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# Industry Wage Survey: Women's and Misses' Dresses, August 1977



U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
1979

Bulletin 2007





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U.S. Department of Labor  
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
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Acting Commissioner

February 1979

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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 1977.

Separate releases were issued earlier for the 13 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. Mary Kay Rieg 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 Operations.

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 1977

## Summary

Hourly earnings of production and related workers in the women's and misses' dress industry varied widely among 13 major dress centers surveyed in August 1977 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> Average straight-time hourly earnings ranged from \$5.22 in New York City, where about two-fifths of the workers were employed, to \$2.89 in South Carolina. Averages of \$4.50 or more were reported in Chicago (\$4.50) and Newark-Jersey City (\$4.74). 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,<sup>2</sup> cutters and markers, pressers, and machine adjusters were usually the highest paid; thread trimmers and work distributors were usually lowest paid. Sewing-machine operators, constituting slightly more than half the work force, were by far the largest occupational group. Those responsible for sewing operations on a complete garment (single-hand system) usually averaged about 10 to 20 percent more than those sewing only parts or sections of a garment.

About two-thirds of the workers in the 13 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 13-area survey covered slightly more than one-third of the 144,100 production and related workers estimated to be employed in women's and misses' dress manufacturing (nationwide) at the time of the study.<sup>3</sup> Production employment, as reported in the 13 survey areas,<sup>4</sup> ranged from fewer than 800 workers in Boston (612), St. Louis (712), and Cook County, Chicago (734) to about 20,000 in New York City. The next three largest dress centers studied were Los Angeles-Long Beach (7,744), Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (5,819), and Fall River-New Bedford (4,165). (See appendix table B-1.)

Since the August 1974 survey,<sup>5</sup> aggregate employment of production workers in the 12 areas common to the 1974

**Text table 1. Distribution of dress firms and workers by wholesale unit price**

Wholesale price per unit	Percent of all firms	Percent of all production workers
Under \$6.75 .....	1	5
\$6.75 and under \$12.75 .....	17	17
\$12.75 and under \$22.50 .....	34	34
\$22.50 and under \$49 .....	28	26
\$49 and over .....	17	18

<sup>1</sup>Less than 5 percent.

and 1977 studies<sup>6</sup> decreased by about 15,700, or 23 percent. The largest percentage declines were recorded in Miami (51 percent), and Philadelphia (40 percent); declines of 33 to 36 percent were reported for Boston, Newark and Jersey City, New York City, and St. Louis. Employment in the Fall River-New Bedford area remained approximately the same between 1974 and 1977, while the number of production workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach increased by 20 percent.

Continued fashion trends toward informal wear (e.g., sportswear), combined with economic uncertainty, may have led to cutbacks in dress production. Domestic production of women's and misses' dresses was about 18 percent lower in 1977 than in 1974. The overall decline reflected a 15-percent drop in unit-priced garments and a 24-percent decline in production of dozen-priced dresses.<sup>7</sup>

Four-fifths 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 1977 was between \$12.75 and \$22.50 (text table 1).

<sup>1</sup>See appendix B 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.

<sup>2</sup>See appendix C for job descriptions.

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

<sup>4</sup>The survey excluded shops with fewer than 8 employees.

<sup>5</sup>For an account of the 1974 study, see *Industry Wage Survey: Women's and Misses' Dresses, August 1974*, Bulletin 1908 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976).

<sup>6</sup>South Carolina was surveyed for the first time in 1977.

<sup>7</sup>*Current Industrial Reports, Apparel Survey, Series M23H, 1974 and 1977 (estimated)*, Bureau of the Census.

**Text table 2. Distribution of area dress employment by size of shop**

Area	Percent of production workers in shops with—		
	Fewer than 50 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 employees or more
Boston .....	22	38	41
Chicago .....	42	13	45
Dallas-Ft. Worth .....	17	20	63
Fall River-New Bedford ...	( <sup>1</sup> )	21	76
Los Angeles-Long Beach .....	78	11	11
Miami .....	72	13	15
Newark-Jersey City .....	61	20	19
New York City .....	81	16	( <sup>1</sup> )
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic .....	81	19	—
Philadelphia .....	10	56	33
St. Louis .....	11	21	68
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton .....	31	51	18
South Carolina .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	11	86

<sup>1</sup>Less than 5 percent.

