribution: Yarn Mills by Type of Yarn

(Percent distribution of production workers in synthetic textile yarn mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and type of yarn, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²		New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	
	Filament yarn (or thread)	Spun yarn (or thread)	Spun yarn (or thread)	Filament yarn (or thread)	Filament yarn (or thread)	Spun yarn (or thread)
Under \$1.15.....	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	14.1	5.8	0.2	31.1	5.9	6.9
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	3.9	11.0	-	4.5	3.9	14.4
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	12.7	15.6	1.1	8.9	15.8	20.3
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	8.1	14.1	4.0	4.6	9.9	17.3
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	17.9	7.3	2.3	17.5	18.1	8.4
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	10.9	9.1	10.5	8.0	11.8	8.8
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	5.9	6.1	3.7	4.2	6.6	5.9
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	12.2	11.1	15.7	11.8	12.9	9.5
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	7.5	8.7	22.0	3.0	8.9	5.2
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	3.1	5.6	18.6	3.2	2.8	1.8
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	1.7	2.0	6.8	1.2	1.8	.8
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	.9	1.4	5.4	.5	1.0	.4
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	.3	.7	3.2	.3	.2	.1
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	.1	.6	2.6	-	.1	.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	.4	.3	1.4	.6	.2	-
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	.3	.2	1.1	.5	-	(³)
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	(³)	.1	.7	.1	-	-
\$2.50 and over.....	.2	.2	.6	.1	-	(³)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	8,751	12,117	2,355	3,000	5,117	9,127
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.40	\$1.42	\$1.67	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$1.35

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

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

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 7. Earnings Distribution: Weaving and Integrated Mills by Type of Fabric

(Percent distribution of production workers in weaving and integrated (spinning and weaving) synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and type of fabric, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²					New England		Middle Atlantic			Southeast		
	Filament flat fabrics	Filament twisted yarn fabrics	Spun synthetic fabrics	Silk and silk mixture fabrics	Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics	Filament flat fabrics	Spun synthetic fabrics	Filament flat fabrics	Silk and silk mixture fabrics	Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics	Filament flat fabrics	Spun synthetic fabrics	Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics
Under \$1.15-----	(³)	0.1	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(³)	(³)	-
\$1.15 and under \$1.20-----	1.7	.6	0.5	20.1	0.8	0.8	-	0.7	3.7	0.2	2.2	0.5	1.5
\$1.20 and under \$1.25-----	3.6	1.2	3.2	6.3	2.7	.5	-	3.4	1.1	-	4.8	2.9	5.1
\$1.25 and under \$1.30-----	4.6	5.5	6.1	8.0	5.1	.2	0.5	3.5	6.7	2.6	6.3	6.1	7.2
\$1.30 and under \$1.35-----	8.5	9.5	13.6	2.5	5.9	.4	1.0	4.5	2.7	4.8	11.9	14.4	7.6
\$1.35 and under \$1.40-----	14.6	17.0	10.9	4.8	7.4	20.1	12.9	12.2	3.2	2.0	13.1	11.0	12.7
\$1.40 and under \$1.45-----	8.0	11.0	8.9	4.0	6.7	8.3	8.7	6.6	1.9	3.4	8.1	9.0	8.5
\$1.45 and under \$1.50-----	4.7	7.8	7.5	4.7	4.5	5.9	9.0	3.6	7.3	.8	4.5	7.6	5.6
\$1.50 and under \$1.60-----	7.8	7.8	11.7	11.9	8.8	11.5	23.5	7.8	18.8	10.4	6.6	11.4	7.6
\$1.60 and under \$1.70-----	7.7	7.6	7.7	4.4	6.9	5.4	6.0	14.3	6.6	11.1	7.4	7.9	4.7
\$1.70 and under \$1.80-----	10.9	7.5	9.5	6.0	10.1	11.2	8.0	7.6	9.3	11.7	11.4	9.7	9.3
\$1.80 and under \$1.90-----	7.4	5.6	8.0	3.9	9.2	10.3	8.5	9.7	6.1	6.7	6.1	8.1	10.0
\$1.90 and under \$2.00-----	6.1	5.3	4.7	7.0	4.7	6.4	7.7	4.5	6.5	4.6	6.3	4.5	4.9
\$2.00 and under \$2.10-----	6.1	4.9	4.4	2.5	5.8	11.5	8.2	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	6.4
\$2.10 and under \$2.20-----	5.8	7.0	2.1	4.2	7.8	3.9	2.7	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.2	2.0	7.7
\$2.20 and under \$2.30-----	1.2	.9	.6	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.6	4.4	4.9	4.5	.4	.4	.8
\$2.30 and under \$2.40-----	.5	.5	.3	3.0	1.2	.4	1.3	1.4	4.8	1.4	.4	.1	.4
\$2.40 and under \$2.50-----	.5	.1	.2	1.9	2.3	1.2	.4	1.5	2.9	5.3	.1	(³)	.2
\$2.50 and under \$2.60-----	.1	(³)	.1	1.0	3.1	.1	-	.9	1.5	8.3	(³)	(³)	-
\$2.60 and under \$2.70-----	(³)	(³)	.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	.1	.9	1.6	(³)	(³)	-
\$2.70 and under \$2.80-----	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.8	(³)	-	-	.1	2.3	-	(³)	-
\$2.80 and under \$2.90-----	-	(³)	(³)	-	.5	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-
\$2.90 and under \$3.00-----	-	-	(³)	-	.6	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	(³)	-
\$3.00 and over-----	(³)	-	(³)	.1	1.6	-	-	.1	.2	4.6	(³)	-	-
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers-----	17,096	6,649	25,106	2,199	11,622	3,770	938	1,988	1,391	3,929	11,338	23,358	6,134
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.61	\$1.59	\$1.56	\$1.58	\$1.77	\$1.68	\$1.67	\$1.69	\$1.74	\$1.99	\$1.58	\$1.55	\$1.61

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

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

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 8. Earnings Distribution: Finishing and Fabricating Departments¹

(Percent distribution of production workers in finishing and fabricating departments of synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,² United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Average hourly earnings ²	United States			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast		
	Total	Bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing operations	Fabricating operations	Total	Bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing operations	Fabricating operations	Total	Bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing operations	Total	Bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing operations	Fabricating operations
\$1.15 and under \$1.20	2.1	0.6	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	0.9	8.1
\$1.20 and under \$1.25	1.4	1.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.4	3.1
\$1.25 and under \$1.30	5.7	6.3	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	8.4	3.9
\$1.30 and under \$1.35	7.6	3.9	21.2	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	9.6	5.0	23.6
\$1.35 and under \$1.40	16.6	17.8	12.3	1.1	.5	5.5	-	-	21.1	23.7	13.0
\$1.40 and under \$1.45	11.6	12.7	7.9	9.3	10.7	-	4.9	4.9	12.6	13.8	8.8
\$1.45 and under \$1.50	15.3	17.0	9.0	5.7	4.9	10.9	3.3	3.3	18.1	21.2	8.8
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	14.1	13.9	14.7	21.0	18.5	38.2	8.9	8.9	12.9	13.2	12.0
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	10.9	10.7	11.7	24.8	25.3	21.8	6.5	6.5	8.1	7.3	10.6
\$1.70 and under \$1.80	5.2	5.3	4.8	14.1	15.1	7.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	4.5
\$1.80 and under \$1.90	3.9	4.1	3.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	29.3	29.3	1.6	1.2	2.9
\$1.90 and under \$2.00	2.9	3.6	.4	9.8	10.9	1.8	22.0	22.0	.3	.3	.2
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	2.0	2.2	.9	2.7	2.6	3.6	20.3	20.3	.7	.7	.6
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	.2	.2	.2	.9	.8	1.8	-	-	.1	.1	-
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	.2	.2	-	.7	.8	-	.8	.8	-	-	-
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	.3	.3	.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2.50 and over	.1	.1	-	.5	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	2,561	2,015	546	439	384	55	123	123	1,999	1,508	491
Average hourly earnings ²	\$1.50	\$1.51	\$1.45	\$1.68	\$1.68	\$1.63	\$1.82	\$1.82	\$1.44	\$1.44	\$1.42

¹ Earnings data for workers in these departments are excluded from tables 1 through 7.

² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

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

Table 9. Occupational Averages: All Mills

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in synthetic textile mills by selected occupations and sex, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Occupation and sex	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Selected production occupations</u>								
Battery hands	2,394	\$1.36	335	\$1.40	244	\$1.44	1,815	\$1.35
Men	413	1.43	117	1.40	134	1.53	162	1.36
Women	1,981	1.35	218	1.40	110	1.33	1,653	1.35
Card grinders (all men)	237	1.76	15	1.78	-	-	222	1.76
Card tenders (820 men and 13 women)	833	1.44	125	1.64	40	1.61	668	1.39
Carpenters, maintenance (all men)	131	1.82	25	2.04	-	-	103	1.76
Doffers, spinning frame (1,294 men and 33 women)	1,327	1.53	73	1.74	-	-	1,210	1.52
Drawing frame tenders	838	1.50	69	1.60	-	-	641	1.48
Men	562	1.48	25	1.51	-	-	493	1.48
Women	276	1.52	44	1.65	-	-	148	1.48
Drawing-in machine operators	163	1.68	14	1.69	-	-	139	1.70
Men	83	1.78	-	-	-	-	75	1.76
Women	80	1.59	8	1.54	-	-	64	1.61
Electricians, maintenance (all men)	188	1.97	25	2.20	16	2.17	147	1.91
Inspectors, cloth, machine	2,583	1.44	408	1.46	403	1.50	1,772	1.43
Men	482	1.53	43	1.57	68	1.57	371	1.51
Women	2,101	1.43	365	1.44	335	1.49	1,401	1.41
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	1,182	1.30	94	1.40	138	1.44	950	1.27
Men	1,111	1.30	83	1.40	128	1.45	900	1.27
Women	71	1.26	11	1.38	10	1.35	50	1.22
Loom fixers (all men)	5,339	2.13	746	2.13	841	2.41	3,752	2.07
Box looms	1,183	2.12	140	2.19	271	2.17	772	2.10
Jacquard looms	794	2.39	80	2.18	363	2.73	351	2.08
Plain and dobby looms	3,362	2.08	526	2.10	207	2.18	2,629	2.06
Machinists, maintenance (all men)	428	1.91	54	2.10	8	1.95	366	1.88
Slasher tenders (930 men and 8 women)	938	1.77	134	1.98	72	1.85	732	1.72
Slubber tenders	1,135	1.56	40	1.62	-	-	1,095	1.56
Men	979	1.56	26	1.60	-	-	953	1.56
Women	156	1.58	14	1.67	-	-	142	1.57
Standard (136 men and 9 women)	145	1.44	-	-	-	-	131	1.43
Long-draft	990	1.58	26	1.67	-	-	964	1.58
Men	843	1.58	13	1.66	-	-	830	1.58
Women	147	1.57	-	-	-	-	134	1.56
Spinners, ring frame	3,536	1.45	299	1.63	112	1.55	3,125	1.42
Men	277	1.52	42	1.61	32	1.57	203	1.49
Women	3,259	1.44	257	1.63	80	1.55	2,922	1.42
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys) (2,884 men and 41 women)	2,925	1.35	151	1.45	339	1.46	2,435	1.32
Twister tenders, ring frame	2,814	1.39	217	1.51	700	1.37	1,897	1.38
Men	967	1.39	28	1.58	91	1.41	848	1.37
Women	1,847	1.39	189	1.50	609	1.37	1,049	1.38
Tying-in machine operators	814	1.90	116	2.00	191	2.06	507	1.81
Men	744	1.92	115	2.00	140	2.18	489	1.82
Women	70	1.71	-	-	51	1.75	18	1.58
Uptwisters	1,301	1.43	98	1.56	311	1.36	892	1.44
Men	663	1.47	68	1.62	165	1.38	430	1.48
Women	638	1.39	30	1.42	146	1.34	462	1.41
Warper tenders	979	1.63	104	1.66	361	1.80	514	1.50
Men	436	1.70	24	1.71	140	1.96	272	1.57
Women	543	1.56	80	1.64	221	1.69	242	1.42
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	577	1.56	69	1.65	133	1.75	375	1.48
Men	255	1.64	13	1.70	74	1.90	168	1.53
Women	322	1.49	56	1.64	59	1.56	207	1.44
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	402	1.72	35	1.67	228	1.83	139	1.56
Men	181	1.79	-	-	66	2.02	104	1.64
Women	221	1.67	24	1.64	162	1.74	35	1.33

