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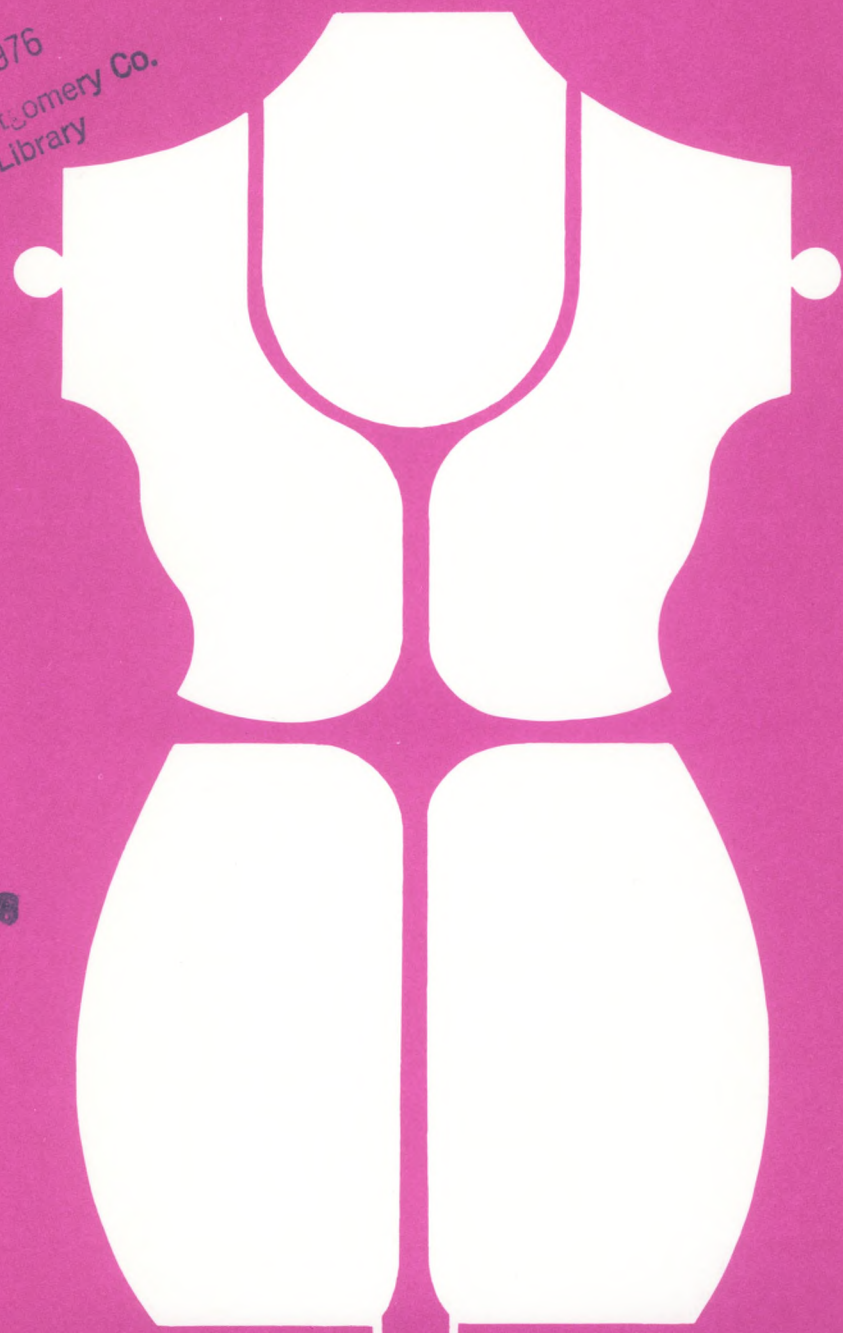
Industry Wage Survey: Women's and Misses' Dresses, August 1974

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1976

Bulletin 1908

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U.S. Department of Labor
W. J. Usery, Jr., Secretary
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of wages and supplementary benefits in the women's and misses' dress industry in August 1974.

Separate releases were issued earlier for the 12 areas covered by the survey. Copies of these releases are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212, or from any of its regional offices.

This study was conducted in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. Sandra King of the Division of Occupational Wage Structures prepared the analysis; field work for the survey was directed by the Bureau's Assistant Regional Commissioners for Labor Statistics.

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

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Women's and Misses' Dresses, August 1974

Summary

Hourly earnings of production and related workers in the women's and misses' dresses industry varied widely among 12 major dress centers surveyed in August 1974 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Average straight-time hourly earnings ranged from \$4.58 in New York City, where slightly more than two-fifths of the workers were employed, to \$2.60 in Dallas. Averages approaching \$4 were reported in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (\$3.95) and Newark-Jersey City (\$3.92). Within most areas, a wide distribution of individual earnings existed, largely because of the extensive use of piece-rate systems and the broad range of skills in the industry.

Among occupations studied separately,² cutters and markers were usually the highest paid; and thread trimmers and final inspectors usually lowest paid. Sewing machine operators, constituting slightly more than half the work force, were by far the largest occupational group. Those responsible for the sewing operations on a complete garment (single-hand system) usually averaged about 10 to 25 percent more than those sewing only parts or sections of the garment.

About seven-tenths of the workers in the 12 areas combined were employed in shops which had collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their workers; almost all contracts were made with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU). These agreements included, besides wages, provisions for paid vacations, various types of health and welfare benefits, retirement pensions, and supplementary unemployment benefits.

Industry characteristics

Employment and production. The 12-area survey covered slightly more than two-fifths of the 153,100 production and related workers estimated to be employed in women's and misses' dress manufacturing (nationwide) at the time of

¹ See appendix A for scope and method of survey. Earnings data presented in this bulletin exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. These surveys, based on a representative sample of establishments, are designed to measure the level of occupational earnings at a particular time. Thus, comparisons made with previous studies may not reflect expected wage movements because of changes in the sample composition and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels.

² See appendix B for job descriptions.

the study.³ Production employment, as reported in the 12 survey areas,⁴ ranged from fewer than 1,000 workers in Boston (953) and Cook County, Chicago (932) to 30,479 in New York City. The next three largest dress centers studied were Miami (6,138), Los Angeles-Long Beach (6,433), and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (7,087). (See appendix table A-1.)

Since the August 1971 survey,⁵ the aggregate employment of production workers decreased by about 10,000—from approximately 78,000 to 68,000—or 13 percent. The largest percentage declines were recorded in Chicago (35 percent), Boston (21 percent), and Los Angeles-Long Beach⁶ (20 percent). In New York City, production employment decreased 17 percent. On the other hand, employment increased by about 17 percent in Newark-Jersey City⁷ and by 10 percent in Miami.

Recent fashion trends toward informal wear (e.g., sportswear) may have led to cutbacks in dress production. Domestic production of women's and misses' dresses was about 13 percent lower in 1974 than in 1971. The overall decline reflected a 9-percent drop in unit-priced garments and a 20-percent decline in production of dozen-priced dresses. Moreover, during the same period, imports of dresses to the United States fell by about 38 percent.⁸

Nine-tenths or more of the production workers in each area were in shops using a unit price as the predominant wholesale pricing system. The most common wholesale price per unit among the areas in August 1974 was between \$12.75 and \$22.50; 33 percent of the workers within the scope of the survey were in shops producing dresses in that wholesale price range, as the following tabulation shows:

³ Nationwide employment as reported in the Bureau's monthly periodical *Employment and Earnings*.

⁴ The survey excluded shops with fewer than 8 employees.

⁵ For an account of the 1971 study, see *Industry Wage Survey: Women's and Misses' Dresses, August 1971, Bulletin 1783* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1973).

⁶ Area definitions were the same in both studies except for Los Angeles which included Los Angeles County only in 1974, and both Los Angeles and Orange Counties in 1971. *County Business Patterns* (1973), published by the Bureau of the Census, reports Orange County dress employment as 2 percent of the Los Angeles County total.

⁷ In the 1971 study, employment was under-reported for Newark-Jersey City by approximately 22 firms and 645 production workers.

⁸ Source: *Current Industrial Reports, Apparel Survey, Series M 23H* (71 and 74) Bureau of the Census, and *U.S. General Imports*, Bureau of the Census.

Wholesale price per unit	Percent of all firms	Percent of all production workers
Under \$6.75	9	8
\$6.75 and under \$12.75	16	20
\$12.75 and under \$22.50	33	33
\$22.50 and under \$49	20	22
\$49 and over	22	18

Size of shop. In the 12 areas combined, 59 percent of the production workers were employed in shops with fewer than 50 employees, compared with 23 percent in shops with 50 to 99 workers and 18 percent in those with 100 workers or more. Substantial differences, however, were found among the individual areas. In Fall River-New Bedford, only 2 percent worked in shops with fewer than 50 workers, compared with about two-thirds in Newark-Jersey City, three-fourths in the Los Angeles area, and about four-fifths in New York City and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. Only in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton were a majority of the workers in shops with 50 to 99 employees. Shops with at least 100 workers accounted for about three-tenths of the employment in Boston, Philadelphia, and Miami; two-fifths in Chicago; slightly more than half in Dallas; and three-fourths in Fall River-New Bedford and in St. Louis. None of the shops surveyed in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic employed as many as 100 workers.

Type of shop. Three types of shops were included in the survey: (1) Regular or "inside" shops, which own the materials and perform all or most of the manufacturing operations; (2) contract shops, which process materials owned (and frequently cut) by others; and (3) jobbing shops, which contract out most manufacturing operations, but may perform some of them, such as cutting, finishing, or packing and shipping.

Contract shops accounted for a majority of the workers in eight areas, ranging from about six-tenths in Philadelphia and Los Angeles-Long Beach to nine-tenths in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton and to all the workers in the Paterson area.

Regular shops employed slightly more than half the workers in Miami, seven-tenths in Chicago, four-fifths in Dallas, and nine-tenths in St. Louis. About one-seventh of the production workers in Los Angeles, Newark, and New York City were employed in jobbing shops; all remaining areas had fewer than one-tenth of their work force in such shops.

Occupation and sex. Sewing-machine operators, numerically the most important of the selected occupations, made up slightly more than half of the production workers in the 12 areas combined. They were two-thirds of the work force in the Paterson area, compared with slightly less than one-half in Chicago and between one-half and three-fifths in the remaining areas.

About 53 percent of the sewing-machine operators worked under the single-hand (tailor) system in which an operator performs all or most of the sewing operations necessary to complete a garment. The remainder of the operators were employed under the section system in which

sewing is limited to a specific part or parts of a garment. Single-hand operators are generally highly skilled and they work on types of apparel in which the variety of design is so great and style changes so frequent as to preclude the economical use of a section system. Among the areas, the proportions of workers employed under the two systems varied substantially. For example, section system sewers ranged from virtually all operators in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton and Fall River-New Bedford, through nine-tenths in Philadelphia, and seven-eighths in Dallas to slightly more than one-third in Los Angeles-Long Beach and about one-seventh in New York City. Six percent of the workers in the 12 areas combined were employed as hand pressers; 5 percent were cutters and markers or hand sewers; and 4 percent were thread trimmers. None of the other occupations studied accounted for as much as 2 percent of the total work force.