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

*Size of shop.* In the 13 areas combined, nearly three-fifths of the production workers were employed in shops with fewer than 50 employees, compared with one-fifth each in shops with 50 to 99 workers and with 100 workers or more. Substantial differences, however, were found between the individual areas (text table 2).

*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 (text table 3).

**Text table 3. Distribution of area dress employment by type of shop**

Area	Percent of production workers employed in—		
	Regular (inside) shops	Contract shops	Jobbing shops
Boston .....	41	59	—
Chicago .....	65	26	9
Dallas-Ft. Worth .....	79	14	7
Fall River-New Bedford ...	27	73	—
Los Angeles-Long Beach .....	19	64	17
Miami .....	39	54	7
Newark-Jersey City .....	21	75	( <sup>1</sup> )
New York City .....	12	70	18
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic .....	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Philadelphia .....	47	50	( <sup>1</sup> )
St. Louis .....	90	10	—
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton .....	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Carolina .....	52	48	—

<sup>1</sup>Less than 5 percent.

<sup>2</sup>Above 95 percent.

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

*Occupation and sex.* Sewing-machine operators, numerically the most important of the selected occupations, made up slightly more than one-half of the production workers in the 13 areas combined. They were two-thirds of the work force in the Paterson area, compared with slightly less than one-half in Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, and between one-half and three-fifths in the remaining areas.

Sewing-machine operators were about evenly divided between those under the single-hand (tailor) system, in which an operator performs all or most of the sewing operations necessary to complete a garment and those 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 proportion of workers employed under the two systems varied substantially. For example, section system sewers ranged from virtually all operators in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Fall River-New Bedford, and South Carolina to about 20 percent in New York City. No other occupation studied accounted for more than about 5 percent of the production worker total in the 13 areas combined.

Women made up a majority of workers in all jobs studied, except sewing-machine adjuster, cutter and marker, and machine presser. However, exceptions to this staffing pattern were noted. For example, in New York City, about nine-tenths of the hand pressers were men. Overall, women accounted for slightly more than 8 in every 10 of the over 50,000 production workers in the survey. Among the areas, the proportion of women ranged from three-fourths in New York City to over nine-tenths in Boston, Miami, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, and South Carolina.

*Method of wage payment.* The proportion of workers paid under an incentive system, typically individual piece rates, was about three-fifths for the 13 dress centers combined. It ranged from about two-fifths in Boston, Dallas-Ft. Worth, and Miami to nearly three-fourths in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic and South Carolina (table 16). Among time-rated workers, informal systems, in which rates are based primarily on the qualifications of individual workers, applied to most of the workers in 11 areas. In Chicago and St. Louis, formal systems providing ranges of rates for specific occupations were more prevalent.

In most areas, the majority of sewing-machine operators, hand pressers, and hand-and-machine pressers were paid incentive rates. Except in a few areas, time rates applied to most workers in the following occupations: Sewing-machine adjuster, assorter, cutter and marker, final inspector, thread trimmer, and work distributor.

*Unionization.* Establishments operating under labor-management agreements employed two-thirds of the production workers in the survey. The proportion of workers in shops with such coverage accounted for 90 percent or more in seven areas, 88 percent in New York City, 57 percent in Boston, 36 percent in South Carolina, 11 percent in Miami, and 5 percent or less in Dallas-Ft. Worth and Los Angeles-Long Beach. Nearly all agreements were with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL-CIO).

### Average hourly earnings

Average hourly earnings of all production workers in the August 1977 survey ranged from \$5.22 in New York City to \$2.89 in South Carolina. Hourly pay levels of \$4.50 or more were reported in Chicago and Newark, while averages of under \$3.50 were reported in Dallas-Ft. Worth, Los Angeles, and Miami. (See tables 1-15.)