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Occupational Averages: All Mills—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in synthetic textile mills by selected occupations and sex, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Occupation and sex	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Selected production occupations—Continued</u>								
Weavers	9,537	\$1.90	1,029	\$1.91	2,319	\$2.15	6,189	\$1.80
Men	6,436	1.91	665	1.92	1,507	2.21	4,264	1.80
Women	3,101	1.86	364	1.89	812	2.02	1,925	1.79
Box looms	1,946	1.89	267	1.92	623	1.88	1,056	1.89
Men	1,280	1.89	264	1.93	303	1.88	813	1.88
Women	666	1.89	103	1.90	320	1.88	243	1.90
Dobby looms	3,724	1.83	275	1.87	383	2.04	3,066	1.80
Men	2,518	1.84	195	1.84	231	2.08	2,092	1.81
Women	1,206	1.81	80	1.94	152	1.97	974	1.78
Jacquard looms	2,107	2.07	122	1.93	1,191	2.34	794	1.70
Men	1,650	2.09	110	1.94	922	2.38	618	1.70
Women	457	2.00	-	-	269	2.22	176	1.68
Plain looms	1,760	1.83	365	1.92	122	1.98	1,273	1.79
Men	988	1.83	196	1.98	51	1.90	741	1.79
Women	772	1.83	169	1.85	71	2.04	532	1.79
Winders, yarn	9,980	1.42	932	1.51	2,506	1.41	6,542	1.42
Men	328	1.42	36	1.52	189	1.40	103	1.44
Women	9,652	1.42	896	1.51	2,317	1.41	6,439	1.42
Automatic spooler (699 women and 8 men)	707	1.49	78	1.56	17	1.45	612	1.49
Cone and tube, automatic	1,004	1.45	75	1.57	230	1.42	699	1.45
Men	58	1.38	-	-	-	-	9	1.42
Women	946	1.46	71	1.58	185	1.43	690	1.45
Cone and tube, nonautomatic (4,751 women and 59 men)	4,810	1.40	381	1.51	710	1.38	3,719	1.39
Filling, automatic	1,726	1.46	205	1.50	524	1.49	997	1.43
Men	150	1.45	15	1.47	80	1.44	55	1.47
Women	1,576	1.46	190	1.50	444	1.50	942	1.43
Filling, nonautomatic (234 women and 12 men)	246	1.49	70	1.40	137	1.55	39	1.41
Winders, yarn, other (1,446 women and 41 men)	1,487	1.40	123	1.52	888	1.35	476	1.46
<u>Selected office occupations</u>								
Clerks, payroll (all women)	205	1.63	40	1.65	23	1.75	142	1.60
Stenographers, general (all women)	61	1.64	-	-	-	-	52	1.64
Typists, class A (all women)	52	1.50	-	-	-	-	46	1.50
Typists, class B (all women)	63	1.39	14	1.39	11	1.44	38	1.37

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 10. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Size of Community

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by size of community, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men																
Battery hands	189	\$1.48	224	\$1.38	-	-	32	\$1.37	104	\$1.54	30	\$1.51	-	-	162	\$1.36
Card grinders	49	1.77	188	1.76	13	\$1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	\$1.78	186	1.75
Card tenders	219	1.55	602	1.40	84	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	1.46	561	1.38
Carpenters, maintenance	35	1.93	96	1.78	15	2.06	10	2.01	-	-	-	-	17	1.80	86	1.75
Doffers, spinning frame	227	1.62	1,067	1.51	55	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	1.63	1,062	1.51
Drawing frame tenders	122	1.51	440	1.48	25	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	1.46	440	1.48
Electricians, maintenance	61	2.08	127	1.92	21	2.15	-	-	11	2.16	-	-	29	1.99	118	1.89
Inspectors, cloth, machine	129	1.60	353	1.50	22	1.65	-	-	38	1.66	30	1.46	69	1.54	302	1.50
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	307	1.33	804	1.29	69	1.39	14	1.42	91	1.42	37	1.53	147	1.25	753	1.27
Loom fixers	1,893	2.24	3,446	2.07	516	2.13	230	2.11	691	2.48	150	2.11	686	2.09	3,066	2.07
Box looms	460	2.15	723	2.10	106	2.18	-	-	226	2.18	-	-	128	2.08	644	2.10
Jacquard looms	458	2.61	336	2.08	32	2.22	-	-	329	2.81	-	-	-	-	254	2.08
Plain and dobby looms	975	2.11	2,387	2.07	378	2.12	148	2.07	136	2.17	71	2.21	461	2.09	2,168	2.06
Machinists, maintenance	132	1.99	296	1.87	41	2.10	13	2.10	8	1.95	-	-	83	1.94	283	1.86
Slasher tenders	230	1.84	700	1.74	92	1.99	39	1.96	42	1.82	25	1.97	96	1.71	636	1.72
Slubber tenders ³	127	1.61	852	1.55	26	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1.61	852	1.55
Long draft	114	1.62	729	1.58	13	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1.61	729	1.58
Spinners, ring frame	138	1.58	139	1.46	32	1.59	-	-	32	1.57	-	-	-	-	129	1.44
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	739	1.37	2,145	1.34	82	1.43	69	1.47	239	1.44	99	1.50	418	1.33	1,977	1.33
Twister tenders, ring frame	123	1.49	844	1.37	-	-	-	-	71	1.45	-	-	31	1.52	817	1.37
Tying-in machine operators	260	2.05	484	1.85	85	2.01	30	1.95	117	2.22	23	1.94	58	1.74	431	1.83
Uptwisters	160	1.47	503	1.47	-	-	38	1.65	113	1.43	-	-	-	-	413	1.48
Warper tenders	183	1.89	253	1.57	21	1.71	-	-	126	2.01	14	1.52	36	1.56	236	1.57
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over)	90	1.85	165	1.53	13	1.70	-	-	70	1.92	-	-	-	-	161	1.53
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.)	93	1.92	88	1.64	-	-	-	-	56	2.12	-	-	-	-	75	1.66
Weavers	2,526	2.06	3,910	1.82	545	1.92	120	1.89	1,285	2.29	222	1.77	696	1.74	3,568	1.82
Box looms	449	1.94	831	1.86	138	1.90	-	-	215	1.98	-	-	96	1.91	717	1.88
Dobby looms	682	1.90	1,836	1.81	163	1.83	-	-	173	2.09	-	-	346	1.83	1,746	1.80
Jacquard looms	1,177	2.22	473	1.79	-	-	-	-	864	2.42	-	-	245	1.55	373	1.81
Plain looms	218	1.97	770	1.79	176	2.00	20	1.80	33	1.90	-	-	-	-	732	1.79
Winders, yarn ³	203	1.46	125	1.38	31	1.52	-	-	139	1.45	50	1.27	33	1.43	70	1.45
Cone and tube, nonautomatic	35	1.38	24	1.43	-	-	-	-	27	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling, automatic	82	1.49	68	1.41	15	1.47	-	-	47	1.51	-	-	-	-	35	1.47
Women																
Battery hands	398	1.36	1,583	1.35	108	1.41	110	1.39	85	1.30	25	1.43	205	1.36	1,448	1.34
Drawing frame tenders	200	1.58	76	1.37	40	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	1.59	72	1.36
Drawing-in machine operators	13	1.48	67	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1.63
Inspectors, cloth, machine	767	1.44	1,334	1.42	261	1.44	104	1.45	266	1.45	69	1.64	240	1.44	1,161	1.40
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	38	1.27	33	1.25	9	1.38	-	-	9	1.35	-	-	-	-	30	1.24
Slubber tenders ³	64	1.63	92	1.54	14	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1.62	92	1.54
Long draft	63	1.63	84	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1.62	84	1.53
Spinners, ring frame	670	1.54	2,589	1.41	196	1.60	61	1.71	80	1.55	-	-	394	1.51	2,528	1.41
Twister tenders, ring frame	640	1.44	1,207	1.36	73	1.38	116	1.57	454	1.42	155	1.21	113	1.54	936	1.36
Tying-in machine operators	39	1.79	31	1.60	-	-	-	-	28	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uptwisters	207	1.44	431	1.37	-	-	-	-	91	1.37	55	1.28	-	-	358	1.38
Warper tenders	260	1.68	283	1.46	52	1.64	28	1.64	182	1.71	39	1.63	26	1.53	216	1.41
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over)	92	1.58	230	1.46	31	1.64	25	1.63	42	1.55	17	1.59	19	1.52	188	1.43
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.)	168	1.73	53	1.47	21	1.63	-	-	140	1.76	22	1.66	-	-	-	-
Weavers	1,398	1.95	1,703	1.79	206	1.92	158	1.84	687	2.07	125	1.76	505	1.79	1,420	1.79
Box looms	395	1.95	271	1.80	76	1.87	27	1.97	249	1.97	-	-	-	-	173	1.86
Dobby looms	542	1.85	664	1.78	58	1.97	22	1.86	148	1.96	-	-	336	1.79	638	1.77
Jacquard looms	323	2.12	134	1.71	-	-	-	-	259	2.24	-	-	60	1.63	116	1.70
Plain looms	138	1.90	634	1.81	68	1.94	101	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	1.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Size of Community—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by size of community, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Women—Continued																
Winders, yarn ³	3,181	\$1.45	6,471	\$1.41	583	\$1.53	313	\$1.48	1,933	\$1.44	384	\$1.27	665	\$1.44	5,774	\$1.41
Automatic spooler.....	174	1.47	525	1.50	53	1.58	-	-	17	1.45	-	-	104	1.42	508	1.50
Cone and tube, automatic.....	305	1.46	641	1.45	35	1.64	-	-	185	1.43	-	-	85	1.43	605	1.45
Cone and tube, nonautomatic.....	1,196	1.45	3,555	1.38	265	1.51	110	1.53	571	1.43	112	1.16	360	1.46	3,333	1.38
Filling, automatic.....	579	1.48	997	1.45	108	1.54	82	1.44	376	1.48	68	1.64	95	1.40	847	1.44
Filling, nonautomatic.....	195	1.49	39	1.41	-	-	-	-	127	1.55	-	-	-	-	39	1.41

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

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

³ Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 11. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Size of Establishment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²								New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast					
	20-249 workers		250-499 workers		500-999 workers		1,000 or more workers		20-249 workers		250-499 workers		20-249 workers		250-499 workers		20-249 workers		250-499 workers			
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings		
Men																						
Battery hands.....	120	\$1.47	169	\$1.43	55	\$1.35	-	-	32	\$1.39	16	\$1.42	88	\$1.50	-	-	-	-	117	\$1.37	45	\$1.34
Card grinders.....	44	1.61	62	1.76	93	1.82	38	\$1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	\$1.60	58	1.75	93	1.82	
Card tenders.....	210	1.46	197	1.40	319	1.44	95	1.46	55	1.66	23	1.59	-	-	-	125	1.33	174	1.37	282	1.41	
Carpenters, maintenance.....	12	1.93	43	1.81	60	1.80	16	1.82	-	-	12	2.07	-	-	-	-	1.81	28	1.68	58	1.79	
Doffers, spinning frame.....	230	1.41	448	1.45	518	1.60	98	1.62	21	1.71	27	1.73	-	-	-	209	1.38	391	1.48	518	1.60	
Drawing frame tenders.....	92	1.41	181	1.45	210	1.53	79	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	1.27	157	1.46	210	1.53	
Electricians, maintenance.....	38	1.96	56	1.99	70	1.96	24	1.96	8	2.18	11	2.34	9	2.13	7	\$2.22	21	1.81	38	1.85	70	1.96
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	155	1.52	101	1.58	218	1.51	-	-	31	1.45	-	-	44	1.66	-	-	80	1.46	78	1.54	205	1.52
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	252	1.33	391	1.31	369	1.27	99	1.28	32	1.39	21	1.47	82	1.45	35	1.52	138	1.25	335	1.28	357	1.27
Loom fixers.....	1,508	2.24	1,884	2.13	1,407	2.05	540	2.09	380	2.12	205	2.20	603	2.45	158	2.41	525	2.10	1,521	2.09	1,327	2.03
Box looms.....	373	2.15	451	2.15	299	2.05	-	-	55	2.19	-	-	220	2.19	-	-	98	2.06	396	2.14	278	2.05
Jacquard looms.....	420	2.53	169	2.39	178	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	2.88	-	-	120	2.07	-	-	137	2.05
Plain and dobby looms.....	715	2.13	1,264	2.09	930	2.03	453	2.08	255	2.09	170	2.18	153	2.18	-	-	307	2.13	1,058	2.07	912	2.03
Machinists, maintenance.....	75	1.92	156	1.86	162	1.94	35	1.97	21	2.09	26	2.16	8	1.95	-	-	46	1.83	130	1.80	162	1.94
Slasher tenders.....	156	1.89	386	1.76	279	1.72	109	1.77	60	1.98	38	1.96	36	1.99	20	1.73	60	1.76	328	1.73	268	1.72