Women were a majority of workers in all jobs studied, except cutter and marker. Exceptions were encountered in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic and in New York City, where about nine-tenths of the pressers were men. Overall, women accounted for 56,800 (about 83 percent) of the 68,000 production workers in the survey. Among the areas, the proportion of women ranged from 77 percent in New York to 91-92 percent in Fall River-New Bedford, Miami, and Paterson.

Method of wage payment. The proportion of workers paid under an incentive system, typically individual piece rates, ranged from about one-half in Boston, Dallas, and Miami to nearly four-fifths in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (table 14). Among time-rated workers, informal systems, which based rates primarily on the qualifications of individual workers, applied to most of the workers in nine areas. In the remaining areas, formal systems providing ranges of rates for specific occupations were more prevalent.

Sewing-machine operators usually were paid under incentive systems, as were hand pressers, with these exceptions: in Dallas, nine-tenths of the operators were paid time rates; and in Boston and Fall River-New Bedford, most of the hand pressers received time payments. Cutters and markers, final inspectors, thread trimmers (cleaners), and work distributors generally were paid on a time-rate basis.

Unionization. Establishments operating under labor-management agreements employed seven-tenths of the production workers in the survey. The proportion of workers in shops with such coverage accounted for nine-tenths or more in eight areas, three-fourths in Boston, and 5 percent or less in Dallas, Los Angeles, and Miami. Nearly all agreements were executed with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL-CIO).

Average hourly earnings

Average earnings of all production workers in the August 1974 survey ranged from \$4.58 an hour in New York City

through \$3.95 in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic to \$2.60 in Dallas. Average earnings below \$3 an hour were also reported in both Los Angeles-Long Beach (\$2.86) and Miami (\$2.82). (See table 1.)

While New York City recorded the highest average in both the 1971 and 1974 surveys, its increase in earnings ranked in the middle of the areas studied. Between August 1971 and August 1974, wage levels in New York's dress industry advanced 21 percent, compared with 33 percent in Miami and between 22 and 25 percent in Chicago, Fall River-New Bedford, St. Louis, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton. Average earnings rose the least in Los Angeles-Long Beach (12 percent), Boston (8 percent), and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (6 percent). In Newark-Jersey City, Dallas, and Philadelphia, average earnings advanced between 17 and 19 percent.

In a number of areas, a relationship existed between the predominant manufacturing method and the level of earnings in August 1974. For example, in the three highest-paying areas studied, the single-hand or tailor system accounted for a substantial proportion of the sewing machine operators. In New York (the highest-paying area), 85 percent of the sewing machine operators worked under the tailor system; as did 57 percent in the Paterson area (second highest); and 49 percent in Newark-Jersey City (third). Conversely, in Miami and Dallas, the two lowest-paying areas, the section system of sewing accounted for 62 and 87 percent, respectively, of the operators. The section system of sewing generally does not require operators with as much skill as those employed under the single-hand system. A notable exception to the above relationship occurred in Los Angeles, which ranked 10th in earnings levels, but in which 64 percent of the sewing machine operators worked under the tailor system.

There may also be a relationship between the level of earnings and the major type of shop for some areas, but it seems less direct or consistent than the earnings/method-of-manufacturing link. For example, in New York, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, and Newark-Jersey City—the areas with the highest pay levels—contract shops accounted for three-fourths or more of the workers; and in Miami and Dallas—the two lowest-paid—contract shops accounted for two-fifths or less of the work force. However, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, and Boston—all relatively low-paying areas—contract shops employed from three-fifths to more than nine-tenths of the work force, while in St. Louis, which ranked fourth in earnings levels, contract shops employed fewer than one-tenth of the workers.

In each area, men as a group averaged more than women. Their earnings advantage usually averaged between 20 to 50 percent, ranging from 12 percent in Fall River-New Bedford to 85 percent in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. (See tables 2 and 3.) Differences in the level of earnings between men and women were caused largely by the uneven distribution of the sexes among jobs with disparate pay levels. For example, in the Paterson area, men averaged \$6.78,

compared with \$3.66 for women; but nearly all the men worked as cutters and markers or hand pressers, averaging \$5.99 and \$7.34 an hour, respectively. Women, on the other hand were employed primarily as sewing machine operators and hand sewers, jobs that paid substantially less. Also, differences in average pay levels for men and women may be the result of several other factors, including variations in the distribution of the sexes among establishments with disparate pay levels. Differences noted in averages for men and women in the same job and area may reflect minor differences in duties as well. Job descriptions used in classifying workers in wage surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments, to allow for possible minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed. Also, as noted previously, earnings for some jobs in the industry are determined by production at piece rates.

Concentration of workers in the earnings array varied substantially among the areas. Workers earning between \$2 (the Federal minimum wage in August 1974) and \$2.10 an hour accounted for 24 percent of the work force in Dallas, 23 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach, and 14 percent in Miami, in contrast to 5 percent or less of the workers in each of the remaining areas (table 1). At the upper end of the scale, workers earning at least \$5 an hour represented about 32 percent of the work force in New York, 12-13 percent in St. Louis and Philadelphia, and between 6 and 9 percent in the Boston, Fall River-New Bedford, Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, and Paterson areas. In the remaining areas, such workers constituted 4 percent or less of the total force. Within each area, the range of individual earnings was wide, reflecting the extensive use of piece-rate systems and the broad range of skills in the industry. This dispersion of earnings is illustrated by the following tabulation, indicating the spread in earnings for the middle half of the workers in each area:

Boston	\$2.79—\$3.70
Chicago	\$2.55—\$4.16
Dallas	\$2.10—\$2.88
Fall River-New Bedford	\$2.97—\$4.10
Los Angeles-Long Beach	\$2.11—\$3.29
Miami	\$2.25—\$3.13
Newark-Jersey City	\$2.98—\$4.50
New York City	\$3.22—\$5.49
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	\$3.01—\$4.45
Philadelphia	\$2.70—\$4.00
St. Louis	\$2.97—\$4.13
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	\$2.86—\$3.70

Occupational earnings

The 10 occupations selected to represent the various wage levels and skills of production workers and manufacturing operations in the industry accounted for at least two-thirds of the workers in each area (table 4). Of these occupations, cutters and markers, predominantly men and typically paid time rates, were the highest paid in eight areas. They averaged from \$3.36 an hour in Dallas to \$6.57 in New York City. Hand and machine pressers were highest

paid in New York (\$8.70) and Boston (\$8.20); and hand pressers were highest in New York (\$7.93) and Paterson (\$7.34). Thread trimmers, typically women and usually paid time rates, had averages ranging from \$2.16 in Miami to \$3.61 in St. Louis. They were lowest paid in seven areas. Average hourly earnings of final inspectors, also relatively low-paid, ranged from \$2.29 in Miami and \$2.32 in Los Angeles-Long Beach to \$3.91 in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.

Sewing machine operators using the single-hand (tailor) system averaged more per hour than those under the section system in 8 of the 10 areas where comparisons could be made. The wage advantage for tailor sewers ranged from 6 percent in Boston (\$3.58-\$3.39) to 45 percent in Philadelphia (\$4.77-\$3.29). On the other hand, pay levels for section and single-hand operators were about the same in Dallas (about \$2.50) while those for section operators were higher in Miami (\$2.90 compared to \$2.76 for tailor).

Earnings of individual workers varied substantially within the same job and area because of differences in pay rates among establishments visited and the extensive use of piece-rate systems. (See tables 5 through 13.) In many instances, the highest hourly earnings exceeded the lowest by \$3 an hour or more. Thus, a number of workers in comparatively low paying jobs earned as much as, or more than, some workers in jobs with significantly higher hourly averages. As text table 1 illustrates, there was a substantial overlap in New York City between hand pressers and sewing machine operators on the section system despite the large difference in hourly averages.

In most instances, workers paid incentive rates averaged more per hour than time-rated workers in the same job and area. For example, section system sewing machine operators paid incentive rates had higher averages than their time-rated counterparts in 7 of 9 areas permitting compari-

sons; the differences ranged from 5 percent an hour in Newark-Jersey City to 28 percent in Miami. When similar comparisons were made for hand pressers, incentive workers also showed an advantage in all seven areas for which comparable data existed—ranging from 14 percent in Philadelphia to 90 percent in Newark. Variations in incentive earnings for individuals may be traceable to differences in work experience, effort, workflow, or other factors which the worker may or may not control. For example, in periods of declining production, the reduced workload available for workers paid piece rates may limit their opportunity to maximize earnings.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Information was obtained on work schedules and selected supplementary wage benefits for production workers. Provisions for paid holidays, paid vacations, health and insurance benefits, mail-order prescription drugs, supplementary unemployment benefits, and retirement pensions were stipulated in collective bargaining agreements between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and dress shops employing 72 percent of the production workers.

Scheduled weekly hours. Work schedules of 35 hours a week were in effect in shops employing at least nine-tenths of the workers in eight areas and about two-thirds in Boston (table 15). In Dallas, Los Angeles, and Miami, the predominant schedule was 40 hours.

Paid holidays. Paid holidays were provided by virtually all shops visited in 10 areas (table 16). Slightly more than half the shops in Los Angeles-Long Beach and three-fourths in Miami reported such provisions. The number of holidays provided varied by area, and within some areas by establishment; most commonly, however, 8 or 9 days were provided annually.

Health, welfare, and vacation benefits. In all areas except Dallas, Los Angeles, and Miami, employers generally contributed a specified percentage of their payrolls for workers covered by union agreements to a health, welfare, and vacation fund.⁹ The amount of the employer contribution and the benefits available to workers varied among the areas (table 17). Health and welfare funds usually provided for doctor's care; basic hospital and surgical benefits supplemented by a major medical program; disability insurance; maternity care benefits; eyeglasses; services at the union health center, and death benefits. Employers contribute an additional 3/8 percent of their covered payrolls to a national health services fund for the purpose of providing mail order prescription drugs to union workers, their families, and retired union members.

⁹In Chicago and St. Louis, workers received vacation benefits directly from their employer.