While New York City recorded the highest average in the 1974 and 1977 surveys, its increase in earnings ranked below 8 of the 11 other areas studied in both years. Between August 1974 and August 1977, wage levels in New York's dress industry advanced 14 percent, compared with 29 percent in Chicago, and between 17 and 23 percent in seven other areas. Average earnings in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, and Miami rose at about the same pace as in New York and at the slowest rate—4 percent—in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.

In each area, men as a group averaged more than women. Their earnings advantage usually averaged between 20 and 50 percent, ranging from 17 percent in Philadelphia to 93 percent in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. Differences in the level of earnings between men and women resulted largely from the uneven distribution of the sexes among jobs with disparate pay levels. For example, in the Paterson area, men averaged \$7.39, compared with \$3.83 for women, but nearly all the men worked as cutters and markers or hand pressers, averaging \$6.57 and \$7.95 an hour, respectively. Women, on the other hand, were employed primarily as sewing-machine operators and hand sewers, jobs that paid substantially less. Differences in average pay levels for men and women also may stem from several other factors, including 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

**Text table 4. Middle range of earnings for dress workers by area**

Area	First quartile	Third quartile
Boston .....	\$3.21	\$4.84
Chicago .....	3.31	5.31
Dallas .....	2.58	3.50
Fall River-New Bedford .....	3.49	4.72
Los Angeles-Long Beach .....	2.60	3.72
Miami .....	2.56	3.42
Newark-Jersey City .....	3.64	5.38
New York City .....	3.79	6.15
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic .....	3.27	4.40
Philadelphia .....	3.32	4.97
St. Louis .....	3.59	4.71
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton .....	3.43	4.11
South Carolina .....	2.48	3.16

NOTE: One-fourth of the workers were below the first quartile and one-fourth were above the third quartile.

\$2.30 (the Federal minimum wage in August 1977) and \$2.60 an hour accounted for 38 percent of the work force in South Carolina, 29 percent in Miami, 27 percent in Dallas-Ft. Worth, and 25 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach; in contrast, 6 percent or less of the workers in each of the remaining areas were within 30 cents of the Federal minimum. At the upper end of the scale, workers earning at least \$6 an hour represented about 27 percent of the work force in New York City, 15-20 percent in Chicago and Newark, and between 9 and 13 percent in Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. In the remaining areas, such workers constituted 6 percent or less of the total work 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. (See text table 4.)

The basic survey tabulations did not attempt to isolate and measure any of the preceding characteristics, such as type of sewing system, as individual determinants of wage levels. Appendix A of this bulletin, however, presents a brief technical note on the results of a multiple regression analysis in which the effects of individual characteristics were isolated to a measurable degree. In several cases, the differentials produced by comparing published averages for various characteristics were markedly dissimilar from those derived by multiple regression. For example, sewing-machine operators on the single-hand (tailor) system in New York averaged 19 percent more than those on the section system, but apparently only one-half of this differential can be attributed solely to type of sewing system. Evidently, other factors, such as type of shop or price of garment, had a significant impact on the differential.

### Occupational earnings

Twelve occupations were selected to represent the various wage levels and skills of production workers and manufacturing occupations in the industry. Their incumbents accounted for at least three-fifths of all production workers in each area. Of these occupations,

cutters and markers, predominantly men and typically paid time rates, were the highest paid in six areas. They averaged from \$4.20 an hour in South Carolina to \$7.61 in New York City. Highest paid elsewhere were: Hand pressers in Newark and Jersey City (\$7.98), New York City (\$9.13), and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (\$7.69); sewing-machine adjusters, in Fall River-New Bedford (\$6.40), Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (\$6.40), and South Carolina (\$5.48); and machine pressers, in Boston (\$8.97). Thread trimmers, typically women and usually paid time rates, had averages ranging from \$2.60 in Miami to \$4.19 in St. Louis. They were lowest paid in six areas. Average hourly earnings of final inspectors, also relatively low-paid, ranged from \$2.84-\$2.86 in Dallas-Ft. Worth, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and South Carolina to \$4.60 in New York City.