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Size of Establishment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by size of establishment, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²								New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast					
	20-249 workers		250-499 workers		500-999 workers		1,000 or more workers		20-249 workers		250-499 workers		20-249 workers		250-499 workers		20-249 workers		250-499 workers		500-999 workers	
	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age of hourly earn-ings
Men—Continued																						
Slubber tenders ³	147	\$1.33	358	\$1.57	402	\$1.62	72	\$1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	\$1.31	338	\$1.57	402	\$1.62	
Long draft	84	1.42	300	1.55	387	1.63	72	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	1.41	293	1.55	387	1.63	
Spinners, ring frame	121	1.50	54	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	\$1.57	-	-	84	1.46	45	1.40	-	-	
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	594	1.37	1,086	1.36	973	1.33	231	1.32	72	\$1.39	38	\$1.47	185	1.42	122	\$1.54	337	1.34	926	1.33	928	1.32
Twister tenders, ring frame	296	1.37	400	1.38	255	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	67	1.41	15	1.41	211	1.35	376	1.37	246	1.42	
Tying-in machine operators	229	1.99	307	1.91	168	1.85	40	1.82	62	1.93	34	2.20	91	2.25	40	2.11	76	1.73	233	1.84	159	1.85
Uptwisters	222	1.55	263	1.44	-	-	-	-	60	1.63	-	-	65	1.40	66	1.38	97	1.61	197	1.46	-	-
Warper tenders	168	1.90	166	1.59	99	1.56	-	-	24	1.71	-	-	109	2.07	18	1.54	35	1.53	148	1.60	86	1.55
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over)	86	1.83	99	1.55	67	1.56	-	-	13	1.70	-	-	60	1.94	-	-	13	1.45	91	1.54	61	1.53
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.)	82	1.98	67	1.65	32	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1.60
Weavers	2,102	2.04	2,153	1.89	1,559	1.83	622	1.78	355	1.89	144	2.08	1,120	2.24	255	2.11	627	1.75	1,754	1.84	1,427	1.80
Box looms	433	1.91	462	1.93	301	1.80	-	-	64	1.97	-	-	231	1.89	-	138	1.91	420	1.92	255	1.81	
Dobby looms	579	1.87	857	1.86	713	1.81	369	1.80	124	1.79	47	1.99	173	2.04	-	282	1.79	779	1.84	686	1.79	
Jacquard looms	969	2.21	323	2.02	247	1.95	-	-	-	-	16	1.96	683	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	1.78
Plain looms	121	1.93	511	1.82	298	1.82	-	-	73	1.95	-	-	33	1.90	-	-	-	434	1.76	292	1.82	
Winders, yarn ³	161	1.44	87	1.39	49	1.42	-	-	23	1.52	-	-	120	1.43	-	-	18	1.42	36	1.46	29	1.44
Filling, automatic	53	1.51	-	-	35	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1.58	-	-	12	1.40	13	1.55	-	-
Women																						
Battery hands	379	1.35	730	1.37	718	1.34	154	1.32	96	1.38	108	1.41	78	1.34	-	-	205	1.33	617	1.37	691	1.34
Drawing frame tenders	82	1.50	117	1.54	76	1.52	-	-	33	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	45	1.42	26	1.47	76	1.52	
Inspectors, cloth, machine	550	1.46	770	1.41	557	1.41	224	1.42	183	1.45	91	1.45	228	1.52	64	1.52	139	1.40	615	1.40	514	1.42
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	10	1.28	23	1.34	36	1.20	-	-	-	-	9	1.39	6	1.33	-	-	-	-	10	1.28	36	1.20
Slubber tenders ³	-	-	63	1.49	80	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	1.46	80	1.64
Long draft	-	-	54	1.46	80	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	1.43	80	1.64
Spinners, ring frame	408	1.43	1,286	1.42	1,315	1.45	250	1.48	84	1.63	93	1.63	-	-	-	278	1.34	1,159	1.40	1,273	1.45	
Twister tenders, ring frame	903	1.34	434	1.42	441	1.45	-	-	97	1.40	28	1.47	458	1.35	117	1.42	348	1.32	289	1.41	343	1.42
Uptwisters	238	1.34	222	1.44	178	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.29	35	1.47	136	1.38	-	-	167	1.40
Warper tenders	279	1.64	117	1.55	110	1.44	37	1.41	54	1.60	22	1.73	165	1.74	37	1.58	60	1.42	58	1.46	91	1.41
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over)	126	1.52	88	1.50	71	1.48	37	1.41	37	1.63	15	1.64	29	1.61	-	-	-	-	56	1.46	58	1.46
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.)	153	1.74	29	1.70	39	1.35	-	-	17	1.53	-	-	136	1.77	20	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers	1,093	1.90	650	1.86	1,081	1.84	277	1.78	175	1.83	155	1.96	679	2.01	-	239	1.64	438	1.81	1,005	1.82	
Box looms	413	1.85	83	1.93	156	1.96	-	-	81	1.88	-	-	308	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	1.96
Dobby looms	255	1.88	241	1.88	467	1.77	243	1.77	26	1.79	52	2.02	130	1.98	-	99	1.77	189	1.84	445	1.76	
Jacquard looms	321	1.98	-	-	120	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	2.22	-	103	1.51	-	-	71	1.92	
Plain looms	104	1.87	312	1.83	338	1.81	-	-	60	1.79	91	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	1.74	338	1.81
Winders, yarn ³	3,512	1.40	3,569	1.45	2,165	1.42	406	1.41	502	1.46	287	1.56	1,711	1.39	477	1.48	1,299	1.39	2,805	1.44	1,993	1.42
Automatic spooler	49	1.51	175	1.47	355	1.51	120	1.47	-	-	31	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	1.46	355	1.51
Cone and tube, automatic	376	1.37	250	1.52	259	1.52	-	-	9	1.47	-	-	185	1.43	-	-	-	-	197	1.49	259	1.52
Cone and tube, nonautomatic	1,579	1.40	2,057	1.41	1,004	1.38	-	-	265	1.46	67	1.61	461	1.37	222	1.41	853	1.39	1,768	1.41	961	1.37
Filling, automatic	607	1.47	495	1.52	371	1.38	103	1.41	98	1.46	57	1.52	350	1.50	-	-	159	1.39	413	1.51	302	1.38

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 12. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Type of Mill

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by type of mill, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²						New England				Middle Atlantic					Southeast							
	Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Integrated mills		Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Integrated mills		Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Integrated mills		
	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	Num-ber of work-ers	Aver-age hourly earn-ings	
Men																							
Battery hands	-	-	306	\$1.43	107	\$1.42	-	-	46	\$1.39	-	-	118	\$1.53	-	-	-	-	142	\$1.36	-	-	
Card grinders	66	\$1.64	-	-	171	1.81	6	\$1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Card tenders	314	1.46	-	-	500	1.43	102	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	\$1.63	-	162	\$1.80	
Carpenters, maintenance	19	1.83	44	1.89	68	1.76	8	2.06	7	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	1.34	-	462	1.42	
Doffers, spinning frame	514	1.40	-	-	770	1.62	35	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1.64	35	1.84	58	1.73
Drawing frame tenders	175	1.39	-	-	386	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	1.37	-	-	745	1.62
Drawing-in machine operators	-	-	30	1.84	53	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	1.32	-	-	367	1.53
Electricians, maintenance	35	1.96	81	2.00	72	1.94	7	2.26	10	2.31	7	\$2.07	8	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	27	1.84	48	1.72
Inspectors, cloth, machine	-	-	427	1.53	55	1.52	-	-	43	1.57	-	-	65	1.55	-	-	-	21	1.83	63	1.92	63	1.93
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	220	1.28	406	1.34	485	1.28	23	1.43	27	1.41	11	1.30	111	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	319	1.51	52	1.49
Loom fixers	-	-	3,435	2.18	1,901	2.05	-	-	543	2.15	-	-	809	2.40	32	\$2.66	-	186	1.26	268	1.28	446	1.27
Box looms	-	-	960	2.13	223	2.09	-	-	80	2.23	-	-	251	2.13	20	2.58	-	-	2,083	2.10	1,666	2.03	2,000
Jacquard looms	-	-	718	2.41	76	2.18	-	-	76	2.18	-	-	351	2.73	-	-	-	-	629	2.12	1,443	2.00	2,000
Plain and dobby looms	-	-	1,757	2.12	1,602	2.04	-	-	387	2.13	-	-	207	2.18	-	-	-	-	291	2.09	60	2.05	2,005
Machinists	47	1.86	227	1.92	154	1.90	8	2.31	32	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	2.10	1,463	2.04	1,900
Slasher tenders	-	-	525	1.82	405	1.70	-	-	88	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1.76	194	1.89	139	1.90
Slubber tenders	372	1.41	-	-	607	1.66	13	1.66	-	-	-	-	65	1.86	-	-	-	-	372	1.78	360	1.66	1,666
Standard	63	1.20	-	-	73	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	1.40	-	-	594	1.66
Long draft	309	1.45	-	-	534	1.66	13	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	1.20	-	-	60	1.63
Spinners, ring frame	146	1.49	-	-	-	-	16	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	1.44	-	-	534	1.66
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	807	1.34	951	1.38	1,126	1.32	46	1.56	70	1.40	122	1.37	205	1.50	-	-	-	101	1.44	-	-	-	-
Twister tenders, ring frame	642	1.35	135	1.44	190	1.48	27	1.57	-	-	61	1.31	30	1.62	-	-	-	639	1.31	676	1.35	1,080	1.32
Tying-in machine operators	-	-	514	1.94	229	1.86	-	-	89	2.04	-	-	136	2.18	-	-	-	554	1.34	105	1.39	189	1.48
Upwisters	405	1.45	230	1.50	28	1.49	-	-	42	1.64	127	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	1.80	199	1.85
Wiper tenders	50	2.01	300	1.70	86	1.55	-	-	24	1.71	37	2.19	98	1.86	-	-	-	260	1.47	150	1.50	-	-
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over)	36	1.91	136	1.65	83	1.52	-	-	13	1.70	23	2.14	49	1.78	-	-	-	13	1.50	178	1.60	81	1.51
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.)	-	-	164	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	74	1.55	81	1.51
Weavers	-	-	4,218	1.97	2,218	1.80	-	-	466	1.95	-	-	1,458	2.21	49	2.20	-	-	104	1.64	-	-	-
Box looms	-	-	979	1.89	301	1.88	-	-	80	1.99	-	-	292	1.87	-	-	-	-	2,294	1.82	1,970	1.79	1,790
Dobby looms	-	-	1,449	1.87	1,069	1.80	-	-	154	1.84	-	-	231	2.08	-	-	-	-	607	1.89	206	1.87	2,060
Jacquard looms	-	-	1,436	2.14	214	1.80	-	-	100	1.93	-	-	888	2.38	-	-	-	-	1,064	1.82	1,028	1.80	1,800
Plain looms	-	-	354	1.93	634	1.77	-	-	132	2.06	-	-	47	1.89	-	-	-	-	448	1.71	170	1.69	1,690
Winders, yarn	132	1.38	140	1.45	56	1.49	6	1.58	19	1.49	99	1.35	86	1.44	-	-	-	27	1.43	35	1.44	41	1.49
Filling, automatic	-	-	117	1.45	33	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	25	1.48	30	1.47
Women																							
Battery hands	-	-	1,142	1.36	836	1.33	-	-	170	1.39	-	-	110	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	862	1.36	788	1.33
Drawing frame tenders	169	1.49	42	1.74	65	1.45	36	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	1.29	-	-	62	1.44
Drawing-in machine operators	-	-	60	1.64	20	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	1.70	18	1.40
Inspectors, cloth, machine	-	-	1,168	1.46	933	1.39	-	-	237	1.45	-	-	329	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	602	1.44	799	1.38
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	33	1.23	15	1.31	23	1.27	-	-	-	-	7	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.22	20	1.26