Text table 1. Earnings distribution of hand pressers and sewing-machine operators, section system, New York City, August 1974

Hourly earnings	Hand pressers	Sewing-machine operators, section system
Under \$2.40	25	45
\$2.40 and under \$2.80	28	136
\$2.80 and under \$3.20	19	742
\$3.20 and under \$3.60	68	470
\$3.60 and under \$4.00	22	333
\$4.00 and under \$4.40	34	212
\$4.40 and under \$4.80	58	139
\$4.80 and under \$5.20	80	94
\$5.20 and under \$5.60	139	86
\$5.60 and under \$6.00	75	36
\$6.00 and under \$6.40	65	32
\$6.40 and under \$6.80	109	22
\$6.80 and under \$7.20	77	14
\$7.20 and under \$7.60	168	4
\$7.60 and under \$8.00	98	—
\$8.00 and over	944	—
Number of workers	2,009	2,365
Average hourly earnings	\$7.94	\$3.67

About half the nonunion shops in Los Angeles, three-fourths in Miami, and nine-tenths in Dallas had provisions for paid vacations, typically 1 week of pay after 1 year of service. Longer vacations after selected service periods were available in some shops in each area. Provisions for health insurance were found in approximately half the dress shops in Los Angeles and Miami and seven-eighths in Dallas. The most frequently reported benefits were: Life, hospitalization, surgical, basic medical, and major medical insurance.

Supplementary unemployment benefits. Employers having ILGWU contracts contributed one-eighth percent of their covered payrolls to a national fund providing for supplementary unemployment benefits to eligible workers whose employer has gone out of business. The benefits, which vary according to earnings and length of service, include both a lump-sum payment up to \$400 and weekly supplementary unemployment insurance benefits for up to 48 weeks. The maximum weekly benefit is \$25 for the first 26 weeks and \$37.50 for the 27th through 48th week. If continuously unemployed for 52 weeks, the worker receives a second lump-sum payment up to \$400.

Temporary disability benefits. In Newark-Jersey City, New York City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, ILGWU agreements specified that the employers pay the full cost, including the workers' contributions, of temporary disability benefits stipulated under New York and New Jersey disability benefit laws.

Retirement plans. Retirement pension benefits (other than Federal social security) were provided through employer contributions to a national retirement fund in establishments operating under ILGWU agreements (table 18). The amounts contributed varied among the areas from 2½ percent to 5½ percent of the covered payrolls. A benefit of \$75 a month is paid to qualified workers at age 65. Workers may retire between ages 62 and 65 with a proportionate benefit reduction for each year before age 65. Totally disabled workers may retire at any age with full benefits. The contracts also had provisions for a \$500 lump-sum death benefit payable to the worker's beneficiaries.

Retirement pension benefits were reported by one-tenth of the shops in Miami and Los Angeles, and by one-sixth in Dallas.

Table 1. Earnings distribution: All production workers

(Percent distribution of production workers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ 12 selected areas, ² August 1974)

Average hourly earnings ¹	Boston	Chicago	Dallas— Ft. Worth	Fall River and New Bedford	Los Angeles— Long Beach	Miami	Newark and Jersey City	New York			Paterson— Clifton— Passaic	Phila- delphia	St. Louis	Wilkes- Barre— Hazleton
								All shops	Regular shops ³	Contract shops				
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	4.1	4.3	23.9	1.2	22.5	13.9	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.6	2.9	5.2	0.7	1.8
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	2.0	1.2	5.7	.7	6.6	8.3	.3	.8	.2	1.0	.8	2.3	.4	.2
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	2.1	4.4	9.2	.5	7.9	13.1	2.1	1.2	.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	.7
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	3.0	1.2	6.7	.3	4.9	3.5	1.4	.9	.4	1.0	2.0	1.9	.7	.9
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	2.1	1.8	3.9	.6	3.3	5.7	1.8	1.0	.1	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.0	.5
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	4.4	14.7	8.6	.8	6.7	11.3	3.1	1.6	.7	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	1.1
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	1.2	4.4	7.0	.8	2.8	4.5	.9	1.9	.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	4.8	1.0
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	6.6	5.3	6.2	1.9	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0	.8	2.4	3.6	14.3	6.7	1.6
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	5.6	5.6	4.1	7.1	2.7	2.8	6.4	2.5	1.5	2.9	3.4	5.3	4.4	19.1
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	11.3	5.8	3.4	16.9	2.2	1.5	6.3	4.3	2.2	4.9	3.3	5.7	3.9	16.6
\$3.00 and under \$3.10	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.8	7.6	3.0	3.3	2.9	4.2	6.6	6.8	7.9
\$3.10 and under \$3.20	5.6	4.7	2.0	4.4	2.8	2.9	5.9	3.6	2.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	8.3	5.9
\$3.20 and under \$3.30	4.2	2.4	1.9	9.8	3.3	2.1	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	5.9	4.8
\$3.30 and under \$3.40	3.5	2.9	.9	4.1	2.4	1.7	3.5	3.0	2.1	3.3	4.3	4.2	5.1	3.6
\$3.40 and under \$3.50	3.6	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.6	4.6	2.5	2.6	3.2
\$3.50 and under \$3.60	3.9	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.2
\$3.60 and under \$3.70	3.1	1.0	.9	3.7	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.4	1.0	2.8	5.8	2.4	3.7	2.9
\$3.70 and under \$3.80	1.0	1.6	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.1	3.5	3.7
\$3.80 and under \$3.90	2.6	2.0	.5	3.0	1.1	.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.0	1.9	3.0	2.6
\$3.90 and under \$4.00	3.7	1.2	.6	2.4	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.4	3.1	1.6
\$4.00 and under \$4.10	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.5
\$4.10 and under \$4.20	1.3	.6	.4	2.5	.5	.8	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.7	1.7
\$4.20 and under \$4.30	1.9	1.5	.8	7.4	.9	1.0	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.0	1.1	1.2
\$4.30 and under \$4.40	1.5	2.4	.3	1.9	1.3	.9	1.8	1.9	.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.5
\$4.40 and under \$4.50	2.2	1.4	.2	1.7	.4	.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.2	1.0	2.2	.6
\$4.50 and under \$4.60	.8	1.4	.5	1.2	1.3	.8	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
\$4.60 and under \$4.70	.7	1.7	.1	1.0	.4	.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	.9	.9	2.0	1.0
\$4.70 and under \$4.80	.7	1.2	.1	1.2	.9	.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.0
\$4.80 and under \$4.90	.3	1.7	.1	.9	.2	.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	.6	.8	.8
\$4.90 and under \$5.00	-	.9	.1	.8	.4	.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	.6	.7	.5
\$5.00 and under \$5.20	3.0	2.7	.1	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.9	3.6	4.7	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6
\$5.20 and under \$5.40	.5	.9	.1	1.0	.9	.4	1.3	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.3	.6	.9
\$5.40 and under \$5.60	1.0	1.0	-	.9	.5	.3	2.0	3.1	3.8	2.8	1.2	.8	1.2	.5
\$5.60 and under \$5.80	.3	1.5	.1	.6	.4	.4	2.3	2.9	4.3	2.4	1.2	2.5	3.0	.7
\$5.80 and under \$6.00	.3	1.6	-	.4	.1	.1	1.0	2.1	3.3	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.6	.3
\$6.00 and under \$6.20	.1	.6	-	.3	.2	.1	1.6	2.6	6.5	1.3	.4	.9	1.9	.2
\$6.20 and under \$6.40	.2	.8	(4)	.3	.4	.5	1.2	1.8	3.9	1.1	.3	.9	.6	.1
\$6.40 and under \$6.60	.7	.6	.2	.2	-	-	.7	1.6	2.9	1.2	.9	.6	1.1	.3
\$6.60 and under \$6.80	.3	.9	-	.1	-	-	.6	1.4	2.2	1.1	.8	.9	.2	.2
\$6.80 and under \$7.00	-	1.2	-	.2	.1	-	.6	1.3	2.1	1.0	.6	.3	-	.2
\$7.00 and under \$7.20	.1	-	-	.1	-	.1	.5	1.0	1.7	.7	.4	.4	.1	.1
\$7.20 and under \$7.40	.2	-	-	.1	.1	(4)	.3	1.0	1.1	.9	.3	.1	-	.3
\$7.40 and under \$7.60	.3	.2	-	(4)	-	.2	.2	.9	2.1	.5	.4	.4	.1	.1
\$7.60 and under \$7.80	.1	.1	-	(4)	-	(4)	.6	.8	1.1	.7	1.7	.1	.1	(4)
\$7.80 and under \$8.00	.3	.1	-	(4)	-	-	.1	.6	1.3	.3	.7	-	-	(4)
\$8.00 and under \$8.20	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	.4	.6	1.1	.5	.3	-	-	.1
\$8.20 and under \$8.40	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	-	-	.1
\$8.40 and under \$8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.5	.5	.5	.4	(4)	-	(4)
\$8.60 and under \$8.80	-	.2	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	.4	.4	.3	-	-	-
\$8.80 and under \$9.00	-	.2	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	-	-	(4)
\$9.00 and over	1.6	.2	-	-	-	-	1.6	3.4	1.6	4.0	.3	.1	-	.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	100.0
Number of workers	953	932	3,529	4,157	6,433	6,138	4,102	30,479	7,449	23,030	1,121	2,162	1,068	7,087
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$3.46	\$3.48	\$2.60	\$3.56	\$2.86	\$2.82	\$3.92	\$4.58	\$5.06	\$4.42	\$3.95	\$3.49	\$3.67	\$3.41

See footnotes on following page.

Footnotes—

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

² The areas in this study are defined as follows: Boston, Mass.—Suffolk County, 16 communities in Essex County, 34 in Middlesex County, 26 in Norfolk County, and 12 in Plymouth County; Chicago, Ill.—Cook County; Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex.—Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant and Wise Counties; Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.—R.I.—Fall River, New Bedford, and the towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea, and Westport in Bristol County, Mass.; the towns of Lakeville, Marion, and Mattapoisett in Plymouth County, Mass.; and the towns of Little Compton, Portsmouth, and Tiverton in Newport County, R.I.; Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.—Orange County; Miami, Fla.—Dade County; Newark Jersey City, N.J.—Essex, Hudson, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties; New York City, N.Y.—Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties;

Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.—Bergen and Passaic Counties; Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J.—Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa. and Camden County, N.J.; St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.—St. Louis; Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties, Mo. and Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, Ill.; Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.—Luzerne County.