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. 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 5 illustrates, there was a substantial overlap in Los Angeles-Long Beach between cutters and markers and sewing-machine operators on the section system despite the large difference in hourly averages.

Sewing-machine operators using the single-hand (tailor) system averaged more per hour than those under the section system in all 10 of the areas in which comparisons could be made. The wage advantage for single-hand system sewers ranged from 3 percent in Boston (\$4.53-\$4.41) and 6 percent in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (\$4.03-\$3.79) to 38 percent in Philadelphia (\$5.66-\$4.11) and 34 percent in Chicago (\$5.34-\$3.98). Among the remaining six areas, differentials between the two types of operators were between 10 and 19 percent.

In most instances, workers paid incentive rates averaged more per hour than time-rated workers in the same job and area. For example, earnings of section system sewing-machine operators paid incentive rates exceeded averages of their time-rated counterparts in 5 of 6 areas permitting comparison; the differences ranged from 5 percent an hour in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton to 30 percent an hour in Newark and Jersey City. When similar comparisons were made for hand pressers, pay levels for incentive workers were higher in 8 of 9 areas for which comparable data existed—ranging from 6 percent in Miami to 78 percent in Newark and Jersey City. 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.

**Text table 5. Earnings distribution of cutters and markers and sewing-machine operators, section system, Los Angeles-Long Beach**

Hourly earnings	Number of cutters and markers	Number of sewing-machine operators, section system
Under \$2.80 .....	11	974
\$2.80 and under \$3.20 .....	15	232
\$3.20 and under \$3.60 .....	19	140
\$3.60 and under \$4.00 .....	10	86
\$4.00 and under \$4.40 .....	19	54
\$4.40 and under \$4.80 .....	45	45
\$4.80 and under \$5.20 .....	104	10
\$5.20 and under \$5.60 .....	93	5
\$5.60 and under \$6.00 .....	4	10
\$6.00 and under \$6.40 .....	13	-
\$6.40 and under \$6.80 .....	8	3
\$6.80 and under \$7.20 .....	78	-
\$7.20 and over .....	58	4
Number of workers .....	477	1,563
Average hourly earnings .....	\$5.60	\$2.93

### Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

Information was obtained on work schedules and selected supplementary benefits for production workers. Provisions for paid holidays, paid vacations, health and insurance benefits, mail-order prescription drugs, supplementary employment benefits, and retirement plans were stipulated in collective bargaining agreements between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and dress shops employing two-thirds of the production workers studied in the 13 areas combined.

*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 three-fifths in Boston (table 17). In Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles, and South Carolina—where nonunion shops predominate—the typical schedule was 40 hours.

*Paid holidays.* Paid holidays were provided by virtually all shops visited in 11 areas (table 18) and by about two-thirds of those in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Miami. The numbers of holidays provided varied by area, and within some areas by establishment; most commonly, however, 8 to 10 days were provided annually.

*Health, welfare, and vacation benefits.* In 9 of 13 areas studied, employers generally contributed a specific percentage of their payrolls to a union health, welfare, and vacation fund.<sup>8</sup> The amount of the employer contribution and the benefits available to workers varied among the areas (table 19). Health and welfare funds usually provided for doctor's care; basic hospital and surgical benefits supplemented by a major medical

<sup>8</sup>In Chicago and St. Louis, workers typically received vacation benefits directly from their employers.

program; disability insurance; maternity care benefits; eyeglasses; services at the union health center; and death benefits. Employers contributed an additional three-eighths of 1 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 to retired union members.

In the other four areas studied, where workers were not as highly unionized, the health, welfare, and vacation benefits covered relatively fewer workers.

About half the shops in Los Angeles–Long Beach, three-fourths in Miami, and nine-tenths or more in Dallas–Ft. Worth and South Carolina 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 more than two-fifths of the shops in Los Angeles–Long Beach and Miami, about nine-tenths in Dallas, and virtually all in South Carolina. The most frequently reported types of insurance were: Life, accidental death and dismemberment, hospitalization, surgical, medical, and major medical.