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Type of Mill—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by type of mill, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast									
	Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Integrated mills		Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Integrated mills		Yarn mills		Weaving mills		Integrated mills					
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings				
<u>Women—Continued</u>																						
Slubber tenders ³ -----	61	\$1.45	-	-	95	\$1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	\$1.38	-	-	94	\$1.66	
Long draft-----	61	1.45	-	-	86	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	1.33	-	-	86	1.66	
Spinners, ring frame-----	1,277	1.38	-	-	1,976	1.48	160	\$1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073	1.34	-	-	1,843	1.47	
Twister tenders, ring frame-----	1,172	1.35	425	\$1.44	250	1.44	138	1.51	51	\$1.46	458	\$1.31	91	\$1.53	-	576	1.35	283	\$1.42	190	1.40	
Tying-in machine operators-----	-	-	64	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1.66	-	-	-	18	1.58	-	-	
Uptwisters-----	502	1.41	67	1.43	60	1.21	-	-	-	-	102	1.30	41	1.41	-	384	1.44	12	1.47	-	-	
Warper tenders-----	35	1.55	359	1.62	154	1.45	-	-	65	1.65	-	-	201	1.69	-	-	-	93	1.43	137	1.40	
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over)-----	20	1.56	180	1.52	122	1.45	-	-	46	1.64	-	-	52	1.59	-	-	-	82	1.41	113	1.43	
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.)-----	-	-	179	1.71	-	-	-	-	19	1.70	-	-	149	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weavers-----	-	-	1,667	1.91	1,429	1.81	-	-	279	1.89	-	-	665	2.00	147	\$2.14	-	-	723	1.83	1,197	1.76
Box looms-----	-	-	481	1.87	185	1.95	-	-	89	1.90	-	-	231	1.78	-	-	-	161	1.97	82	1.76	
Dobby looms-----	-	-	527	1.88	679	1.76	-	-	65	1.95	-	-	152	1.97	-	-	-	310	1.83	664	1.76	
Jacquard looms-----	-	-	421	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	2.21	-	-	-	174	1.68	-	-	
Plain looms-----	-	-	238	1.91	529	1.79	-	-	113	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	1.90	449	1.77	
Winders, yarn ³ -----	5,235	1.39	2,282	1.46	2,135	1.48	554	1.53	249	1.46	1,270	1.33	887	1.48	160	1.64	3,411	1.38	1,146	1.45	1,882	1.46
Automatic spooler-----	124	1.47	-	-	549	1.50	46	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	1.39	-	-	525	1.50
Cone and tube, automatic-----	362	1.38	137	1.41	447	1.53	-	-	13	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	1.35	98	1.37	377	1.53
Cone and tube, nonautomatic-----	3,779	1.39	263	1.43	709	1.44	332	1.52	23	1.48	618	1.35	29	1.53	-	2,829	1.38	211	1.41	653	1.43	
Filling, automatic-----	-	-	1,186	1.47	374	1.43	-	-	139	1.48	-	-	401	1.49	-	-	-	646	1.45	292	1.39	
Filling, nonautomatic-----	-	-	191	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	1.50	-	-	-	39	1.41	-	-	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
³ Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 13. Occupational Averages: Weaving and Integrated Mills by Type of Fabric

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in weaving and integrated (spinning and weaving) synthetic textile mills by predominant type of fabric, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States										New England					
	Filament flat fabrics		Filament twisted yarn fabrics		Spun synthetic fabrics		Silk and silk mixture fabrics		Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics		Filament flat fabrics		Spun synthetic fabrics		Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men																
Battery hands	157	\$1.39	34	\$1.37	35	\$1.31	-	-	180	\$1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card grinders	12	1.74	-	-	147	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card tenders	36	1.42	-	-	438	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance	19	1.85	10	1.91	61	1.76	-	-	18	1.97	-	-	13	\$1.60	-	-
Drawing frame tenders	31	1.46	-	-	334	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing-in machine operators	33	1.86	-	-	24	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doffers, spinning frame	56	1.57	-	-	680	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	36	1.98	20	1.97	59	1.93	-	-	36	2.02	10	\$2.13	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, cloth, machine	141	1.47	70	1.54	121	1.50	17	\$1.69	133	1.58	15	1.37	-	-	28	\$1.68
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	243	1.32	67	1.30	404	1.28	22	1.39	153	1.34	-	-	-	-	17	1.43
Loom fixers	1,828	2.10	642	2.13	1,522	2.04	197	2.18	1,117	2.32	453	2.07	61	2.10	185	2.25
Box looms	360	2.15	140	2.17	253	2.05	53	2.30	347	2.12	95	2.16	-	-	-	-
Jacquard looms	-	-	-	-	127	2.11	-	-	609	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain and dobby looms	1,447	2.09	502	2.12	1,142	2.03	107	2.04	161	2.26	358	2.05	57	2.09	76	2.18
Machinists, maintenance	92	1.84	45	1.92	145	1.89	-	-	96	2.02	-	-	7	1.97	89	2.33
Slasher tenders	391	1.81	100	1.78	334	1.69	-	-	97	1.89	-	-	13	1.97	25	2.13
Slubber tenders ²	32	1.54	-	-	545	1.66	-	-	-	-	92	1.97	13	1.97	20	2.03
Long draft	32	1.54	-	-	478	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	518	1.37	264	1.35	910	1.32	41	1.31	294	1.42	50	1.39	11	1.44	-	-
Twister tenders, ring frame	43	1.36	18	1.46	210	1.47	6	1.84	48	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tying-in machine operators	204	1.86	50	1.80	207	1.86	16	1.95	266	2.03	56	1.91	10	1.81	43	2.17
Warper tenders	124	1.62	15	1.70	102	1.52	22	1.96	121	1.77	14	1.70	-	-	-	-
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	54	1.59	11	1.62	89	1.53	9	1.97	54	1.67	11	1.69	-	-	-	-
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	70	1.65	-	-	13	1.49	13	1.96	67	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers	1,859	1.82	545	1.90	1,924	1.82	208	1.94	1,848	2.09	363	1.84	48	1.91	217	2.03
Box looms	424	1.89	96	1.94	286	1.82	53	2.02	369	1.90	136	1.92	-	-	-	-
Dobby looms	1,095	1.81	430	1.89	870	1.83	71	1.88	52	2.05	124	1.80	-	-	-	-
Jacquard looms	43	1.86	-	-	286	1.87	66	2.00	1,253	2.16	-	-	-	-	98	1.94
Plain looms	297	1.76	17	1.70	482	1.80	-	-	174	2.06	103	1.80	-	-	76	2.25
Winders, yarn ²	34	1.47	-	-	55	1.43	-	-	91	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling, automatic	26	1.45	-	-	48	1.44	-	-	72	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																
Battery hands	635	1.35	246	1.39	839	1.34	43	1.26	215	1.38	99	1.38	40	1.42	50	1.44
Drawing-in machine operators	-	-	-	-	40	1.56	-	-	28	1.69	-	1.38	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, cloth, machine	805	1.43	135	1.46	755	1.39	71	1.39	335	1.51	209	1.42	42	1.40	92	1.51
Spinners, ring frame	138	1.45	-	-	1,615	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1.71	-	-
Twister tenders, ring frame	209	1.39	109	1.44	170	1.44	13	1.43	174	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warper tenders	203	1.49	31	1.59	112	1.49	98	1.58	67	1.91	35	1.61	7	1.56	24	1.80
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	158	1.46	22	1.52	94	1.47	-	-	-	-	25	1.62	-	-	-	-
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	45	1.60	-	-	18	1.56	89	1.57	50	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers	724	1.80	235	1.82	1,068	1.82	273	1.84	748	1.99	160	1.85	-	-	117	1.96
Box looms	147	1.78	19	2.02	50	1.60	105	1.85	297	1.99	51	1.99	-	-	-	-
Dobby looms	375	1.80	-	-	477	1.83	106	1.68	54	2.03	29	1.87	-	-	-	-
Jacquard looms	27	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain looms	175	1.83	22	1.68	472	1.79	-	-	93	2.06	80	1.75	-	-	29	2.23
Winders, yarn ²	897	1.44	321	1.44	1,688	1.48	216	1.36	724	1.51	192	1.49	32	1.49	83	1.47
Automatic spooler	60	1.41	-	-	444	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cone and tube, automatic	41	1.51	-	-	318	1.53	-	-	153	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cone and tube, nonautomatic	229	1.36	28	1.40	569	1.47	38	1.27	104	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling, automatic	511	1.48	198	1.47	357	1.41	108	1.34	386	1.51	126	1.50	-	-	29	1.51
Filling, nonautomatic	56	1.40	-	-	-	-	31	1.49	80	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Occupational Averages: Weaving and Integrated Mills by Type of Fabric—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in weaving and integrated (spinning and weaving) synthetic textile mills by predominant type of fabric, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	Middle Atlantic						Southeast					
	Filament flat fabrics		Silk and silk mixture fabrics		Felt, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics		Filament flat fabrics		Spun synthetic fabrics		Felt, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men												
Battery hands	37	\$1.45	-	-	73	\$1.65	-	-	29	\$1.31	-	-
Card grinders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	1.81	-	-
Card tenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	\$1.41	425	1.41	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1.80	57	1.74	14	\$1.90
Drawing frame tenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1.54	-	-
Drawing-in machine operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1.85	24	1.81	-	-
Doffers, spinning frame	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	1.54	667	1.62	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1.87	57	1.92	31	1.98
Inspectors, cloth, machine	23	1.48	13	\$1.77	17	1.70	103	1.48	114	1.51	88	1.52
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	56	1.54	18	1.44	41	1.49	172	1.27	389	1.28	95	1.26
Loom fixers	181	2.17	135	2.27	369	2.69	1,194	2.10	1,387	2.03	563	2.11
Box looms	77	2.13	53	2.30	102	2.15	188	2.16	253	2.05	225	2.10
Jacquard looms	-	-	-	-	264	2.89	-	-	82	2.00	269	2.11
Plain and dobby looms	83	2.22	45	2.15	-	-	1,006	2.09	1,052	2.02	69	2.12
Machinists, maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	1.82	138	1.89	70	1.97
Slasher tenders	33	1.86	-	-	13	2.00	266	1.74	311	1.68	64	1.83
Slubber tenders ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1.54	532	1.66	-	-
Long draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1.54	478	1.67	-	-
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	89	1.51	21	1.42	51	1.78	379	1.33	863	1.33	206	1.34
Twister tenders, ring frame	-	-	6	1.84	-	-	42	1.35	210	1.47	-	-
Tying-in machine operators	26	1.90	14	1.98	88	2.34	122	1.83	190	1.86	135	1.78
Warper tenders	22	1.54	22	1.96	40	2.09	88	1.63	89	1.51	71	1.59
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	14	1.60	9	1.97	20	1.82	29	1.55	83	1.50	32	1.57
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	-	-	13	1.96	20	2.36	59	1.67	-	-	39	1.61
Weavers	216	1.83	192	1.99	874	2.37	1,280	1.81	1,772	1.79	757	1.79
Box looms	75	1.67	53	2.02	95	1.93	213	1.94	286	1.82	262	1.89
Dobby looms	80	1.96	55	2.01	-	-	891	1.80	787	1.80	-	-
Jacquard looms	43	1.86	66	2.00	760	2.42	-	-	223	1.70	395	1.70
Plain looms	-	-	-	-	9	2.32	176	1.73	476	1.79	-	-
Winders, yarn ²	9	1.35	-	-	59	1.50	-	-	37	1.45	18	1.41
Filling, automatic	9	1.35	-	-	49	1.48	-	-	30	1.47	15	1.45
Women												
Battery hands	-	-	20	1.35	37	1.34	530	1.34	770	1.34	128	1.38
Drawing-in machine operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	1.55	28	1.69
Inspectors, cloth, machine	81	1.58	65	1.40	113	1.58	515	1.40	668	1.39	130	1.45
Spinners, ring frame	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.42	1,556	1.48	-	-
Twister tenders, ring frame	14	1.43	13	1.43	-	-	171	1.38	170	1.44	-	-
Warper tenders	56	1.61	74	1.69	41	1.99	112	1.39	79	1.46	-	-
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	30	1.59	-	-	-	-	103	1.38	79	1.46	-	-
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	26	1.62	65	1.69	41	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers	159	1.77	231	1.93	293	2.18	405	1.79	904	1.77	338	1.84
Box looms	-	-	105	1.85	125	2.06	17	1.89	50	1.60	-	-
Dobby looms	-	-	64	1.88	-	-	333	1.79	400	1.79	-	-
Jacquard looms	27	1.74	-	-	136	2.33	-	-	-	-	156	1.66
Plain looms	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	1.78	434	1.78	-	-
Winders, yarn ²	94	1.54	144	1.44	338	1.62	611	1.41	1,592	1.49	303	1.39
Automatic spooler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	1.53	-	-
Cone and tube, automatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1.51	314	1.53	-	-
Cone and tube, nonautomatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	1.35	549	1.47	-	-
Filling, automatic	62	1.60	76	1.40	191	1.60	323	1.45	289	1.43	166	1.41
Filling, nonautomatic	-	-	31	1.49	36	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 14. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Method of Wage Payment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by method of wage payment, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men																
Battery hands	388	\$1.43	-	-	117	\$1.40	-	-	134	\$1.53	-	-	137	\$1.35	-	-
Card grinders	233	1.76	-	-	15	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	1.76	-	-
Card tenders	781	1.44	39	\$1.43	121	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	1.39	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance	131	1.82	-	-	25	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	1.76	-	-
Doffers, spinning frame	578	1.41	716	1.63	-	-	48	\$1.75	-	-	-	-	566	1.41	638	\$1.63
Drawing frame tenders	206	1.38	356	1.54	24	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	1.31	341	1.55
Electricians, maintenance	185	1.97	-	-	25	2.20	-	-	16	2.17	-	-	144	1.91	-	-
Inspectors, cloth, machine	449	1.52	33	1.66	38	1.52	-	-	68	1.57	-	-	343	1.50	28	1.60
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	1,099	1.30	-	-	83	1.40	-	-	128	1.45	-	-	888	1.27	-	-
Loom fixers	4,193	2.13	1,146	2.13	583	2.10	163	2.23	631	2.49	210	\$2.17	2,979	2.07	773	2.10
Box looms	840	2.11	343	2.15	119	2.16	-	-	152	2.25	119	\$2.06	569	2.07	203	2.18
Jacquard looms	756	2.40	-	-	80	2.18	-	-	355	2.73	-	-	321	2.08	-	-
Plain and dobbie looms	2,597	2.07	765	2.12	384	2.07	142	2.21	124	2.12	83	2.28	2,089	2.06	540	2.08
Machinists, maintenance	425	1.91	-	-	54	2.10	-	-	8	1.95	-	-	363	1.88	-	-
Slasher tenders	916	1.77	14	1.83	131	1.98	-	-	60	1.87	-	-	725	1.72	-	-
Slubber tenders ³	315	1.38	664	1.65	-	-	12	1.66	-	-	-	-	301	1.37	652	1.65
Long draft	233	1.42	610	1.65	-	-	12	1.66	-	-	-	-	232	1.42	598	1.65
Spinners, ring frame	162	1.50	115	1.54	33	1.60	-	-	32	1.57	-	-	97	1.45	-	-
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	2,830	1.34	54	1.53	151	1.45	-	-	310	1.44	-	-	2,369	1.33	26	1.40
Twister tenders, ring frame	692	1.33	275	1.52	28	1.58	-	-	87	1.40	-	-	577	1.31	271	1.52
Tying-in machine operators	659	1.90	85	2.06	92	1.91	23	2.36	136	2.20	-	-	431	1.80	58	1.98
Uptwisters	468	1.42	195	1.58	68	1.62	-	-	142	1.99	-	-	258	1.41	172	1.58
Warper tenders	402	1.71	34	1.60	21	1.71	-	-	128	1.36	-	-	253	1.57	-	-
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	246	1.65	9	1.57	13	1.70	-	-	70	1.90	-	-	163	1.53	-	-
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	156	1.82	25	1.60	-	-	-	-	58	2.11	-	-	90	1.64	-	-
Weavers	833	2.05	5,603	1.89	157	1.79	508	1.96	407	2.30	1,100	2.18	269	1.81	3,995	1.80
Box looms	162	1.92	1,118	1.88	-	-	152	1.94	-	-	258	1.83	-	-	708	1.89
Dobby looms	140	1.74	2,378	1.84	80	1.77	115	1.88	35	1.79	196	2.14	-	-	2,067	1.81
Jacquard looms	464	2.22	1,186	2.05	-	-	70	2.00	295	2.43	627	2.35	-	-	489	1.67
Plain looms	67	1.81	921	1.83	25	1.75	171	2.01	32	1.89	19	1.92	-	-	731	1.79
Winders, yarn ³	273	1.41	55	1.49	36	1.52	-	-	186	1.39	-	-	51	1.42	52	1.46
Cone and tube, nonautomatic	35	1.38	24	1.43	6	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1.43
Filling, automatic	125	1.44	25	1.50	15	1.47	-	-	80	1.44	-	-	30	1.45	25	1.50
Women																
Battery hands	1,659	1.35	322	1.36	206	1.40	-	-	110	1.33	-	-	1,343	1.34	310	1.36
Drawing frame tenders	86	1.38	190	1.59	20	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	1.33	86	1.59
Drawing-in machine operators	39	1.52	41	1.66	8	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1.52	35	1.70
Inspectors, cloth, machine	1,814	1.41	287	1.52	365	1.44	-	-	283	1.48	-	-	1,166	1.38	235	1.52
Slubber tenders ³	55	1.41	101	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	1.40	89	1.67
Long draft	52	1.40	95	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	1.39	83	1.67
Spinners, ring frame	2,034	1.41	1,225	1.48	193	1.60	64	1.71	-	-	-	-	1,831	1.39	1,091	1.46
Twisters, ring frame	1,580	1.37	267	1.50	189	1.50	-	-	510	1.34	99	1.48	881	1.35	168	1.51
Uptwisters	478	1.34	160	1.54	30	1.42	-	-	126	1.30	20	1.57	322	1.35	140	1.54
Warper tenders	475	1.56	68	1.57	70	1.61	-	-	194	1.70	-	-	211	1.42	-	-
High speed (300 y. p. m. and over)	283	1.50	39	1.46	54	1.63	-	-	53	1.56	-	-	176	1.44	-	-
Slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.)	192	1.66	29	1.73	16	1.55	-	-	141	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weavers	386	1.90	2,715	1.86	121	1.75	243	1.96	201	2.13	611	1.99	-	-	1,861	1.80
Box looms	140	2.02	526	1.85	-	-	59	2.00	-	-	225	1.77	-	-	242	1.90
Dobby looms	85	1.60	1,121	1.83	-	-	62	1.98	25	1.83	127	1.99	-	-	932	1.80
Jacquard looms	66	2.19	391	1.97	-	-	-	-	52	2.34	217	2.19	-	-	170	1.69
Plain looms	95	1.78	677	1.83	51	1.71	118	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	1.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Occupational Averages: All Mills by Method of Wage Payment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills by method of wage payment, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	United States ²				New England				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Women—Continued																
Winders, yarn ³	5,407	\$1.37	4,245	\$1.49	644	\$1.45	252	\$1.66	2,005	\$1.40	312	\$1.47	2,758	\$1.33	3,681	\$1.48
Automatic spooler.....	312	1.47	387	1.51	57	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	1.45	360	1.51
Cone and tube, automatic.....	555	1.39	391	1.55	23	1.47	48	1.63	185	1.43	-	-	347	1.36	343	1.54
Cone and tube, nonautomatic.....	2,301	1.33	2,450	1.47	277	1.43	98	1.73	517	1.34	166	1.50	1,507	1.30	2,186	1.45
Filling, automatic.....	1,028	1.44	548	1.51	154	1.49	36	1.57	423	1.51	-	-	451	1.35	491	1.51