³ Includes jobbing shops performing some manufacturing operations, such as cutting and packing and shipping, in addition to regular (inside) shops.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 2. Earnings distribution: Women production workers

(Percent distribution of women production workers in women's and misses dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ 12 selected areas, ² August 1974)

Average hourly earnings ¹	Boston	Chicago	Dallas— Ft. Worth	Fall River and New Bedford	Los Angeles— Long Beach	Miami	Newark and Jersey City	New York			Paterson— Clifton— Passaic	Phila- delphia	St. Louis	Wilkes- Barre— Hazleton
								All shops	Regular shops ³	Contract shops				
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	4.5	4.7	25.6	0.8	23.4	14.7	2.1	1.5	0.1	1.7	2.6	5.0	0.7	1.4
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	2.0	1.4	6.4	.6	7.4	8.8	.3	.9	.4	1.0	.9	2.4	.4	.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	2.1	3.9	9.7	.5	7.7	14.0	2.1	1.4	.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	.7	.4
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	3.5	1.4	7.4	.3	4.9	3.6	1.6	1.0	.8	1.1	2.2	2.1	.7	.9
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	2.3	2.1	4.0	.6	3.6	5.9	2.0	1.2	.2	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.1	.5
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	4.9	15.2	8.7	.8	6.0	11.7	3.1	1.7	.6	1.8	2.0	3.6	2.3	1.0
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	1.1	4.6	7.5	.8	3.1	4.6	.9	2.1	.4	2.4	2.2	3.1	4.9	1.1
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	7.3	5.9	6.4	2.1	4.7	4.6	3.6	2.1	.6	2.4	3.9	15.8	7.3	1.6
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	6.1	5.9	4.1	7.8	3.0	2.9	7.1	2.9	1.4	3.1	3.7	5.8	4.8	20.9
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	12.3	6.7	3.6	17.8	2.6	1.5	6.7	5.4	4.3	5.7	3.6	6.3	4.2	18.0
\$3.00 and under \$3.10	5.6	5.2	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.3	6.8	3.1	2.4	3.3	4.5	7.1	7.2	8.4
\$3.10 and under \$3.20	6.0	4.9	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.9	6.4	4.0	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	8.7	6.3
\$3.20 and under \$3.30	4.3	2.4	1.7	10.5	3.7	2.0	5.1	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.7	6.4	5.2
\$3.30 and under \$3.40	3.0	3.0	.9	4.3	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.6	4.6	4.6	5.3	3.3
\$3.40 and under \$3.50	3.8	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.4	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	5.1	2.6	2.9	3.4
\$3.50 and under \$3.60	3.9	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.9	1.7	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.5	4.0	3.4
\$3.60 and under \$3.70	3.1	1.0	.6	3.8	1.4	1.4	3.2	2.8	1.2	3.1	6.3	2.6	4.1	2.8
\$3.70 and under \$3.80	1.0	1.8	.5	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.8	2.3
\$3.80 and under \$3.90	2.7	2.5	.4	3.0	1.1	.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	4.4	2.0	3.1	2.5
\$3.90 and under \$4.00	3.8	1.4	.6	2.5	.9	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	3.3	1.7
\$4.00 and under \$4.10	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.8	.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.4
\$4.10 and under \$4.20	1.3	.8	.4	2.5	.5	.8	1.7	2.5	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.9	1.7
\$4.20 and under \$4.30	1.9	1.7	.2	6.4	.6	.6	1.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.2
\$4.30 and under \$4.40	1.4	.9	.1	2.0	1.2	.7	2.0	2.2	.7	2.4	2.5	.9	1.8	1.6
\$4.40 and under \$4.50	2.1	1.4	.2	1.7	.5	.7	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	3.5	1.1	2.3	.5
\$4.50 and under \$4.60	.8	1.7	.1	1.2	.5	.6	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.2
\$4.60 and under \$4.70	.7	2.1	.1	1.1	.4	.4	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.0	.9	2.1	.7
\$4.70 and under \$4.80	.8	1.0	-	1.2	.5	.3	1.8	1.7	3.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	.7
\$4.80 and under \$4.90	.4	2.0	-	.8	.2	.1	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	.5	.7	.6
\$4.90 and under \$5.00	-	1.0	.1	.8	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.1	.7	.8	.3
\$5.00 and under \$5.20	2.5	2.0	(*)	1.1	.6	1.6	1.8	4.2	8.5	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.4
\$5.20 and under \$5.40	.4	.9	(*)	.9	.7	.4	1.2	3.4	7.3	2.7	2.1	1.4	.6	.8
\$5.40 and under \$5.60	.6	.9	-	.8	.3	.1	2.0	3.1	5.5	2.7	1.1	.8	.9	.5
\$5.60 and under \$5.80	.2	1.4	.1	.6	.3	.4	1.8	2.6	4.0	2.4	.6	1.0	.7	.5
\$5.80 and under \$6.00	-	.5	-	.4	.1	.1	.5	2.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	.6	.8	.3
\$6.00 and under \$6.20	.1	.3	-	.2	(*)	.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	.4	.6	.7	.2
\$6.20 and under \$6.40	-	.5	-	.2	.3	.1	1.1	1.2	2.5	.9	.2	.5	.3	.1
\$6.40 and under \$6.60	.5	-	-	.2	-	-	.7	1.0	1.6	.9	.2	.6	.2	.3
\$6.60 and under \$6.80	.1	.3	-	.1	-	-	.6	1.0	1.1	.9	.5	.1	.1	.2
\$6.80 and under \$7.00	-	.8	-	.1	.1	-	.4	.7	.6	.7	.1	.2	-	.2
\$7.00 and over	.5	.1	-	.2	.1	.2	2.7	3.3	1.6	3.6	.7	.6	.3	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	840	762	3,086	3,774	5,255	5,641	3,649	23,600	3,592	20,008	1,019	1,945	957	6,383
Average hourly earnings¹	\$3.26	\$3.30	\$2.52	\$3.52	\$2.78	\$2.74	\$3.76	\$4.14	\$4.53	\$4.07	\$3.66	\$3.33	\$3.54	\$3.34

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

² For definition of areas, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 3, table 1.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent

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

Table 3. Earnings distribution: Men production workers

(Percent distribution of men production workers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ 12 selected areas, ² August 1974)

Average hourly earnings ¹	Boston	Chicago	Dallas— Ft. Worth	Fall River and New Bedford	Los Angeles— Long Beach	Miami	Newark and Jersey City	New York			Patterson— Clifton— Passaic	Phila- delphia	St. Louis	Wilkes- Barre- Hazleton
								All shops	Regular shops ³	Contract shops				
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	0.9	2.4	11.7	4.4	18.4	5.2	3.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	5.9	7.4	0.9	5.1
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	1.8	-	1.1	1.6	3.0	2.4	-	.2	-	.5	-	1.4	-	.7
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	1.8	6.5	-	1.0	8.8	3.6	1.8	.5	-	1.1	-	1.8	5.4	3.1
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	-	-	2.3	.8	4.9	2.2	-	.3	-	.8	-	.5	.9	1.0
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	.9	.6	3.6	.5	2.0	3.4	.4	.3	-	.6	-	-	-	.4
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	.9	12.4	7.9	.8	9.7	7.6	3.3	1.5	.7	2.6	-	4.1	1.8	2.4
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	1.8	3.5	3.6	1.6	1.4	2.6	.9	1.2	.6	2.0	-	1.8	3.6	.9
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	1.8	2.4	4.5	.3	5.4	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.1	2.4	-	.9	1.8	1.4
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	1.8	4.1	3.6	.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	-	.5	.9	3.6
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	4.4	1.8	1.8	7.8	.3	1.6	2.4	.3	.3	.3	-	.5	1.8	3.7
\$3.00 and under \$3.10	5.3	2.4	9.7	8.6	4.2	10.1	13.7	2.6	4.1	.7	1.0	1.8	3.6	3.8
\$3.10 and under \$3.20	2.7	4.1	1.8	3.9	1.1	2.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	2.8	5.4	2.4
\$3.20 and under \$3.30	3.5	2.4	3.6	3.4	1.4	4.0	4.2	2.0	3.0	.8	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.0
\$3.30 and under \$3.40	7.1	2.4	.5	1.6	.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.0	.9	2.7	5.7
\$3.40 and under \$3.50	1.8	1.8	.2	.8	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	-	1.4	-	1.4
\$3.50 and under \$3.60	3.5	1.8	5.6	2.9	3.1	.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	1.8	-	3.2	.9	1.3
\$3.60 and under \$3.70	3.5	.6	3.4	2.6	.8	1.2	.4	1.1	.9	1.3	1.0	.5	.9	3.6
\$3.70 and under \$3.80	1.8	.6	7.9	5.7	2.0	3.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	-	-	.9	15.6
\$3.80 and under \$3.90	1.8	-	1.4	2.9	.9	.6	.4	1.5	1.8	1.0	-	.9	1.8	3.8
\$3.90 and under \$4.00	2.7	-	.7	1.0	1.2	.8	1.3	1.2	1.9	.3	1.0	.9	.9	1.3
\$4.00 and under \$4.10	-	2.4	4.7	.3	2.9	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	-	1.8	-	2.4
\$4.10 and under \$4.20	.9	-	.7	2.9	.5	.8	.2	1.0	1.4	.5	-	.5	.9	1.0
\$4.20 and under \$4.30	1.8	.6	5.0	17.0	2.3	4.8	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.2	-	.9	-	1.3
\$4.30 and under \$4.40	1.8	8.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.6	-	1.0	1.1	.8	1.0	1.8	-	.9
\$4.40 and under \$4.50	2.7	1.2	.2	1.3	-	-	1.1	.6	.9	.3	-	-	.9	1.3
\$4.50 and under \$4.60	.9	-	2.9	.3	4.8	3.6	-	1.3	2.1	.3	3.9	1.4	-	1.0
\$4.60 and under \$4.70	.9	-	.7	.5	.4	1.2	1.3	.3	.4	.2	-	.9	-	3.8
\$4.70 and under \$4.80	-	1.8	.9	.3	2.7	1.0	.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	-	-	-	3.0
\$4.80 and under \$4.90	-	.6	.5	1.8	.2	-	.4	.2	.2	.3	-	1.4	1.8	2.1
\$4.90 and under \$5.00	-	-	.2	.8	.5	-	.4	.4	.8	-	-	-	-	2.1
\$5.00 and under \$5.20	7.1	5.9	.2	11.7	5.6	12.9	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	-	1.8	.9	3.8
\$5.20 and under \$5.40	1.8	.6	.9	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.5	.7	2.4	1.0	.5	-	2.0
\$5.40 and under \$5.60	4.4	1.2	-	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.0	1.4	3.6	1.3
\$5.60 and under \$5.80	.9	1.8	-	1.3	.6	.6	6.2	3.8	4.7	2.7	6.9	15.7	22.5	3.0
\$5.80 and under \$6.00	2.7	6.5	-	.3	.4	.4	5.1	1.7	2.9	.3	2.0	15.2	8.1	.9
\$6.00 and under \$6.20	-	2.4	-	.5	1.2	-	6.6	6.7	10.9	1.5	-	3.7	11.7	.7
\$6.20 and under \$6.40	1.8	1.8	.2	.8	1.1	4.0	2.0	3.9	5.3	2.0	1.0	4.1	2.7	.9
\$6.40 and under \$6.60	2.7	3.5	1.4	-	-	-	.9	3.8	4.2	3.2	7.8	.5	9.0	.4
\$6.60 and under \$6.80	1.8	3.5	-	.8	-	-	.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.9	8.3	.9	1.0
\$6.80 and under \$7.00	-	2.9	-	.8	.2	-	2.2	3.2	3.5	2.8	5.9	1.4	-	.3
\$7.00 and under \$7.20	-	-	-	.5	-	-	1.5	2.5	3.2	1.7	3.9	1.8	-	.4
\$7.20 and under \$7.40	1.8	-	-	.3	-	.2	.2	2.5	1.7	3.5	-	-	-	.6
\$7.40 and under \$7.60	2.7	.6	-	.5	-	-	.7	3.3	4.0	2.4	4.9	3.7	-	.6
\$7.60 and under \$7.80	.9	.6	-	.3	-	.2	.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	18.6	-	-	.1
\$7.80 and under \$8.00	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.9	-	-	.1
\$8.00 and under \$8.20	-	-	-	.3	-	-	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.9	-	-	1.0
\$8.20 and under \$8.40	-	-	-	.3	-	-	1.8	1.0	.9	1.1	-	-	-	.3
\$8.40 and under \$8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	.9	1.5	4.9	-	-	.1
\$8.60 and under \$8.80	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	.6	1.6	2.9	-	-	-
\$8.80 and under \$9.00	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	.9	.3	.2	.3	5.9	-	-	-
\$9.00 and over	13.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	10.2	12.8	3.0	25.4	2.9	-	-	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	113	170	443	383	1,178	497	453	6,879	3,857	3,022	102	217	111	704
Average hourly earnings	\$4.91	\$4.28	\$3.16	\$3.94	\$3.20	\$3.63	\$5.20	\$6.07	\$5.56	\$6.72	\$6.78	\$4.86	\$4.83	\$4.04

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

² For definition of areas, see footnote 1, tables 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 3, table 1.