*Supplementary unemployment benefits.* Employers having ILGWU contracts contributed one-eighth of 1 percent of their covered payrolls to a national fund providing for supplementary unemployment benefits to eligible workers whose employer has gone out of business.

A flat weekly amount of \$20 is paid for a maximum of 26 weeks, the actual number of weeks depending on length of service.

*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 benefits (other than Federal social security) were provided through employer contributions to a national retirement fund in establishments operating under ILGWU agreements (table 20). The amounts contributed varied among the areas from 5½ percent to 6¾ percent of the covered payrolls. A benefit of \$100 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 prior to age 65. Totally disabled workers may retire with full benefits at any age. The contracts also provided for a \$500 lump-sum death benefit payable to the workers' beneficiaries.

Retirement pension benefits were reported by one-tenth of the shops visited in Miami and Los Angeles–Long Beach, one-fourth of those in Dallas–Ft. Worth, and two-fifths of those in South Carolina.

**Table 1. Occupational earnings: Boston, Mass.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			UNDER 2.50	2.50 AND UNDER 2.60	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	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60 AND OVER	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS: <sup>3</sup>	612	\$4.20	7	27	36	21	19	10	31	46	56	64	43	37	23	17	17	23	30	19	7	20	6	3	6	2	3	3	36	
MEN.....	63	5.75	-	1	3	4	-	2	7	1	3	4	1	4	-	2	-	4	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	
WOMEN.....	549	4.03	7	26	33	17	19	8	24	45	53	60	42	33	23	15	17	19	29	18	3	17	6	3	6	1	1	3	21	
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>5</sup>																														
CUTTERS AND MARKERS:																														
MEN.....	16	4.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
PRESSERS, HAND.....	19	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
TIME.....	16	4.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEN.....	10	6.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
TIME.....	7	4.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	9	4.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRESSERS, MACHINE.....	10	8.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS) <sup>7</sup>	44	2.82	-	7	15	7	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS:																														
SECTION SYSTEM.....	150	4.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	22	11	8	15	14	3	6	7	9	6	1	8	2	1	-	1	1	1	7	
INCENTIVE.....	115	4.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	7	2	12	12	2	6	7	9	6	1	8	2	1	-	1	1	1	7	
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS:																														
SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM.....	145	4.53	2	-	9	1	6	1	5	4	11	15	22	5	2	8	2	4	10	10	2	2	-	2	6	-	-	2	14	

<sup>1</sup> The Boston metropolitan area consists of Suffolk County, 16 communities in Essex County, 34 in Middlesex County, 26 in Norfolk County, and 12 in Plymouth County, Mass.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational

average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 55 percent of the workers in the Boston survey were time-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$9.20 and under \$9.60; and 14 at \$10 and over.

<sup>5</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, all or virtually all workers were women.

<sup>6</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$9.20 and under \$9.60; and 2 at \$10 and over.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>8</sup> All workers were at \$10 and over.

**Table 2. Occupational earnings: Chicago, Ill.<sup>1</sup> (Cook County)**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			2.30 AND UNDER		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	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00 AND OVER		
			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	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00				
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	734	\$4.50	2	7	15	15	102	76	50	61	40	37	37	48	21	26	17	41	35	16	19	11	15	12	11	10	10			
MEN.....	151	5.51	-	2	2	6	16	14	5	5	3	6	3	3	4	-	3	14	9	6	6	6	9	7	9	3	10			
WOMEN.....	583	4.24	2	5	13	9	86	62	45	56	37	31	34	45	17	26	14	27	26	10	13	5	6	5	2	7	-			
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																														
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>5</sup> .....	60	7.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	4	6	5	9	6	8	3	5			
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS).....	8	3.67	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PRESSERS, HAND <sup>6</sup> .....	27	6.45	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	7	5		
WOMEN.....	21	5.46	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-			
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	30	4.31	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	1	3	5	2	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
INCENTIVE.....	24	4.56	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	3	5	2	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	194	3.98	-	-	-	-	33	16	19	18	22	8	21	30	8	8	4	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
INCENTIVE.....	180	3.99	-	-	-	-	33	15	18	18	12	8	21	28	8	8	4	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM <sup>7</sup> .....	126	5.34	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	12	5	6	4	5	-	2	5	16	12	6	11	4	6	5	-	6	-			
WORK DISTRIBUTORS <sup>8</sup> .....	17	3.62	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