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 15. Occupational Averages: All Mills—Selected Areas

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills, selected States and areas, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	New England				Middle Atlantic						Southeast									
	Southern New England		Maine and New Hampshire		Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.		Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.		Scranton, Pa.		Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.		North Carolina				Virginia			
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings		
All production workers.....	8,325	\$1.70	1,391	\$1.62	1,050	\$1.79	1,043	\$2.22	1,863	\$1.46	1,031	\$1.52	31,884	\$1.50	10,888	\$1.43	7,053	\$1.58	4,703	\$1.52
Men.....	5,057	1.79	859	1.69	495	1.97	669	2.46	833	1.61	506	1.61	19,906	1.56	6,173	1.50	4,636	1.63	2,814	1.60
Women.....	3,268	1.56	532	1.51	555	1.63	374	1.78	1,030	1.33	525	1.44	11,978	1.41	4,715	1.34	2,417	1.49	1,889	1.41
Men																				
Battery hands.....	108	1.40	9	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card grinders.....	12	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	1.72	39	1.67	-	-	-	-
Card tenders.....	109	1.66	15	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1.40	110	1.33	-	-	-	-
Carpenters, maintenance.....	23	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	1.73	11	1.61	15	1.76	-	-
Doffers, spinning frame.....	46	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	1.47	329	1.38	-	-	-	-
Drawing frame tenders.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	1.49	86	1.41	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance.....	22	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	6	2.05	-	-	-	63	1.87	9	1.92	19	1.86	7	1.89
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	36	1.61	-	-	15	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	1.50	-	-	129	1.54	78	1.54
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	77	1.40	6	1.38	18	1.51	-	-	10	1.29	11	1.24	506	1.27	150	1.27	97	1.28	58	1.28

See footnote at end of table.

Table 15. Occupational Averages: All Mills—Selected Areas—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men and women in selected production occupations in synthetic textile mills, selected States and areas, May 1963)

Sex and occupation	New England				Middle Atlantic						Southeast										
	Southern New England		Maine and New Hampshire		Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.		Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.		Scranton, Pa.		Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.		North Carolina				Virginia				
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Entire State		Charlotte		Winston-Salem-High Point		Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	
Men—Continued																					
Loom fixers ²	640	\$2.14	106	\$2.07	95	\$2.36	84	\$3.39	79	\$2.14	55	\$2.09	1,696	\$2.07	416	\$2.05	549	\$2.09	453	\$2.06	
Box looms.....	135	2.20	-	-	73	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	470	2.11	-	-	227	2.10	-	-	
Jacquard looms.....	76	2.18	-	-	22	2.56	74	3.46	-	-	-	-	216	2.08	77	1.98	-	-	-	-	
Plain and dobby looms.....	429	2.11	97	2.07	-	-	9	2.84	-	-	-	30	2.10	1,010	2.05	327	2.06	264	2.07	406	2.07
Machinists, maintenance.....	48	2.12	6	2.02	7	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1.84	32	1.88	75	1.83	13	1.88	
Slasher tenders.....	107	2.00	24	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	1.74	83	1.66	129	1.80	76	1.76	
Spinners, ring frame.....	35	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slubber tenders ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	1.54	220	1.44	-	-	-	-	
Long draft.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	1.54	190	1.47	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	128	1.45	23	1.41	12	1.64	-	-	31	1.29	72	1.37	1,277	1.33	263	1.29	299	1.39	194	1.33	
Twister tenders, ring frame.....	28	1.58	-	-	7	1.78	-	-	42	1.34	-	-	729	1.37	483	1.32	66	1.52	-	-	
Tying-in machine operators.....	96	2.03	19	1.83	9	2.16	25	2.79	-	-	12	1.68	301	1.81	70	1.89	73	1.77	29	1.77	
Uptwisters.....	64	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	1.36	-	-	331	1.48	-	-	168	1.57	23	1.46	
Warper tenders ²	20	1.72	-	-	16	1.92	41	2.37	10	1.65	-	-	120	1.55	8	1.42	38	1.54	-	-	
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over).....	12	1.71	-	-	-	-	20	2.41	10	1.65	-	-	84	1.53	8	1.42	29	1.54	-	-	
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.).....	-	-	-	-	10	1.90	21	2.34	-	-	-	-	36	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weavers ²	578	1.92	87	1.89	138	2.17	310	2.50	101	1.91	92	1.84	2,205	1.81	717	1.78	500	1.89	387	1.82	
Box looms.....	154	1.92	-	-	87	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	1.89	-	-	227	1.90	-	-	
Dobby looms.....	154	1.83	41	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1.72	868	1.80	347	1.79	219	1.88	343	1.80	
Jacquard looms.....	100	1.93	-	-	47	2.32	281	2.52	53	1.84	-	-	418	1.76	167	1.74	-	-	-	-	
Plain looms.....	170	1.99	26	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Winders, yarn ²	36	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1.44	46	1.45	-	-	-	-	21	1.47	
Filling, automatic.....	15	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1.36	35	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Women																					
Battery hands.....	158	1.41	60	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799	1.35	333	1.31	311	1.39	157	1.35	
Drawing frame tenders.....	36	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	309	1.45	56	1.40	-	-	40	1.76	52	1.33	15	1.30	615	1.40	233	1.38	96	1.48	127	1.48	
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	11	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slubber tenders.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1.39	43	1.35	-	-	-	-	
Spinners, ring frame.....	201	1.62	56	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	1.39	745	1.34	-	-	-	-	
Twister tenders, ring frame.....	149	1.51	40	1.46	14	1.59	-	-	183	1.28	63	1.46	742	1.35	337	1.27	169	1.45	56	1.47	
Uptwisters.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	1.33	18	1.35	253	1.40	-	-	-	-	145	1.38	
Warper tenders ²	59	1.67	21	1.56	-	-	52	2.37	28	1.46	37	1.54	117	1.35	51	1.35	15	1.51	56	1.43	
High speed (300 y.p.m. and over).....	40	1.68	16	1.53	-	-	-	-	13	1.47	-	-	117	1.35	51	1.35	-	-	25	1.58	
Slow speed (under 300 y.p.m.).....	19	1.64	-	-	48	1.77	-	-	15	1.46	25	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weavers ²	296	1.90	68	1.82	149	1.93	52	2.37	52	1.64	47	1.70	577	1.77	192	1.67	92	1.87	161	1.69	
Box looms.....	96	1.88	-	-	111	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1.95	-	-	28	1.87	-	-	
Dobby looms.....	59	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1.71	312	1.76	-	-	59	1.86	130	1.72	
Jacquard looms.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	2.53	-	-	-	-	96	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plain looms.....	129	1.89	40	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Winders, yarn ²	825	1.52	71	1.45	237	1.48	207	1.64	493	1.29	268	1.37	4,079	1.40	1,663	1.32	842	1.51	519	1.43	
Automatic spooler.....	70	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cone and tube, automatic.....	65	1.59	6	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	1.40	-	-	88	1.44	-	-	
Cone and tube, nonautomatic.....	343	1.51	32	1.50	-	-	-	-	268	1.33	90	1.53	2,628	1.38	1,291	1.31	404	1.55	195	1.49	
Filling, automatic.....	158	1.52	32	1.39	61	1.50	83	1.73	40	1.24	29	1.35	557	1.42	162	1.33	253	1.47	108	1.44	
Filling, nonautomatic.....	-	-	-	-	17	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