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

Table 4. Average hourly earnings: Selected occupations

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 12 selected areas,² August 1974)

Occupation	Boston		Chicago		Dallas-Ft. Worth		Fall River and New Bedford		Los Angeles-Long Beach		Miami		Newark and Jersey City	
	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
Cutters and markers	36	\$4.72	63	\$5.52	278	\$3.36	67	\$5.02	296	\$4.53	111	\$4.52	109	\$5.96
Inspectors, final (examiners)	24	2.77	12	2.96	78	2.37	54	2.98	103	2.32	121	2.29	93	3.12
Pressers, hand	44	4.34	55	4.94	169	2.34	356	4.18	326	2.86	246	2.79	260	6.71
Pressers, machine	-	-	-	-	33	2.74	59	4.34	70	2.64	137	3.83	-	-
Pressers, hand and machine	22	8.20	-	-	52	2.40	-	-	20	3.13	-	-	-	-
Sewers, hand (finishers)	67	2.61	31	3.43	86	2.47	106	3.07	118	2.89	170	2.56	230	3.44
Sewing-machine operators, section system-- Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	252	3.39	240	2.98	1,590	2.50	2,322	3.65	1,307	2.55	2,161	2.90	1,169	3.58
Thread trimmers (cleaners)	13	3.13	9	2.72	39	2.37	297	3.01	200	2.18	386	2.16	100	2.82
Work distributors	-	-	17	2.87	56	2.52	59	2.99	56	2.54	159	2.29	-	-
	New York City						Paterson-Clifton-Passaic		Philadelphia		St. Louis		Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	
	All shops		Regular shops ³		Contract shops									
Cutters and markers	1,727	\$6.57	1,357	\$6.51	370	\$6.81	10	\$5.99	118	\$6.15	70	\$5.72	185	\$4.98
Inspectors, final (examiners)	447	3.61	215	3.97	232	3.27	14	3.91	58	3.01	32	3.05	156	2.96
Pressers, hand	2,025	7.93	177	8.87	1,848	7.84	85	7.34	184	3.84	72	4.42	491	4.64
Pressers, machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, hand and machine	56	8.70	-	-	47	8.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewers, hand (finishers)	2,378	3.79	289	3.84	2,089	3.79	83	3.24	61	3.19	39	3.57	149	3.25
Sewing-machine operators, section system-- Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	2,365	3.67	175	3.69	2,190	3.67	315	3.58	1,127	3.29	304	3.51	4,180	3.34
Thread trimmers (cleaners)	1,109	2.93	64	3.91	1,045	2.87	33	2.82	77	2.75	11	3.61	499	2.99
Work distributors	25	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3.42	22	2.99	188	3.10

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

² For definition of areas, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 3, table 1.

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

Table 5. Earnings distribution: Cutters and markers

(Distribution of cutters and markers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of--																
			Under \$3.00	\$3.00 and under \$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.40	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$4.20	\$4.40	\$4.60	\$4.80	\$5.00	\$5.40	\$5.80	\$6.20	\$6.60	\$7.00 and over
Boston	36	4.72	3	1	1	-	2	3	1	3	1	-	10	6	2	3	-	-	
Chicago	63	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-	-	-	
Dallas-Ft. Worth	278	3.36	³ 102	24	16	21	36	8	31	18	11	6	2	1	2	-	-	-	
Fall River and New Bedford	67	5.02	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	2	4	40	5	1	2	1	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	296	4.53	6	11	7	17	7	2	20	41	55	32	6	61	12	19	-	-	
Miami	111	4.52	-	4	-	-	13	4	12	17	18	2	-	29	11	-	-	-	
Newark and New Jersey	109	5.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	2	4	17	47	11	8	
New York City: All shops	1,727	6.57	-	-	-	-	18	-	41	24	18	33	-	19	161	455	309	191	
New York City: Regular shops	1,357	6.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	1	-	4	147	447	274	150	
New York City: Contract shops	370	6.81	-	-	-	-	18	-	40	24	-	32	-	15	14	8	35	41	
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	10	5.99	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	
Philadelphia	118	6.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	39	8	20	
St. Louis	70	5.72	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	28	20	12	-	
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	185	4.98	4	2	-	1	13	6	6	5	8	45	21	37	22	1	1	-	

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

² Includes 10 workers at \$5 to \$5.20; 3 at \$5.20 to \$5.60; 13 at \$5.60 to \$6; 6 at \$6 to \$6.40; 11 at \$6.40 to \$6.80; and 3 at \$6.80 and over.

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 10 at \$2.20 to \$2.40; 38 at \$2.40 to \$2.60; 35 at \$2.60 to \$2.80; and 19 at \$2.80 to \$3.

⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 115 at \$7 to \$7.40; 197 at \$7.40 to \$7.80; 34 at \$7.80 to \$8.20; and 112 at \$8.20 and over.

Table 6. Earnings distribution: Final inspectors

(Distribution of final inspectors in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																		
			\$ 2.00 and under	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80				
			\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	and over				
Boston	24	\$ 2.77	-	2	-	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago	12	2.96	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Ft. Worth	78	2.37	25	22	15	4	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall River and New Bedford	54	2.98	-	-	1	35	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles-Long Beach	103	2.32	46	16	23	7	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami	121	2.29	50	38	15	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark and Jersey City	93	3.12	-	-	-	1	64	4	11	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
New York City—all shops	447	3.61	8	-	-	19	84	65	59	53	24	11	24	30	19	-	-	-	-	251	-
New York City—regular shops	215	3.97	-	-	-	-	35	35	14	26	6	3	12	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	51
New York City—contract shops	232	3.27	8	-	-	19	49	30	45	27	18	8	12	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	14	3.91	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	58	3.01	-	2	2	14	25	4	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
St. Louis	32	3.05	-	-	2	7	-	6	3	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	156	2.96	-	4	-	-	-	106	38	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Workers were distributed as follows: 31 at \$ 4.80 to \$ 5.20; 2 at \$ 5.20 to \$ 5.60; 10 at \$ 6 to \$ 6.40; and 8 at \$ 6.40 to \$ 6.80.

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Table 7. Earnings distribution: Hand pressers

(Distribution of pressers (hand system) in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																				
			\$ 2.00 and under	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00
			\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	and over
Boston	44	\$ 4.34	-	1	5	4	-	2	6	3	4	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29
Chicago	55	4.94	-	-	2	9	3	4	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	327	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Ft. Worth	169	2.34	55	53	17	32	7	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall River and New Bedford	356	4.18	-	-	1	-	2	9	16	43	25	33	207	1	-	1	2	5	-	-	3	4	4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	326	2.86	98	44	35	42	13	9	9	15	3	16	6	-	5	5	6	7	-	-	4	-	-
Miami	246	2.79	48	12	53	36	16	28	17	4	17	3	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark and Jersey City	260	6.71	-	2	2	-	8	1	4	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	34	20	32	-	4101
New York City—all shops	2,025	7.93	-	-	-	-	-	19	41	27	13	9	10	24	16	42	32	103	157	55	90	92	51,242
New York City—regular shops	177	8.87	17	8	16	12	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	21	8	2	1	-	-	133
New York City—contract shops	1,848	7.84	-	-	-	-	-	19	41	45	12	8	10	24	8	42	32	82	149	53	89	92	1,109
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	85	7.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	7	-	-	8	13	652
Philadelphia	184	3.84	4	-	1	24	13	17	22	9	11	11	18	5	8	15	2	10	5	1	6	1	1
St. Louis	72	4.42	-	-	4	4	3	3	4	4	9	7	4	4	4	1	5	3	9	2	-	-	2
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	491	4.64	-	-	2	-	6	59	28	39	57	26	27	20	17	34	24	53	14	12	12	20	41

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

² Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at \$ 7 to \$ 7.40; 4 at \$ 7.40 to \$ 7.80; and 3 at \$ 7.80 to \$ 8.20.

³ Includes 4 workers at \$ 5 to \$ 5.20; 5 at \$ 5.20 to \$ 5.60; 7 at \$ 5.60 to \$ 6; 3 at \$ 6.80 to \$ 7.20; 1 at \$ 7.20 to \$ 7.60; 1 at \$ 7.60 to \$ 8; 2 at \$ 8.40 to \$ 8.80; 3 at \$ 8.80 to \$ 9.20; and 1 at \$ 9.60 to \$ 10.

⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at \$ 7 to \$ 7.40; 19 at \$ 7.40 to \$ 7.80; 10 at \$ 7.80

to \$ 8.20; 10 at \$ 8.20 to \$ 8.60; 4 at \$ 8.60 to \$ 9; 8 at \$ 9 to \$ 9.40; 8 at \$ 9.40 to \$ 10; and 34 at \$ 10 and over.

⁵ Workers were distributed as follows: 128 at \$ 7 to \$ 7.40; 118 at \$ 7.40 to \$ 7.80; 118 at \$ 7.80 to \$ 8.20; 102 at \$ 8.20 to \$ 8.40; 69 at \$ 8.60 to \$ 9; 288 at \$ 9 to \$ 9.80; 108 at \$ 9.80 to \$ 10.60; 112 at \$ 10.60 to \$ 11.40; and 199 at \$ 11.40 and over.

⁶ Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$ 7 to \$ 7.20; 5 at \$ 7.40 to \$ 7.60; 19 at \$ 7.60 to \$ 7.80; 5 at \$ 7.80 to \$ 8; 3 at \$ 8 to \$ 8.20; 4 at \$ 8.40 to \$ 8.60; and 12 at \$ 8.60 and over.