<sup>1</sup> The Chicago area consists of Cook County, Ill.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 58 percent of the workers in the Chicago survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

<sup>7</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$9 and under \$9.40; 3 at \$10.20 and under \$10.60; and 1 at \$11 and under \$11.40.

<sup>8</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

**Table 3. Occupational earnings: Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			2.30 AND UNDER 2.40	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	3,017	\$3.11	209	209	407	285	266	112	41	242	115	132	69	185	177	134	67	127	41	33	39	13	47	17	29	7	4	9	1	
MEN.....	394	3.91	8	12	12	11	19	9	7	30	10	14	3	7	32	29	13	39	18	13	24	10	34	4	22	5	3	5	1	
WOMEN.....	2,623	2.99	201	197	395	274	247	103	34	212	105	118	66	178	145	105	54	88	23	20	15	3	13	13	7	2	1	4	-	
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																														
ADJUSTERS <sup>5</sup> .....	18	3.82	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	
MEN.....	12	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	
ASSORTERS.....	36	2.77	-	1	4	3	18	1	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CUTTERS AND MARKERS.....	215	4.46	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	7	1	-	16	18	5	36	17	8	23	9	24	4	17	5	4	5	1	
TIME.....	184	4.26	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	4	7	1	-	16	18	5	36	16	8	23	6	21	3	8	2	3	5	1	
MEN.....	172	4.62	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	15	9	1	27	13	7	23	9	24	4	17	4	3	5	1	
TIME.....	141	4.40	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	15	9	1	27	12	7	23	6	21	3	8	1	1	-	-	
WOMEN.....	43	3.79	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	5	1	-	1	9	4	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS).....	79	2.85	6	1	25	8	8	4	-	3	5	1	1	10	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	68	2.77	6	1	25	8	8	4	-	3	5	1	1	10	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESSERS, HAND.....	141	3.00	14	9	19	14	22	3	-	6	-	4	-	36	3	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	68	2.63	11	9	9	4	22	3	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE.....	73	3.34	3	-	10	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	36	3	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESSERS, MACHINE.....	42	3.09	-	-	3	4	10	3	-	3	6	-	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	22	2.84	-	-	3	-	10	3	-	3	6	-	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE.....	20	3.37	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN.....	30	2.93	-	-	3	4	10	3	-	3	6	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	19	2.79	-	-	3	-	10	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESSERS, HAND AND MACHINE.....	25	3.06	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	45	2.83	2	10	7	-	3	-	1	13	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	40	2.76	2	10	7	-	3	-	1	13	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	1,372	2.93	108	132	240	190	88	59	21	101	64	36	22	89	82	18	41	29	10	14	10	-	3	6	6	-	-	3	-	
TIME.....	488	2.69	51	75	84	120	27	15	12	42	4	12	6	1	33	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE.....	884	3.07	57	57	156	70	61	44	9	59	60	24	16	88	49	15	41	26	10	14	10	-	3	6	6	-	-	3	-	
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM.....	156	3.23	-	1	6	1	25	-	-	23	12	23	17	11	16	4	-	14	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	140	3.26	-	1	6	1	11	-	-	23	12	23	17	11	16	4	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS).....	25	2.91	2	3	5	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	15	2.54	2	3	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORK DISTRIBUTORS.....	27	3.21	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	25	3.24	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN.....	16	2.99	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	14	3.01	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The Dallas-Ft. Worth Metropolitan Area consists of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment

among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 64 percent of the workers in the Dallas - Ft. Worth survey were time-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.