² Includes data for workers in classification in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 16. Minimum Rates

(Number of synthetic textile mills studied by minimum hourly entrance and job rates of time-rated production and related workers, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Minimum rate	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast		Minimum rate	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Entrance rate	Job rate	Entrance rate	Job rate	Entrance rate	Job rate	Entrance rate	Job rate		Entrance rate	Job rate	Entrance rate	Job rate	Entrance rate	Job rate	Entrance rate	Job rate
Establishments studied	214	214	43	43	69	69	101	101	Establishments having an established minimum—Continued								
Establishments having an established minimum	210	210	43	43	66	66	100	100	\$1.35 and \$1.355	5	8	4	5	1	1	-	2
\$1.15	114	20	9	1	27	8	78	11	\$1.36, \$1.362, and \$1.365	8	13	8	11	-	2	-	-
\$1.16, \$1.175, and \$1.18	4	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	\$1.37, \$1.38, and \$1.40	5	11	3	5	1	5	1	1
\$1.20	9	23	1	1	3	3	5	19	\$1.41 and under \$1.50	8	12	4	7	4	5	-	-
\$1.22, \$1.225, and \$1.24	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	13	\$1.50 and \$1.505	6	5	-	-	6	5	-	-
\$1.25	29	33	6	2	12	13	11	18	\$1.51 and under \$1.60	3	5	-	-	3	5	-	-
\$1.26 and under \$1.30	6	23	4	3	-	1	2	19	\$1.61 and under \$1.70	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	-
\$1.30	6	11	4	5	-	1	4	4	\$1.77 and \$1.835	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	-
\$1.31 and under \$1.33	-	12	-	1	-	4	-	7	Establishments having no established minimum	4	4	-	-	3	3	1	1
\$1.33 and \$1.34	1	9	-	2	-	1	1	6									

¹ Minimum entrance and minimum job rates relate to the lowest formal established rates for inexperienced and experienced time-rated workers, respectively, in unskilled production and related occupations, except watchmen, apprentices, handicapped, and superannuated workers. Workers in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating departments were also excluded.

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

Table 17. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent of production and office workers in synthetic textile mills by scheduled weekly hours¹ of day-shift workers, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Weekly hours	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	Weekly hours	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
	Production workers					Office workers			
	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
All production workers					All office workers				
37 ¹ / ₂ hours	2	-	11	1	35 hours	(³)	-	1	-
38 ³ / ₄ hours	(³)	-	1	-	37 ¹ / ₂ hours	10	7	23	7
40 hours	75	79	81	73	38 ³ / ₄ hours	5	-	-	7
42 hours	1	-	-	1	40 hours	80	88	72	80
45, 45 ¹ / ₂ , and 45 ³ / ₄ hours	2	11	4	-	44 hours	4	4	1	5
46 hours	2	6	2	-	45 hours	(³)	-	1	-
48 hours	17	4	-	23	48 hours	1	-	2	1
50 hours	(³)	-	1	-					

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

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

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 18. Shift Differential Provisions

(Percent of production workers by shift differential provisions¹ in synthetic textile mills, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Shift differential	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
<u>Second shift</u>				
Workers in establishments having second shift provisions	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0
With shift differential	12.5	18.3	53.8	3.3
Uniform cents per hour	8.4	14.9	28.8	3.3
2 cents .....	.6	-	-	.9
3 cents .....	.4	2.1	1.2	-
4 cents	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.4
5 cents	2.9	2.6	17.7	-
6 cents .....	.8	1.1	4.4	-
7 cents .....	.4	3.3	-	-
7½ cents .....	.3	3.0	-	-
10 cents .....	.2	-	1.6	-
Uniform percentage	4.1	3.4	25.1	-
4 percent .....	.6	-	4.4	-
5 percent	2.4	-	16.5	-
10 percent	1.0	3.4	4.1	-
With no shift differential	87.5	81.7	46.0	96.7
<u>Third or other late shift</u>				
Workers in establishments having third or other late shift provisions	98.3	96.4	91.5	100.0
With shift differential	87.4	91.3	91.5	85.9
Uniform cents per hour	77.8	83.5	45.7	83.2
3 cents .....	.3	-	-	.4
5 cents	56.1	1.2	7.4	74.5
6 cents	1.5	2.1	-	1.7
7 cents	10.3	62.0	5.8	3.0
7½ cents .....	.4	-	2.4	-
8 cents .....	.7	1.8	-	.6
9 cents .....	.8	2.6	3.6	-
10 cents	4.9	11.0	9.9	2.9
12 cents .....	.6	-	4.4	-
12½ cents .....	.3	-	2.1	-
13 cents .....	.5	-	3.7	-
15 cents	1.3	3.0	6.3	-
Uniform percentage	9.5	7.7	44.9	2.7
3 percent	1.2	-	-	1.7
5 percent	2.4	1.7	9.8	1.0
7½ percent .....	.3	2.7	-	-
10 percent	5.6	3.4	35.1	-
Other formal pay differential .....	.1	-	.9	-
With no shift differential	11.0	5.2	-	14.1

¹ Refers to policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

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

Table 19. Shift Differential Practices

(Percent of production workers in synthetic textile mills on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Shift differential	United States ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
<u>Second shift</u>				
Workers employed on second shift	29.7	29.5	28.9	29.8
Receiving shift differential	3.5	4.7	14.9	1.0
Uniform cents per hour	2.3	3.9	7.7	1.0
2 cents .....	.2	-	-	.3
3 cents .....	.1	.3	.5	-
4 cents .....	.8	1.0	1.3	.7
5 cents .....	.7	.5	4.6	-
6 cents .....	.3	.4	1.4	-
7 cents .....	.1	1.2	-	-
7½ cents .....	.1	.6	-	-
10 cents	(²)	-	.1	-
Uniform percentage	1.1	.8	7.2	-
4 percent .....	.2	-	1.3	-
5 percent .....	.7	-	5.0	-
10 percent .....	.2	.8	.9	-
Receiving no shift differential	26.2	24.8	14.0	28.8
<u>Third or other late shift</u>				
Workers employed on third or other late shift	22.7	18.1	15.0	25.1
Receiving shift differential	19.7	16.7	15.0	21.2
Uniform cents per hour	18.0	16.4	7.0	20.5
3 cents .....	.1	-	-	.1
5 cents	13.6	.1	.9	18.3
6 cents .....	.4	(²)	-	.5
7 cents	2.4	13.9	1.3	.7
7½ cents .....	.1	-	.4	-
8 cents .....	.1	.3	-	.1
9 cents .....	.1	.1	.5	-
10 cents .....	.8	1.3	.7	.7
12 cents .....	.2	-	1.3	-
12½ cents .....	.1	-	.5	-
13 cents .....	.1	-	.8	-
15 cents .....	.2	.5	.7	-
Uniform percentage	1.7	.3	7.8	.7
3 percent .....	.3	-	-	.4
5 percent .....	.6	.1	2.5	.2
10 percent .....	.8	.2	5.3	-
Other formal pay differential	(²)	-	.1	-
Receiving no shift differential	3.0	1.4	-	3.9

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 20. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production and office workers in synthetic textile mills with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Number of paid holidays	United States ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	Number of paid holidays	United States ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
	Production workers					Office workers			
	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
All production workers-----					All office workers-----				
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays-----	41	99	93	21	Workers in establishments providing paid holidays-----	87	100	97	81
1 day-----	10	-	4	12	1 day-----	9	-	-	13
2 days-----	2	-	-	3	2 days-----	5	-	-	7
3 days-----	1	-	-	1	3 days-----	3	-	-	4
4 days-----	2	(²)	4	1	4 days-----	10	(²)	2	14
5 days-----	3	15	11	-	4 days plus 2 half days-----	1	-	-	1
6 days-----	15	70	29	3	5 days-----	18	7	8	23
7 days-----	6	11	29	-	6 days-----	26	52	33	19
7 days plus 2 half days-----	(²)	-	3	-	7 days-----	6	9	28	-
8 days-----	2	2	13	-	7 days plus 2 half days-----	1	-	3	-
					8 days-----	5	3	23	1
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays-----	59	1	7	79	8 days plus 1 half day-----	3	23	-	-
					9 days-----	(²)	3	-	-
					10 days-----	(²)	3	-	-
					Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays-----	13	-	3	19

¹ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 21. Paid Vacations—Plant Workers

(Percent of production workers in synthetic textile mills with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Vacation policy	United States ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
All production workers.....	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>				
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations.....	96	99	98	95
Length-of-time payment.....	22	42	55	12
Percentage payment.....	73	57	40	83
Other.....	(²)	-	3	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	4	1	2	5
<u>Amount of vacation pay³</u>				
After 1 year of service:				
Under 1 week.....	2	-	3	2
1 week.....	88	89	89	87
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	3	6	5	2
2 weeks.....	2	4	2	2
After 3 years of service:				
Under 1 week.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
1 week.....	76	32	61	86
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	14	59	33	3
2 weeks.....	6	9	4	6
After 5 years of service:				
Under 1 week.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
1 week.....	23	13	27	24
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	2	3	3	2
2 weeks.....	71	83	66	70
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(²)	-	2	-
After 10 years of service:				
Under 1 week.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
1 week.....	22	13	27	22
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	-	-	2
2 weeks.....	72	83	66	71
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	3	5	-
After 15 years of service:				
Under 1 week.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
1 week.....	22	13	27	22
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	-	-	2
2 weeks.....	68	74	48	70
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	3	5	1
3 weeks.....	4	9	18	-
After 25 years of service:				
Under 1 week.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
1 week.....	22	13	27	22
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	-	-	2
2 weeks.....	64	70	44	67
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	2	-	5	1
3 weeks.....	7	15	22	3

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

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ Vacation payments such as percent of annual earnings were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes in proportions indicated at 5 years may include changes in provisions occurring between 3 and 5 years.