Table 8. Earnings distribution: Machine pressers and hand and machine pressers

(Distribution of machine pressers and hand and machine pressers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ selected areas,² August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																
			\$ 2.00 and under \$ 2.20	\$ 2.20 \$ 2.40	\$ 2.40 \$ 2.60	\$ 2.60 \$ 2.80	\$ 2.80 \$ 3.00	\$ 3.00 \$ 3.20	\$ 3.20 \$ 3.40	\$ 3.40 \$ 3.60	\$ 3.60 \$ 3.80	\$ 3.80 \$ 4.00	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.20	\$ 4.20 \$ 4.40	\$ 4.40 \$ 4.60	\$ 4.60 \$ 4.80	\$ 4.80 \$ 5.20 and over		
Machine pressers																			
Dallas—Ft. Worth	33	\$ 2.74	5	7	4	3	-	9	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Fall River and New Bedford	59	4.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	4	37	2	1	2	4	
Los Angeles—Long Beach	70	2.64	35	15	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	3		
Miami	137	3.83	6	-	8	20	2	17	8	8	12	8	-	11	4	-	15	18	
Hand and machine pressers																			
Boston	22	8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	20
Dallas—Ft. Worth	52	2.40	26	8	7	2	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Los Angeles—Long Beach	20	3.13	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
New York City—all shops	56	8.70	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
New York City—contract shops	47	8.89	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40

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

² Data did not meet publication criteria for machine pressers in Boston, Chicago, Newark and Jersey City, New York, Paterson, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton; and for hand and machine pressers in Chicago, Fall River, Miami, Newark, Paterson, Philadelphia, St.

Louis and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.

³ Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$ 5.40 to \$ 5.80; 2 at \$ 5.80 to \$ 6.20; 2 at \$ 6.20 to \$ 6.60; and 15 at \$ 9.40 to \$ 9.80.

⁴ Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at \$ 6.40 to \$ 6.80; 3 at \$ 6.80 to \$ 7.20; 3 at \$ 7.60 to \$ 8; 3 at \$ 8 to \$ 8.40; 8 at \$ 9.20 to \$ 9.60; 8 at \$ 10.20 to \$ 10.80; and 16 at \$ 11.40 to \$ 12.

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Table 9. Earnings distribution: Hand sewers

(Distribution of hand sewers (finishers) in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—															
			\$ 2.00 and under \$ 2.20	\$ 2.20 \$ 2.40	\$ 2.40 \$ 2.60	\$ 2.60 \$ 2.80	\$ 2.80 \$ 3.00	\$ 3.00 \$ 3.20	\$ 3.20 \$ 3.40	\$ 3.40 \$ 3.60	\$ 3.60 \$ 3.80	\$ 3.80 \$ 4.00	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.20	\$ 4.20 \$ 4.40	\$ 4.40 \$ 4.60	\$ 4.60 \$ 4.80 and over		
Boston	67	\$ 2.61	21	7	9	3	10	10	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Chicago	31	3.43	-	2	5	-	3	4	6	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	4
Dallas—Ft. Worth	86	2.47	25	16	14	12	5	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fall River—New Bedford	106	3.07	-	-	-	-	65	15	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Los Angeles—Long Beach	118	2.89	21	15	24	4	9	2	12	-	24	3	-	-	-	1	1	2
Miami	170	2.56	66	8	27	11	9	31	9	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Newark—Jersey City	230	3.44	-	8	12	-	50	68	14	12	14	8	14	-	12	2	16	
New York City—all shops	2,378	3.79	86	126	142	164	161	218	172	160	87	110	115	133	178	126	2,400	
New York City—regular shops	289	3.84	4	22	6	2	8	41	38	32	9	11	29	10	23	3	51	
New York City—contract shops	2,089	3.79	82	104	136	162	153	177	134	128	78	99	86	123	155	123	349	
Paterson—Clifton—Passaic	83	3.24	2	5	13	6	10	7	6	7	11	6	2	2	2	2	2	
Philadelphia	61	3.19	2	3	2	8	14	10	1	2	8	3	3	3	2	-	-	
St. Louis	39	3.57	-	-	1	1	3	9	7	4	3	3	2	-	1	2	3	
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	149	3.25	-	-	4	2	43	43	16	14	10	5	4	4	-	-	6	

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

² Workers were distributed as follows: 99 at \$ 4.80 to \$ 5.20; 87 at \$ 5.20 to \$ 5.60; 107 at

\$ 5.60 to \$ 6; 49 at \$ 6 to \$ 6.40; 33 at \$ 6.40 to \$ 6.80; 17 at \$ 6.80 to \$ 7.20; and 8 at \$ 7.20 to \$ 7.60.

Table 10. Earnings distribution: Sewing-machine operators, section system

(Distribution of sewing-machine operators (section system) in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																			
			\$ 2.00 and under	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60
			\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	and over
Boston	252	\$ 3.89	5	11	15	9	57	16	17	32	18	18	15	11	13	5	3	6	1	-	-	-
Chicago	240	2.98	8	22	59	14	37	35	13	19	9	2	4	6	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Ft. Worth	1,590	2.50	610	228	147	231	116	76	39	68	23	22	21	4	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Fall River and New Bedford	2,322	3.65	-	-	-	129	438	194	333	186	196	175	143	124	107	78	59	71	3	89	-	-
Los Angeles-Long Beach	1,307	2.55	606	135	118	109	46	96	46	57	23	9	13	5	7	10	5	2	-	-	-	4
Miami	2,161	2.90	314	425	403	186	111	147	75	92	69	77	44	34	51	32	6	69	10	6	-	10
Newark and Jersey City	1,169	3.58	30	86	94	77	97	160	96	90	60	54	46	42	43	42	30	33	44	13	10	22
New York City—all shops	2,365	3.67	12	33	40	96	387	355	270	200	184	149	133	79	79	60	55	86	53	26	34	34
New York City—regular shops	175	3.69	-	1	-	12	6	2	29	33	32	25	16	1	9	-	1	6	1	1	-	-
New York City—contract shops	2,190	3.67	12	32	40	84	381	353	241	167	152	124	117	78	70	60	54	80	52	25	34	34
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	315	3.58	15	15	22	25	16	25	16	23	29	27	21	25	19	8	11	11	4	1	-	2
Philadelphia	1,127	3.29	74	47	49	236	126	115	107	72	56	43	41	34	20	19	14	30	19	7	11	7
St. Louis	304	3.51	-	7	8	51	31	30	40	29	20	14	15	12	11	12	6	5	5	5	2	1
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	4,180	3.34	36	38	58	77	1,616	567	361	335	220	208	164	148	87	52	36	81	40	19	17	20

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

² Includes 89 workers earning between \$ 2 and \$ 2.70.

³ Includes 61 workers at \$ 5.60 and over.

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Table 11. Earnings distribution: Sewing-machine operators, tailor system

(Distribution of sewing-machine operators (tailor system) in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 10 selected areas,² August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			\$ 2.00 and under	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60
			\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	and over
Boston	267	\$ 3.58	1	-	-	7	4	5	1	27	3	31	44	18	21	9	28	8	16	9	7	-	18	5	-	4	1
Chicago	177	4.13	-	-	-	1	2	18	6	10	-	6	10	10	2	4	12	8	6	13	16	16	37	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Ft. Worth	230	2.49	27	21	23	16	18	26	34	18	7	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles-Long Beach	2,333	2.93	404	121	183	146	53	108	85	69	79	73	226	220	141	88	87	65	43	30	27	15	41	18	2	9	-
Miami	1,341	2.76	152	95	167	30	132	146	61	70	57	16	133	66	52	57	25	27	18	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark and Jersey City	949	4.32	-	-	-	2	13	6	2	37	15	24	50	63	68	50	97	66	74	81	38	53	56	63	26	17	48
New York City—all shops	13,458	4.53	147	110	187	115	171	163	213	242	244	302	543	739	964	635	615	719	932	870	532	541	1,206	1,004	600	447	1,217
New York City—regular shops	1,271	5.29	-	4	3	-	-	2	10	2	4	22	16	24	66	13	33	56	106	43	56	72	162	128	113	129	207
New York City—contract shops	12,187	4.45	147	106	184	115	171	161	203	240	240	280	527	715	898	622	582	663	826	827	476	469	1,044	876	487	318	1,010
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	418	4.00	2	2	5	10	-	1	3	13	8	2	41	38	35	38	33	29	31	36	10	17	27	13	14	4	6
Philadelphia	109	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	4	12	12	3	8	5	11	8	11	6	7	-
St. Louis	206	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	9	5	12	24	13	25	24	22	11	17	13	5	9	3	-	1	-

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

² Data for sewing-machine operators (tailor system) did not meet publication criteria in Fall River and New Bedford and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.

³ Includes 7 workers at \$ 5. to \$ 5.20; 9 at \$ 5.20 to \$ 5.60; 9 at \$ 5.60 to \$ 6.00; 6 at \$ 6. to \$ 6.40; and 6 at \$ 6.40 and over.

⁴ Includes 373 workers at \$ 6.60 to \$ 7; 252 at \$ 7 to \$ 7.40; 128 at \$ 7.40 to \$ 7.80; 126 at \$ 7.80 to \$ 8.20; and 338 at \$ 8.20 and over.

Table 12. Earnings distribution: Thread trimmers

(Distribution of thread trimmers (cleaners) in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—															
			\$ 2.00 and under	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20 and over
			\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	
Boston	13	\$ 3.13	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago	9	2.72	-	-	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Ft. Worth	39	2.37	18	6	-	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall River and New Bedford	297	3.01	-	-	-	² 10	233	28	13	1	4	3	1	-	2	1	-	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	200	2.18	158	15	9	1	1	8	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Miami	386	2.16	269	89	9	3	-	7	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Newark and Jersey City	100	2.82	9	-	4	6	69	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York City—all shops	1,109	2.93	103	57	56	86	463	150	44	56	38	14	18	10	-	-	2	12
New York City—regular shops	64	3.91	-	-	8	-	16	-	3	-	-	3	18	2	-	-	2	12
New York City—contract shops	1,045	2.87	103	57	48	86	447	150	41	56	38	11	8	-	-	-	-	-
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	33	2.82	2	1	6	2	16	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	77	2.75	1	2	20	21	15	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	11	3.61	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	499	2.99	25	13	5	15	332	47	26	2	8	6	4	2	2	2	2	8

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

² Includes 4 workers at \$2 to \$2.70.

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Table 13. Earnings distribution: Work distributors

(Distribution of work distributors in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 9 selected areas,² August 1974)

Area	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—													
			\$ 2.00 and under	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	and over
			\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40		
Chicago	17	\$ 2.87	-	-	6	6	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Ft. Worth	56	2.52	11	13	14	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall River and New Bedford	59	2.99	-	-	-	4	37	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles-Long Beach	56	2.54	15	5	9	9	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Miami	159	2.29	60	53	29	13	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York City—all shops	25	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	26	3.42	-	-	1	-	7	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
St. Louis	22	2.99	-	2	1	3	4	7	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	188	3.10	4	4	3	18	64	41	13	19	9	9	-	-	2	2

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

² Data for work distributors did not meet publication criteria in Boston, Newark and Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.