**Table 4. Occupational earnings: Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.-R.I.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			UNDER 3.00	3.00 AND UNDER 3.10	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80 AND OVER	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	4,165	\$4.20	112	32	15	44	43	862	177	420	196	141	173	322	125	193	183	144	176	182	187	77	51	41	64	51	31	26	97	
MEN.....	463	4.90	32	11	3	12	5	25	6	9	7	5	9	16	7	9	20	22	54	25	41	15	13	8	24	32	14	12	27	
WOMEN.....	3,702	4.12	80	21	12	32	38	837	171	411	189	136	164	306	118	184	163	122	122	157	146	62	38	33	40	19	17	14	70	
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																														
ADJUSTERS <sup>4</sup> .....	19	6.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	5	
ASSORTERS.....	84	3.82	-	1	-	1	-	13	5	8	35	5	1	1	-	8	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	79	3.75	-	1	-	1	-	13	5	8	35	5	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>5</sup> .....	80	6.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	14	29	9	7	8	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS) <sup>6</sup> .....	85	3.60	-	-	2	-	28	-	43	6	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRESSERS, HAND.....	283	4.83	-	-	1	6	5	3	-	4	2	35	9	16	14	7	4	51	91	8	3	1	7	2	2	2	2	3	3	
TIME.....	206	4.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	7	7	-	8	3	2	49	89	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	77	4.65	-	-	1	6	5	3	-	4	1	2	2	2	16	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	5	2	2	2	3	1	
MEN.....	51	5.07	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	0	4	4	-	1	1	-	2	20	3	2	1	5	2	1	5	2	2	1	
TIME.....	25	4.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	26	5.19	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	
WOMEN.....	232	4.78	-	-	1	3	3	3	-	4	2	31	5	9	16	13	6	4	49	71	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
TIME.....	181	4.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	5	7	-	8	3	2	49	70	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	51	4.38	-	-	1	3	3	3	-	4	1	2	-	2	16	5	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	
PRESSERS, MACHINE.....	74	5.31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	14	10	17	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	4
TIME.....	45	4.95	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	13	12	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	29	5.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	6	1	-	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	9	
MEN.....	61	5.34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	11	16	15	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	
TIME.....	42	4.94	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	10	12	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	19	6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS) <sup>7</sup> .....	78	3.91	-	-	1	1	2	12	4	24	2	6	4	5	3	3	4	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	
TIME.....	55	3.72	-	-	1	1	1	9	3	22	2	6	1	5	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	23	4.36	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM <sup>8</sup> .....	2,240	4.27	-	3	1	-	1	607	120	115	98	84	107	124	92	134	131	103	96	96	67	55	32	33	34	16	12	13	66	
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS) <sup>9</sup> .....	281	3.55	26	1	-	14	19	59	12	115	7	7	3	3	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
TIME.....	248	3.48	22	-	-	14	19	54	11	114	6	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WORK DISTRIBUTORS <sup>10</sup> .....	82	3.62	-	-	-	-	5	15	13	31	7	5	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	77	3.62	-	-	-	-	5	12	13	31	7	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> The Fall River and New Bedford area consists of 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 earnings at a particular time. Thus, comparisons made with previous studies may not reflect expected wage movements because of change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 60 percent of the workers in the Fall River and New Bedford survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$7.40 and under \$7.60; and 4 at \$8 and over.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>8</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at \$6.80 and under \$7; 1 at \$7 and under \$7.20;

1 at \$7.20 and under \$7.40; 2 at \$7.80 and under \$8; and 1 at \$8 and over.

<sup>9</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$7.60 and under \$7.80; and 3 at \$8 and over.