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

Table 22. Paid Vacations—Office Workers

(Percent of office workers in synthetic textile mills with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Vacation policy	United States ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
All office workers.....	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>				
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations.....	99	100	96	99
Length-of-time payment.....	84	93	80	84
Percentage payment.....	13	7	14	14
Other.....	1	-	2	1
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	1	-	4	1
<u>Amount of vacation pay²</u>				
After 1 year of service:				
1 week.....	37	42	53	31
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	3	6	-
2 weeks.....	60	55	37	68
After 3 years of service:				
1 week.....	29	26	28	30
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	6	13	22	-
2 weeks.....	63	58	46	69
3 weeks.....	(³)	3	-	-
After 5 years of service:				
1 week.....	14	5	15	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	2	-	(³)
2 weeks.....	81	89	77	80
3 weeks.....	3	3	3	4
After 10 years of service:				
1 week.....	14	5	15	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(³)	-	-	(³)
2 weeks.....	76	92	70	74
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	(³)	-	2	-
3 weeks.....	8	3	8	10
After 15 years of service:				
1 week.....	14	5	15	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(³)	-	-	(³)
2 weeks.....	70	78	53	73
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	1	5	-	-
3 weeks.....	14	12	28	10
After 25 years of service:				
1 week.....	14	5	15	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	(³)	-	-	(³)
2 weeks.....	67	71	51	70
3 weeks.....	18	24	29	14

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

² Vacation payments such as percent of annual earnings were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes in proportions indicated at 5 years may include changes in provisions occurring between 3 and 5 years.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 23. Health, Insurance, Severance, and Pension Plans

(Percent of production and office workers in synthetic textile mills with specified health, insurance, severance, and pension plans, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Type of plan ¹	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
Production workers				
All production workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:				
Life insurance	91	82	80	95
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	49	71	37	48
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ³	62	62	73	61
Sickness and accident insurance	62	62	73	61
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	-	-	-	-
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	(⁴)	-	3	-
Hospitalization insurance	92	87	94	93
Surgical insurance	90	81	85	93
Medical insurance	42	74	43	37
Catastrophe insurance	8	4	-	11
Retirement pension	14	10	2	17
Retirement severance pay	21	44	12	19
No plans	4	7	3	4
Office workers				
All office workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishment providing:				
Life insurance	89	80	84	93
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	47	61	37	48
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ³	74	69	85	73
Sickness and accident insurance	58	63	78	52
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	37	22	33	42
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	-	-	-	-
Hospitalization insurance	89	87	93	89
Surgical insurance	88	82	89	89
Medical insurance	49	77	55	41
Catastrophe insurance	15	4	7	20
Retirement pension	29	18	22	34
Retirement severance pay	19	11	12	22
No plans	1	7	2	-

¹ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security; however, those plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws were included if financed at least in part by the employer.

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

³ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 24. Nonproduction Bonuses

(Percent of production and office workers in synthetic textile mills with specified types of nonproduction bonuses, United States and selected regions, May 1963)

Type of bonus	United States ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
Production workers				
All production workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses	26	35	47	21
Christmas or yearend	22	26	36	18
Profit sharing	2	6	8	(²)
Other	3	3	4	3
Workers in establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	74	65	53	79
Office workers				
All office workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses	33	51	54	23
Christmas or yearend	26	37	37	(²)
Profit sharing	5	12	15	(²)
Other	2	2	1	2
Workers in establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	67	49	46	77

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

² Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The survey included establishments primarily engaged in the following industrial activities as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual: (1) Broadwoven fabric mills primarily engaged in weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width, wholly or chiefly of silk and manmade fibers including glass (SIC 2221); (2) yarn spinning mills primarily engaged in spinning yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of manmade staple fibers or silk staple (part of SIC 2281); (3) yarn throwing, twisting, and winding mills primarily engaged in throwing, twisting, winding, or spooling filament yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of manmade fibers or silk (part of SIC 2282); (4) thread mills primarily engaged in manufacturing thread from silk or manmade fibers (part of SIC 2284). Mills primarily engaged in the manufacture of products made from synthetic and wool mixtures containing 25 percent or more wool (by weight) were excluded from the study.

A few synthetic textile mills operate departments engaged in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabrication (including curtains, draperies, and tapestries). Workers in these departments were included in total employment estimates and in the tabulations of supplementary benefits and establishment practices (except minimum entrance and job rates). Data for these workers were excluded from tables 1 through 7 but are provided separately in table 8.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists.

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

Method of Study

Data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists under the direction of the Bureau's Assistant Regional Directors for Wages and Industrial Relations. The survey was conducted on a sample basis. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments were given their appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industries, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Establishment Definition

An establishment, for purposes of this study, is defined as a single physical location where industrial operations are performed. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the company, which may consist of one or more establishments.

Employment

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

Production Workers

The term "production workers," as used in this bulletin, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who were utilized as a separate work force on the firm's own properties, were excluded.

Estimated Number of Establishments and Employees in the Synthetic Textile Industry and
Number Studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1963

Region ¹ and area	Number of establishments ²		Workers in establishments			
	Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study			Studied
			Total ³	Production workers	Office workers	Total
United States ⁴ -----	410	214	96,101	86,775	3,155	62,203
New England -----	75	43	11,528	10,219	464	9,119
Maine and New Hampshire -----	12	12	1,748	1,559	70	1,748
Southern New England ⁵ -----	63	31	9,780	8,660	394	7,371
Middle Atlantic -----	148	69	14,328	12,785	579	9,002
Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa. ⁶ -----	19	11	1,175	1,050	35	845
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J. ⁷ -----	29	15	1,259	1,045	70	810
Scranton, Pa. ⁸ -----	17	11	2,131	1,906	76	1,776
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa. ⁹ -----	14	9	1,219	1,031	63	1,032
Southeast -----	186	101	70,203	63,739	2,112	44,050
North Carolina -----	98	51	36,219	32,899	1,113	23,141
Charlotte ¹⁰ -----	39	19	12,073	11,112	286	7,700
Winston-Salem-High Point ¹¹ -----	22	12	7,889	7,053	256	5,019
Virginia -----	19	12	5,602	4,800	155	4,062

¹ The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; and Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

² Includes only establishments with 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the unemployment insurance listings.

³ Includes executive, professional, and other workers excluded from the production and office worker categories shown separately.

⁴ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁵ The southern New England area includes Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

⁶ The Allentown-Bethlehem area includes Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa.

⁷ The Paterson-Clifton-Passaic area includes Bergen and Passaic Counties, N. J.

⁸ The Scranton area includes Lackawanna County, Pa.

⁹ The Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area includes Luzerne County, Pa.

¹⁰ The Charlotte area includes Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rutherford, and Union Counties, N. C.

¹¹ The Winston-Salem-High Point area includes Alamance, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, and Randolph Counties, N. C.

Office Workers

The term "office workers," as used in this bulletin, includes all nonsupervisory office workers and excludes administrative, executive, and professional and technical employees.

Occupations Selected for Study

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

Wage Data

The wage information relates to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive

payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems and cost-of-living bonuses, were included as part of the workers' regular pay; but nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing their straight-time salary by normal rather than actual hours.¹¹

Comparison with Other Statistics

The straight-time hourly earnings presented in this bulletin differ in concept from the gross average earnings published in the Bureau's monthly hours and earnings series. Unlike the latter, the estimates presented here exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Average earnings were calculated from the weighting data by summing individual hourly earnings and dividing by the number of such individuals. In the monthly series, the sum of the man-hour totals reported by establishments in the industry is divided into the reported payroll totals.

Class of Fabrics

Tabulations by class of fabric are based on classifications used by the U. S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census and issued in their publication, Current Industrial Reports—Man-Made Fiber Broad-Woven Goods. In this study, fabrics containing 25 percent or more wool were excluded; Bureau of the Census classifications include mixtures up to 50 percent wool.

Size of Community

Tabulations by size of community pertain to metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan area," as used in this bulletin, refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas established under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

Except in New England, a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Counties contiguous to the one containing such a city are included in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, where the city and town are administratively more important than the county, they are the units used in defining Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions¹²

Supplementary benefits and practices were treated statistically on the basis that if formal provisions for supplementary benefits and practices were applicable to half or more of the production workers (or office workers) in an establishment, the practices or benefits were considered applicable to all such workers. Similarly if less than half of the workers were covered, the practice or benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Minimum Rates. Minimum entrance rates presented refer to the lowest formal rate established for inexperienced workers in unskilled time-rated occupations. Minimum job rates refer to the lowest formal rate established for experienced workers in unskilled time-rated occupations. Watchmen, apprentices, handicapped, and superannuated workers are excluded from each group. Tabulations are further limited to rates applying to workers in the "regular" textile departments.

¹¹ Average hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or other group of workers, such as men, women, or production workers, were obtained by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate.

¹² For purposes of these tabulations, estimates were based on total production worker employment, including workers in bleaching, cloth dyeing and finishing, and fabricating operations. (See discussion of minimum rates for exception.)

Weekly Hours. Data refer to the predominant work schedule for production workers (or office workers) employed on the day shift, regardless of sex.

Shift Practices. Data refer to the provisions in establishments having formal provisions for late shift operations and to the practices of establishments operating extra shifts during the payroll period studied.

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

Paid Vacations. The summaries of vacation plans are limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans, whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or the supervisor. Payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered the equivalent of 1 week's pay. The periods of service for which data are presented were selected as representative of the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 15 years of service include changes in provisions which may have occurred after 5 years.

Health, Insurance, Severance, and Pension Plans. Data are presented for all health, insurance, severance, and pension plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding only programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and social security; however, those plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws were included if financed at least in part by the employer. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from his current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose.

Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance. Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes at least a part of the cost.

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

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

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

Tabulations of retirement pensions are limited to plans which provide regular payments on retirement for the remainder of the worker's life. Data are presented separately for retirement severance pay, i. e., lump-sum payments made to employees on retirement. Establishments having provisions for both lump-sum and periodic payments to employees on retirement were considered as having both retirement pension and retirement severance pay. Establishments having optional plans providing employees a choice of either retirement severance or periodic payments were considered as having only retirement pension benefits.

Nonproduction Bonuses. Nonproduction bonuses are defined for this study as bonuses that depend on factors other than the output of the individual worker or group of workers. Plans that defer payments beyond 1 year were excluded.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

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

Production Jobs

BATTERY HAND

Transfers or loads quills or bobbins of filling to the battery or loading hopper of automatic looms. May convey filling to looms by means of a handtruck.

CARD GRINDER

Grinds and sharpens the fine wire teeth on cylinders of carding machines in a textile mill. Work involves: Attaching emery-covered grinding rollers to the carding machine so that they will be in contact with the teeth on the cylinders; or removing the carding cylinders and grinding them on a special card grinding machine. This classification does not include card grinders' helpers and boss card grinders.

CARD TENDER

(Back tender, card; Bramwell-feeder tender; card feeder; card hand; card-hopper feeder; card operator; card-tender finisher; first (and second) breaker card tender; Nub-card tender; waste-card tender)

Tends the operation of one or more carding machines that prepare and card cotton or other fibers for further processing by cleaning and opening out the fibers, arranging them parallel, and transforming them into a rope-like untwisted strand. Work involves: Feeding stock into machine either by positioning roll of lap on machine and matting (pinching together) ends of new lap onto ends of lap from exhausted roll, or by keeping feed hopper supplied with loose fibers; doffing stock delivered by the machine by removing filled cans or spools and replacing them with empty cans or spools. May do card stripping (removing fibers, dust, or lint from the carding and doffing drum).

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

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

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

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.

DOFFER, SPINNING FRAME

Removes full bobbins of yarn from spindles of ring or cap spinning frame, replaces with empty cans, and starts yarn on empty bobbins. May help piece-up broken ends of yarn.

DRAWING FRAME TENDER

(Drawer; drawer and doubler; drawing frame tender, first; drawing machine operator; drawing tender; fly-drawing-frame tender)

Operates a drawing frame that combines several strands of sliver into one strand, the weight of which is approximately the same as any one of the original strands. Prepares machine for operation by moving cans of card or comber sliver to place behind frame, and by passing strands of sliver through guides, revolving rollers, funnel-like condensers, coiling head, and into a revolving can. Operates machine by controlling speed of rollers with lever. Repairs breaks in sliver by twisting broken ends together by hand. May replace cans, clean rollers, and oil machine.

DRAWING-IN MACHINE OPERATOR

(Drawer; drawer-in, machine; warp drawer-in, machine)

Operates a machine that automatically draws end of warp from a filled warp beam through heddle eyes of empty harness, dents in reed, and eyes of drop wires, thus accomplishing mechanically the same work that is done by drawer-in, hand; lays warp in sheet on machine; and manipulates levers, causing machine to pick out threads and draw through the heddles.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

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

INSPECTOR, CLOTH, MACHINE

Operates an examining (trimming and inspecting) machine to inspect grey, dyed or finished cloth for defects and imperfect processing. Work involves most of the following: Mounting roll of cloth on machine, and threading cloth over rollers and inspection board to take up beam; pressing button or pedal to start winding of cloth on beam; watching cloth closely and feeling it with hands for flaws, imperfections, or irregularity of color; stopping machine and marking or indicating the location of defects with chalk or thread or by attaching stickers; using handtools (burling iron, scissors, weaver's comb) to remove such defects as knots, slubs, and prominent threads, or to spread the yarn over thin places; grading and/or measuring cloth; and maintaining record of yardage and number of defects.