Table 14. Method of wage payment

(Percent of production workers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by method of wage payment,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Method of wage payment	Boston	Chicago	Dallas-Ft. Worth	Fall River and New Bedford	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Miami	Newark and Jersey City	New York City			Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	Phila-delphia	St. Louis	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton
								All shops	Regular shops ²	Contract shops				
All workers -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers -----	50	42	55	43	43	51	43	38	82	24	21	37	37	29
Formal plans -----	40	36	5	-	3	6	-	3	3	3	-	7	37	8
Single rate -----	24	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	3	(³)	-	7	-	8
Range of rates -----	16	35	2	-	2	6	-	2	(³)	2	-	-	37	-
Individual rates -----	10	6	50	43	40	45	43	35	79	21	21	30	-	21
Incentive workers -----	50	58	45	57	57	49	57	62	18	76	79	63	63	71
Individual piecework -----	49	58	35	56	57	49	55	57	17	70	72	63	63	70
Group piecework -----	1	-	10	(³)	-	-	3	5	1	6	6	-	-	1

¹ For definition of method of wage payment, see appendix A.

² Includes jobbing shops performing some manufacturing operations, such as cutting and packing and shipping in addition to regular (inside) shops.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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Table 15. Scheduled weekly hours

(Percent of production workers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by scheduled weekly hours,¹ 12 selected areas, August 1974)

Weekly hours	Boston	Chicago	Dallas-Ft. Worth	Fall River and New Bedford	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Miami	Newark and Jersey City	New York City			Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	Phila-delphia	St. Louis	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton
								All shops	Regular shops ²	Contract shops				
Total -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 30 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 30 and under 35 hours -----	4	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 hours -----	65	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 1/4 hours -----	12	-	-	100	1	-	93	93	99	91	100	98	100	97
37 1/2 hours -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours -----	19	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Over 40 hours -----	-	-	93	-	99	89	2	6	(³)	8	-	2	-	3
			7	-	-	-	-	(³)	1	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Includes jobbing shops performing some manufacturing operations, such as cutting and packing and shipping in addition to regular (inside) shops.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 16. Paid holidays

(Paid holiday provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements¹ in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 12 selected areas, ² August 1974)

Area	Number of holidays annually	Method of computing pay for pieceworkers
Boston	9 days	Payments were based on craft minimum wages.
Chicago	8½ days in 4 "cotton dress" shops and 8 days in 5 "silk dress" shops.	Payments were based on average earnings in the 20 weeks preceding June 1.
Dallas-Ft. Worth ³		
Fall River and New Bedford	9 or 8 days	Payments were based on craft minimum wages.
Los Angeles-Long Beach ⁴	9 days	Payments ranged according to craft.
Miami ⁵		
Newark and Jersey City	9 days	Payments ranged from \$22.50 to \$30.25, or were based on average earnings.
New York City	9 days in all shops; 3 shops have provisions for religious holidays if they fall on weekdays.	Payments ranged from \$24.50 to \$31.50, or were based on average earnings.
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	9 days	Payments ranged from \$22.50 to \$30.25, or were based on average earnings.
Philadelphia	8 days in 21 shops; 7½ days in 1 shop if the shop works in the holiday week or in the two-week period before or after the holiday.	Payments based on earnings in the previous calendar quarter.
St. Louis	9 days in Federal election years; 8 otherwise	Payments based on earnings in the previous year.
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	9 days	Payments ranged from \$22.25 to \$27.50. according to craft.

¹ These agreements were in effect in shops employing at least nine-tenths of the workers in 8 areas; three-fourths in Boston; and 5 percent or less in Dallas, Miami, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

² For definitions of areas, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ 24 of the 25 establishments studied in Dallas were nonunion; 24 establishments provided paid holidays, usually 5 days annually and ranging from 3 to 8 days. One nonunion establishment pro-

vided no paid holidays.

⁴ 64 of the 65 establishments studied in this area were nonunion; 36 of the establishments provided paid holidays, usually 6 days annually and ranging from 4 to 7 days.

⁵ All 40 establishments studied in this area were nonunion; 30 provided paid holidays, usually 5 or 6 days annually, and ranging from 3 to 7 days.

Table 17. Health, welfare, and vacation benefits

(Health, welfare, and vacation benefit provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements¹ in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 12 selected areas,² August 1974)

Area	Employer contribution ³	Vacation benefits	Health and welfare benefits
Boston -----	11.38 percent	6 percent of worker's earnings in previous calendar year.	Sick hospitalization, and surgical supplemented by a major medical program, maternity care, eyeglasses, services at the union health center, and death benefits.
Chicago -----	1 percent to a health center fund; 3 percent for health insurance or insurance premiums paid directly	1 weeks' pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 3 years, and 3 weeks after 10 years in "cotton dress" shops. In "silk dress" shops, 1 week's pay after 1 year, 2 weeks' pay after 2 years, and 3 weeks' pay after 5 years. All vacation benefits were paid for directly by the employer and benefits were prorated for 6 months, but less than 1 year of service. Payments based on earnings in the 20 weeks preceding June 1.	Diagnostic and medical services at the union health center; hospitalization, surgical, and sick benefits.
Dallas ⁴ -----			
Fall River and New Bedford -----	11.38 or 10.38 percent	2 annual benefit payments totaling 6 percent of the worker's earnings in the previous calendar year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization and surgical supplemented by a major medical program; eyeglasses, tuberculosis, blood transfusions, anesthesia, and auxiliary services; services at the union health center; and death benefits.
Los Angeles-Long Beach ⁵ -----	11.4 percent	4 percent of workers earnings in previous calendar year for those employed under 5 years; 6 percent for those employed 5 years or more.	Hospitalization, surgical, maternity, and eyeglasses; services at clinics; and death benefits.
Miami ⁶ -----			
Newark and Jersey City -----	9.88 percent	3 annual vacation payments, 2 equal to 2 percent of annual earnings up to a maximum of \$170 each, the other ranges from \$80 to \$85 according to craft.	Doctor's care, basic hospital and surgical benefits supplemented by a major medical program, disability insurance, maternity, eyeglasses, services at the union health center and death benefits.
New York City -----	9.88 percent	3 annual vacation payments, 2 equal to 2 percent of annual earnings up to a maximum of \$170 each, the other ranges from \$80 to \$85 according to craft.	Doctor's care, basic hospital and surgical benefits supplemented by a major medical program, disability insurance, maternity, eyeglasses, services at the union health center and death benefits.
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic N. J. -----	9.88 percent	3 annual vacation payments, 2 equal to 2 percent of annual earnings up to a maximum of \$170 each, the other ranges from \$80 to \$85 according to craft.	Doctor's care, basic hospital, and surgical benefits supplemented by a major medical program, disability insurance, maternity, eyeglasses, services at the union health center and death benefits.
Philadelphia, Pa.-N. J. -----	8.88 percent in 18 shops; in 4 shops, contributions varied considerably.	3 annual vacation payments in 21 shops, 2 payments in 1 shop, up to a maximum of \$115 each. Payments based on worker's earnings in previous calendar year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization and surgical supplemented by a major medical program, maternity, paternity, doctor's care, diagnostic services, eyeglasses, x-ray, blood transfusions and death benefits.
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. -----	3½ percent in 8 shops; 4½ percent in 2 shops.	All workers receive (directly from employer) 1 week's pay after 1 year of service (prorated after 6 months but less than 1 year), 2 weeks after 3 years, and 3 weeks' after 5 years. Payments based on earnings in the previous year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization, surgical, tuberculosis, and mental illness; services at the union health center; and death benefits.
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton -----	9.88 percent	2 annual vacation payments equal to 4 percent and 2 percent of worker's earnings in the previous year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization, and surgical supplemented by a major medical program, blood transfusions, anesthesia, services at the union health center, and death benefits.

¹ See footnote 1, table 16.

² For definitions of areas, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ Employer contributions to the fund from which benefits were provided were based on payrolls of workers covered by union agreements.

⁴ 24 of the 25 establishments studied in Dallas were nonunion. 23 establishments provided paid vacations, typically 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service; 14 establishments provided a maximum of 2 weeks' vacation pay, most commonly after 5 years of service; while 2 establishments had provisions for more than 2 weeks' pay, 22 establishments had provisions for health and insurance benefits--most frequently life, hospitalization, surgical, and basic and major medical.

⁵ 64 of the 65 establishments studied in this area were nonunion; 31 of the 65 total shops pro-

vided at least 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service. 12 establishments also had provisions for 2 weeks' pay or more after longer periods of service. 31 establishments had provisions for health and insurance benefits, usually life, accidental death and dismemberment, hospitalization, surgical, medical, and major medical insurance.

⁶ All 40 establishments studied in Miami were nonunion. 30 provided paid vacations, typically 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service; 10 had provisions for 2, 3, or 4 weeks of pay after longer periods of service. 21 shops had provisions for health and insurance benefits. Those most frequently reported were: Life, accidental death and dismemberment, hospitalization, surgical, basic medical, and major medical insurance.

Table 18. Retirement plans

(Retirement provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements¹ in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 12 selected areas,² August 1974)

Area	Employer contribution ³ to a nationwide fund	Benefits to qualified workers under a nationwide fund
Boston	4 percent	\$75 a month at age 65 and a \$500 lump-sum death benefit. Workers may retire between age 62 and 65 with a proportionate reduction for each year prior to age 65. Totally disabled workers may retire with full benefits at any age. These benefits were provided under ILGWU contracts in all areas covered by the survey.
Chicago	3 percent in "cotton dress" shops and 5½ percent in "silk dress" shops.	
Dallas-Ft. Worth ⁴		
Fall River and New Bedford	4 or 5 percent	
Los Angeles-Long Beach ⁵	5 percent	
Miami ⁶		
Newark and Jersey City	5 percent	
New York City	5 percent	
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	5 percent	
Philadelphia	3 percent	
St. Louis	4½ percent in 8 shops; 2½ percent in 2 shops.	
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	5 percent	

¹ See footnote 1, table 16.

² For definition of areas, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 3, table 17.

⁴ 4 of the 25 establishments studied provided retirement pension benefits.

⁵ 7 of the 64 nonunion shops provided retirement pension benefits.

⁶ 4 of the 40 establishments studied provided retirement pension benefits.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of survey

The survey included establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses' and juniors' dresses, other than housedresses (part of industry 2335 as defined in the 1967 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget). In addition to regular (inside) and contract shops, jobbing shops, which performed some manufacturing operations, such as cutting, finishing, packing, and shipping, also were included. Establishments primarily manufacturing pants dress ensembles were included, if the tailoring skills involved were comparable to those required for dresses.

The establishments selected for study were drawn from units employing eight workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling universe lists.

The number of establishments and workers studied by the Bureau, as well as the number estimated to be within the scope of the survey during the payroll period studied, are shown in table A-1.