JANITOR

(Cleaner; porter; 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 and/or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

LOOM FIXER

Prepares looms for operation and keeps looms in an assigned section of the weave room in good working condition. Work involves most of the following: Inspecting and examining looms to see that they are operating properly; adjusting or fixing various parts of looms; dismantling or partially dismantling loom to make necessary repairs, adjustments or replacements of parts; reassembling loom; changing cams and gears; installing or setting harness and reeds in position; changing beams; cutting and removing cloth from loom; and using a variety of handtools. May have supervisory or inspectoral duties over weavers and their work.

For wage study purposes, loom fixers are classified by type of loom as follows:

Loom fixer, box looms
Loom fixer, Jacquard looms
Loom fixer, plain and dobby looms

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 speed 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.

SLASHER TENDER

Tends the operation of a machine that combines the warp yarn of a number of section beams onto a single loom beam and coats threads of warp yarn with a sizing solution to give the yarn strength and to make the fibers adhere closely. Work involves most of the following: Positioning section beams of warp yarn in creel; drawing warp through slasher by tying ends from new section beams to ends from exhausted beams, or by threading warp through starch pot, around heated cylinders and onto loom beam; observing yarn during the process to ascertain that yarn is properly sized; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; doffing full loom beams and replacing section beams; and washing and cleaning the rollers and size box.

SLUBBER TENDER

Tends the operation of a slubbing machine that transforms sliver into roving by drawing or thinning and imparting a slight twist to the strand of roving. Work involves most of the following: Positioning full cans of sliver at back of machine; piecing together

SLUBBER TENDER—Continued

broken ends; pinching ends of new sliver to end of old sliver; removing filled bobbins of roving from spindles and replacing with empty bobbins; starting roving on new bobbins; and cleaning machine by brushing or wiping lint from machine surfaces.

For wage study purposes, slubber tenders are classified as follows:

Slubber tender, standard
Slubber tender, long draft

SPINNER, RING FRAME

Tends the operation of one or more sides of ring- or cap-frame-spinning machines which spin yarn or thread from roving by drawing out strand of roving to proper size, twisting it and winding it on a bobbin or cop. Work involves; Placing full bobbins of roving on spindles or pins of creel; threading yarn through the various guides and starting it on a winding bobbin, piecing-up broken ends by pinching or twisting the two ends together; and cleaning rollers and wiping off other parts of spinning frame.

TRUCKER, HAND (INCLUDING BOBBIN BOY)

Pushes or pulls handtrucks, cars, or wheelbarrows used for transporting goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment, and usually loads or unloads handtrucks or wheelbarrows. May stack materials in storage bins, etc., and may keep records of materials moved.

TWISTER TENDER, RING FRAME

(Twister tender; 5-B twister; 10-B twister)

Tends the operation of one or more sides of frame twisting machines (ring twisters) which twist two or more separate ends, making either a ply yarn or a cable yarn, or for inserting additional twist in a single end. Work involves most of the following: Placing bobbins of yarn on creel or rack at top of machine; threading yarn downward through the various guides; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; removing filled spools or bobbins of twisted yarn from spindles of machine and replacing them with empty ones; and cleaning machine by brushing or wiping lint from machine surfaces.

TYING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Knotting-machine operator, portable; knot-tying operator; power-tying-machine operator; tie-in man; warp-tying-machine tender; warp-tying-machine knotter)

Arranges and clamps warp thread in tying-in machine that ties the ends of warp from a full loom beam to ends of warp from an exhausted loom beam. Turns handcrank that operates a selecting device that picks off the end threads of the top and bottom set and places them in position for an automatic tier. Ties by hand pairs of thread not tied by machine.

UPTWISTER

Tends the operation of one or more high-speed machines which twist rayon, nylon, or silk yarns in cases where single yarns require twisting without any doubling. Work involves most of the following: Placing bobbins of yarn on vertical spindles at bottom of machine; threading yarn upward through the various guides; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; removing filled spools or bobbins of twisted yarns from machine and replacing them with empty ones; and cleaning machine by brushing or wiping lint from machine surfaces.

WARPER TENDER

Operates a machine that draws yarn from many individual packages (cones, tubes, or cheeses) and winds the strands parallel onto section beams to form the warp. Work involves most of the following: Threading the ends of individual strands of yarn from hundreds

WAPER TENDER—Continued

of packages (cones, tubes, or cheeses) through guides, drop wires, and comb of machine, following directions of a drawing to obtain a prescribed arrangement; fastening the ends of all of the strands to a large beam mounted in the machine; operating the powered winding mechanism to draw the yarn from the packages and wind it on the section beam; and piecing-up broken ends of yarn by twisting or tying the ends together.

For wage study purposes, wapers are classified as follows:

- Warper tender, high speed (300 yards per minute and over)
- Warper tender, slow speed (under 300 yards per minute)

WEAVER

(Plain loom weaver; box loom weaver; automatic loom weaver; broad-silk weaver; dobbie loom weaver; Jacquard loom weaver)

Tends the operation of one or more looms to produce woven cloth. Work involves: Piecing-up broken warp threads by twisting or tying together the two ends, drawing the yarn through the harness, reed, and/or drop wires when necessary; replacing empty bobbins in shuttle with full ones, if loom is not automatic in this respect; and inspecting product as it is woven for imperfections and stopping loom and removing imperfections when they occur.

For wage study purposes, weavers are classified by type of loom operated as follows:

Weaver, Box Loom

(Box weaver; C. and K. cam box loom weaver)

Tends the operation of one or more cam driven looms fitted with a box motion so that several shuttles of different colors or twists of filling may be used. The loom may have two, four, or six boxes on one side of the lay, known as 2 x 1, 4 x 1, and 6 x 1 looms, or there may be an equal number of boxes on each side of the lay known as 2 x 2, 4 x 4, and 6 x 6 looms. The box motion on these looms can be adjusted to weave plain fabrics. This classification includes all weavers on cam box looms, irrespective of the type of fabric woven.

Weaver, Dobby Loom

(Dobby weaver; Draper dobbie weaver; box dobbie weaver)

Tends the operation of one or more looms, which are equipped with a dobbie attachment for controlling as many as 25 harnesses in the weaving of figured fabrics. The action of the dobbie is governed by an endless chain of wooden bars set with small iron pegs according to the pattern. This classification also includes weavers on box dobbie looms which are equipped with a box motion mechanism designed to weave cloth requiring multiple colors or twists of filling.

Weaver, Jacquard Loom

(Draper Jacquard weaver; box Jacquard weaver; fancy loom weaver)

Tends the operation of one or more looms equipped with a Jacquard mechanism by means of which a large number of ends in the warp may be controlled independently to weave intricate patterns in the fabric. The raising of the warp yarn to form the shed or passageway through which the shuttle travels is governed by an endless chain of cards, punched according to the desired pattern. This classification also includes weavers on box Jacquard looms which are equipped with a box motion mechanism designed to weave cloth requiring multiple colors or twists of filling.

WEAVER—ContinuedWeaver, Plain Loom

(Plain weaver; Draper loom weaver; plain automatic weaver)

Tends the operation of one or more plain looms which are equipped with cams to alternately raise or lower from 2 to 4 harnesses, and occasionally up to 7 harnesses. These looms are equipped with a single shuttle and weave plain fabrics.

WINDER, YARN, AUTOMATIC MACHINES

Tends the operation of a section or an entire automatic machine used to wind yarn from one form to another for shipment or to facilitate handling in later processing. One or more of the following steps, which are manually performed on nonautomatic winders, are accomplished automatically on these machines: Tying in ends of yarn; removing full bobbins; placing empty bobbins or cones on spindle heads; and piecing-up broken ends.

For wage study purposes, winders on automatic machines are classified as follows:

Winder, automatic spooler (Barber-Coleman, etc.) (Winds in cheese form)

Winder, cone and tube, automatic (Abbot Automatic Tube and Cone Winder, etc.)

Winder, filling, automatic (Abbot Automatic Quiller, Barber-Coleman Automatic Quiller, Whitin-Schweiter Automatic Filling Bobbin Winder, Hacoba (Swiss) Automatic filling winder, etc.).

WINDER, YARN, NONAUTOMATIC MACHINES

(Winder; rewinder; reeler; quiller; spooler; tuber)

Tends the operation of one or more of the various types of machines used to wind yarn from one form to another for shipment or to facilitate handling in later processing. Work involves: Placing skeins, bobbins or cones of yarn on reels or spindles of machine; threading yarn through the various guides; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; and removing full winding bobbins, cones, tubes, or quills and replacing them with empty ones.

For wage study purposes, winders on nonautomatic machines are classified as follows:

Winder, cone and tube, nonautomatic (Universal Roto-Coner No. 44, Universal No. 50, Foster No. 102, Walter Kidde and Co. Cone Winder, and all other non-automatic cone and tube winders)

Winder, filling, nonautomatic (all nonautomatic winding of filling on bobbins or quills for use in shuttles on looms)

WINDER, YARN, OTHER

(All other winding not reported separately; may include automatic as well as non-automatic winding.)

Office JobsCLERK, 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.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

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

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; 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.; setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Industry Wage Studies

The most recent reports for industries included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys since January 1950 are listed below. Those for which a price is shown are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or any of its regional sales offices. Those for which a price is not shown may be obtained free as long as a supply is available, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20210, or from any of the regional offices shown on the inside back cover.

I. Occupational Wage Studies

Manufacturing

- Basic Iron and Steel, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1358 (30 cents).
Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1960. BLS Report 195.
*Canning and Freezing, 1957. BLS Report 136.
Cigar Manufacturing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1317 (30 cents).
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1960. BLS Report 167.
Cotton Textiles, 1960. BLS Report 184.
Distilled Liquors, 1952. Series 2, No. 88.
- Fabricated Structural Steel, 1957. BLS Report 123.
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1362 (40 cents).
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1337 (30 cents).
Fluid Milk Industry, 1960. BLS Report 174.
Footwear, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1360 (45 cents).
Hosiery, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1349 (45 cents).
- Industrial Chemicals, 1955. BLS Report 103.
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1386 (40 cents).
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1378 (40 cents).
Machinery Manufacturing, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1388 (25 cents).
Meat Products, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1415 (75 cents).
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1961.
BLS Bulletin 1323 (40 cents).
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1958. BLS Report 140.
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1960. BLS Report 168.
Miscellaneous Textiles, 1953. BLS Report 56.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1393 (45 cents).
- Nonferrous Foundries, 1960. BLS Report 180.
Paints and Varnishes, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1318 (30 cents).
Petroleum Refining, 1959. BLS Report 158.
Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1960. BLS Report 177.
*Processed Waste, 1957. BLS Report 124.
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1341 (40 cents).
Radio, Television, and Related Products, 1951. Series 2, No. 84.
Railroad Cars, 1952. Series 2, No. 86.
*Raw Sugar, 1957. BLS Report 136.
- Southern Sawmills and Planing Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1361 (30 cents).
Structural Clay Products, 1960. BLS Report 172.
Synthetic Fibers, 1958. BLS Report 143.
Synthetic Textiles, 1960. BLS Report 192.

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

I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

- Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1311 (35 cents).
*Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1957. BLS Report 136.
West Coast Sawmilling, 1959. BLS Report 156.
Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1371 (25 cents).
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1391 (30 cents).
Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1369 (40 cents).
*Wooden Containers, 1957. BLS Report 126.
Wool Textiles, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1372 (45 cents).
Work Clothing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1321 (35 cents).

Nonmanufacturing

- Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1958. BLS Report 141.
Banking Industry, 1960. BLS Report 179.
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1383 (45 cents).
Communications, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1389 (20 cents).
Contract Cleaning Services, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1327 (25 cents).
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1960. BLS Report 181.
Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1950. Series 2, No. 78.

Eating and Drinking Places, June 1963. BLS Bulletin 1400 (40 cents).
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1374 (50 cents).
Hospitals, Mid-1963. BLS Bulletin 1409 (50 cents).
Hotels and Motels, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1328 (30 cents).
Laundries and Cleaning Services, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1401 (50 cents).
Life Insurance, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1324 (30 cents).

II. Other Industry Wage Studies

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

Retail Trade:

- Employee Earnings in Retail Trade, June 1962 (Overall Summary of the Industry). BLS Bulletin 1380 (45 cents).
Employee Earnings at Retail Building Materials, Hardware, and Farm Equipment Dealers, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-1 (25 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail General Merchandise Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-2 (45 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail Food Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-3 (40 cents).
Employee Earnings at Retail Automotive Dealers and in Gasoline Service Stations, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-4 (40 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail Apparel and Accessory Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-5 (45 cents).
Employee Earnings in Retail Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Household Appliance Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-6 (40 cents).
Employee Earnings in Miscellaneous Retail Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-7 (40 cents).

- Wages in Nonmetropolitan Areas, South and North Central Regions, October 1960. BLS Report 190.

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

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