Method of study

Data were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau's field staff. The survey was conducted on a sample basis. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large establishments than of small was studied. In combination of the data, however, all establishments were given their appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Establishment definition

An establishment is defined for this study as a single physical location where industrial operations are performed. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the company, which may consist of one establishment or more. The terms "establishment" and "shop" have been used interchangeably in this bulletin.

Table A-1. Estimated number of establishments and workers within scope of the women's and misses' dress manufacturing industry survey and number studied, 12 selected areas, August 1974

Area ¹	Number of establishments ²		Workers in establishments		
	Within scope of survey	Actually studied	Within scope of survey		Actually studied
			Total ³	Production workers	Total
Total, 12 areas	2,300	506	81,545	68,171	37,647
Boston	29	12	1,179	953	811
Chicago	22	12	1,310	932	962
Dallas	59	25	4,450	3,529	2,726
Fall River and New Bedford	33	25	4,465	4,157	4,022
Los Angeles-Long Beach	280	65	7,897	6,433	2,830
Miami	180	40	7,109	6,138	3,280
Newark and Jersey City	117	35	4,508	4,102	1,722
New York City	1,330	173	37,707	30,479	6,697
Regular shops ⁴	453	61	13,019	7,449	3,023
Contract shops	877	112	24,688	23,030	3,674
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	41	22	1,187	1,121	747
Philadelphia	47	24	2,395	2,162	1,644
St. Louis	14	10	1,272	1,068	1,175
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	148	63	8,066	7,087	4,335

¹ For definition of areas, see footnote 2, table 1.

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

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

⁴ Includes jobbers performing some manufacturing operations, in addition to regular (inside) shops.

Employment

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 the 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 supervisors 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.

Occupations selected for study

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of inter-establishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these job 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, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in selected occupations but were included in the data for all production workers.

Wage data

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

Average (mean) hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or category of workers, such as production workers, were calculated by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate,

totaling, and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing straight-time salary by normal (or standard) hours to which the salary corresponds.

Method of wage payment

Tabulations by method of wage payment relate to the number of workers paid under the various time and incentive wage systems. Formal rate structures for time-rated workers provide single rates or a range of rates for individual job categories. In the absence of a formal rate structure, pay rates are determined primarily by the qualifications of the individual worker. A single rate structure is one in which the same rate is paid to all experienced workers in the same job classification. Learners, apprentices, or probationary workers may be paid according to rate schedules which start below the single rate and permit the workers to achieve the full job rate over a period of time. An experienced worker occasionally may be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are exceptions. Range-of-rate plans are those in which the minimum, maximum, or both of these rates paid experienced workers for the same job are specified. Specific rates of individual workers within the range may be determined by merit, length of service, or a combination of these. Incentive workers are classified under piecework or bonus plans. Piecework is work for which a predetermined rate is paid for each unit of output. Production bonuses are based on production in excess of a quota or for completion of a job in less than standard time.

Scheduled weekly hours

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

Supplementary wage provisions

Supplementary benefits are presented primarily in terms of the provisions of collective bargaining agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which were in effect in establishments employing slightly less than three-fourths of the workers in the 12 areas. Data for nonunion establishments also are summarized briefly.

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 staff are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

Cutter and marker

Marks the outlines of various garment parts on a ply of fabrics and cuts out parts with shears, hand knife, or powered cutting machine. May spread or lay up cloth on cutting table. *Workers who specialize in cutting or in marking and workers engaged in marking and cutting linings and trimmings are included.*

Specialized markers using perforated patterns, and marking by use of talcum, are excluded as are all workers who specialize in spreading cloth.

Inspector, final (examiner)

Examines and inspects completed garments prior to pressing or shipping. Work involves determining whether the garments conform to shop standards of quality, and marking defects such as dropped stitches, bad seams, etc. May make minor repairs. In many shops manufacturing inexpensive garments there will be no inspectors falling within this classification; *in those shops whatever inspection is carried on is usually performed by thread trimmers, who may only casually inspect garments and are, therefore, excluded.*

Presser

Performs pressing operations (finish or under) on garments or garment parts by means of a hand-pressing iron and/or powered press or mangle.

For wage study purposes, pressers are classified by type of pressing equipment, as follows:

Presser, hand

Presser, machine

Presser, hand and machine

Workers are classified as "Pressers, hand and machine" when sizable proportions of their work are performed by each of the two methods. Otherwise, the predominant type of pressing is the determining factor in classification.

Sewer, hand (finisher)

(bench worker)

Performs sewing operations by hand including sewing on buttons, making buttonholes, stitching edges, closing openings that have been left by various hand and machine operations. Workers who specialize in sewing tickets or labels are excluded.

Sewing-machine operator, section system

Uses a standard or special purpose sewing machine to perform the sewing operations required in making parts of garments, joining parts made by others, joining various sections together, or in attaching previously completed parts to partially completed garments, *but does not construct the entire garment.* In shops that operate entirely on a section (or bundle) system, this classification would include all sewing-machine operators (except buttonhole makers and button sewers) without any differentiation of operators by type of machine or operation performed. In shops that operate partly on a section system, this classification would include all operators who do not construct an entire garment.

Sewing-machine operator, single-hand (tailor) system

Performs all the standard sewing-machine operations involved in the manufacture of a complete garment. Work involves assembling and joining all parts of the garment

except those added by finishers. Is usually an experienced operator working on better-grade apparel in which the variety of design is so great and style changes so frequent as to prevent the economical use of a section system.

Workers, employed in single-hand system shops, who pair-up and work as a team and divide work tickets equally are included. This arrangement is informal, in contrast to the section system in which rates are established for individual operations.

Thread trimmer (cleaner)

(clipper)

Trims loose thread ends, basting threads, and seam edges

of garments prior to pressing or packing. This classification includes trimmers using scissors or power equipment. *Workers who also carefully examine and inspect garments are classified as inspectors, final.*

Work distributor

Carries or trucks garments in various stages of completion to the worker who is to perform the next operation on garment. *May exercise some discretion in distribution work, but has no supervisory responsibilities.*

Industry Wage Studies

The most recent reports providing occupational wage data for industries included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys since 1960 are listed below. Copies are for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from any of its regional sales offices, and from the regional

offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shown on the inside back cover. Copies that are out of stock are available for reference purposes at leading public, college, or university libraries, or at the Bureau's Washington or regional offices.

Manufacturing

Basic Iron and Steel, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1839
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Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1763
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1803
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Footwear, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1792
Hosiery, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1863
Industrial Chemicals, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1768
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1967. BLS Bulletin 1626¹
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1835
Machinery Manufacturing, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1859
Meat Products, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1896
Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1752
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1794
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Textiles, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1801
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Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1793

Nonmanufacturing

Appliance Repair Shops, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1838
Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1876
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Bituminous Coal Mining, 1967. BLS Bulletin 1583
Communications, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1854
Contract Cleaning Services, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1778
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1797
Educational Institutions: Nonteaching Employees, 1968-69. BLS Bulletin 1671
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1834
Hospitals, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1829
Hotels and Motels, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1883
Laundry and Cleaning Services, 1968. BLS Bulletin 1645¹
Life Insurance, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1791
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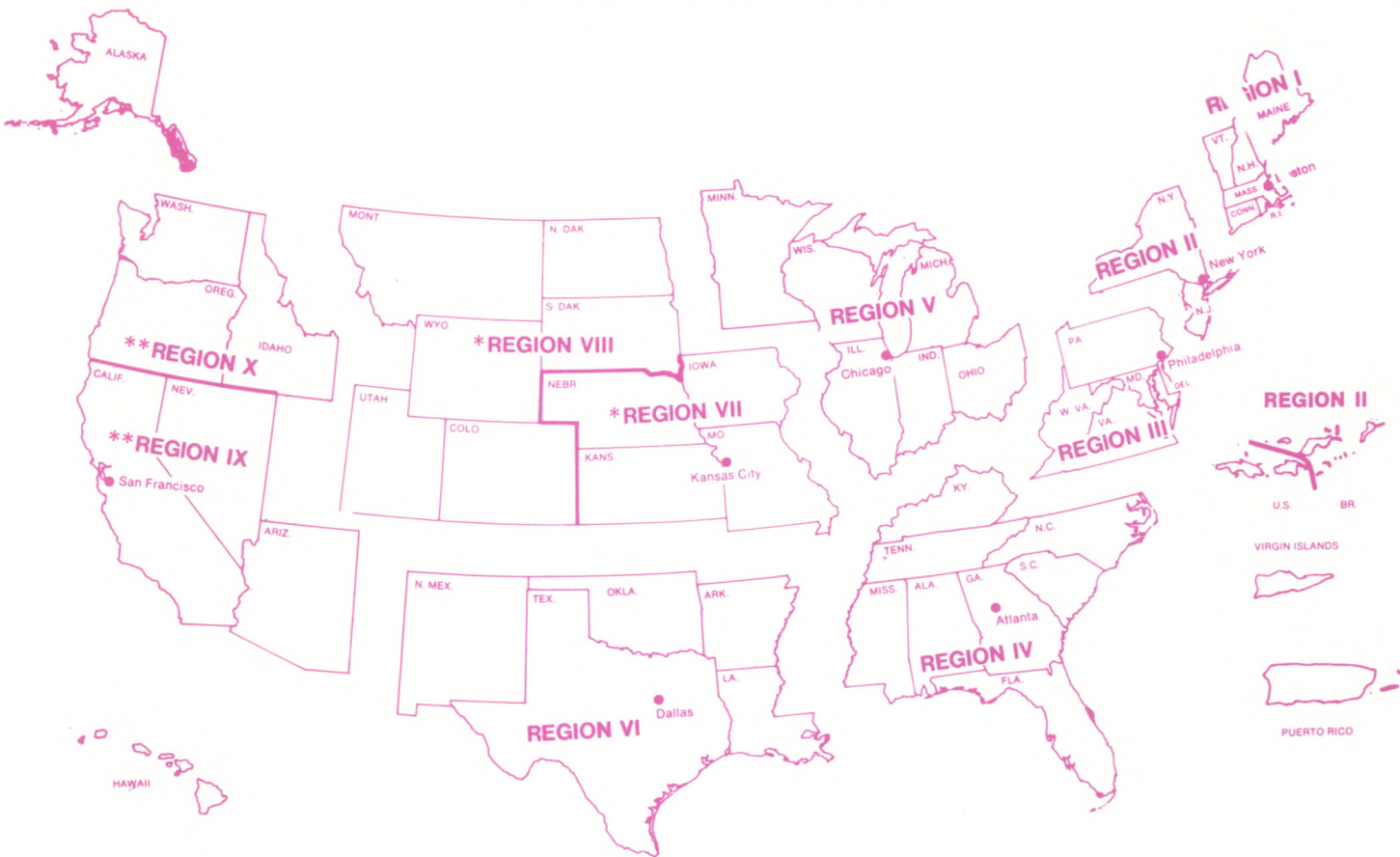
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