<sup>10</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

**Table 5. Occupational earnings: Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF --																											
			2.50 AND UNDER	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.20 AND OVER
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	7,744	\$3.36	1946	385	865	253	234	582	266	343	224	395	526	219	319	144	190	147	75	171	52	99	39	31	15	22	23	91	88	
MEN.....	1,649	3.89	393	60	155	26	28	125	36	34	52	51	62	33	57	22	40	37	31	94	35	68	16	2	10	12	16	88	66	
WOMEN.....	6,095	3.21	1553	325	710	227	206	457	230	309	172	344	464	186	262	122	150	110	44	77	17	31	23	5	10	7	3	22		
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																														
ASSORTERS.....	138	2.98	29	1	23	6	5	17	8	31	10	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	115	2.91	29	1	22	6	5	17	-	24	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	23	3.32	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	7	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEN.....	37	3.08	8	-	7	-	3	-	1	5	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	30	2.95	8	-	7	-	3	-	-	5	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	101	2.94	21	1	16	6	2	17	7	26	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	85	2.90	21	1	15	6	2	17	-	19	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	14	3.17	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>5</sup> .....	477	5.60	10	1	-	-	2	12	1	12	-	7	2	8	17	2	23	22	21	83	34	59	2	2	7	6	8	78	58	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS).....	172	2.84	69	24	33	-	-	15	3	-	-	21	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	154	2.87	65	12	33	-	-	13	3	-	-	21	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	147	2.87	63	24	14	-	-	15	3	-	-	21	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	129	2.90	59	12	14	-	-	13	3	-	-	21	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	368	3.40	94	17	3	3	23	8	42	22	9	12	52	12	11	25	2	1	2	2	19	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	
TIME.....	112	2.99	54	1	-	3	2	-	15	5	-	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	256	3.59	40	16	3	-	21	8	27	17	9	-	34	12	11	25	2	1	2	-	19	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	
MEN.....	37	3.33	11	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	25	3.52	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	331	3.41	83	11	3	3	23	8	42	16	8	12	47	8	11	25	2	1	2	-	19	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	
WOMEN.....	100	2.99	44	1	-	3	2	-	15	5	-	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	231	3.59	39	10	3	-	21	8	27	11	8	-	29	8	11	25	2	1	2	-	19	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	
INCENTIVE.....	54	3.20	28	-	2	-	1	7	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEN.....	31	3.72	5	-	2	-	1	7	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	21	3.55	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	33	2.98	17	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	21	3.26	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	145	3.12	27	4	24	4	6	28	3	7	3	22	2	3	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	104	3.03	22	4	14	3	4	24	-	1	6	3	19	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	41	3.35	5	-	10	1	2	4	3	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	1,563	2.93	745	61	168	100	55	37	40	44	59	37	56	30	24	30	21	24	4	6	4	1	8	2	-	-	3	-	4
TIME.....	350	2.57	320	-	4	2	4	4	2	-	-	4	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	1,213	3.04	425	61	164	98	51	33	38	44	59	33	50	30	22	30	19	24	4	6	4	1	8	2	-	-	3	-	4	
MEN.....	61	3.25	8	12	11	1	3	2	7	1	-	3	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	1,326	2.98	561	49	157	99	52	35	33	43	59	34	55	28	23	28	20	24	3	6	4	1	3	2	-	-	3	-	4	
INCENTIVE.....	174	2.65	144	-	4	2	4	4	2	-	-	4	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	1,152	3.03	417	49	153	97	48	31	31	43	59	30	49	28	21	28	18	24	3	6	4	1	3	2	-	-	3	-	4	
TIME.....	SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM.....	2,634	3.41	398	184	217	74	76	189	97	162	70	188	287	136	177	55	118	62	40	41	6	8	8	26	1	-	4	10	
TIME.....	530	3.39	70	14	22	-	18	74	4	41	3	13	172	37	46	7	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
INCENTIVE.....	2,104	3.41	328	170	195	74	58	115	93	121	67	175	115	99	131	48	114	62	40	40	6	6	8	26	1	-	4	8	-	
MEN.....	147	3.52	35	14	5	12	-	7	15	2	8	-	2	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	
TIME.....	2,487	3.40	363	170	212	62	76	182	82	160	62	188	285	130	176	49	112	56	34	35	6	6	8	26	1	-	4	2	-	
INCENTIVE.....	526	3.37	70	14	22	-	18	74	4	41	3	13	172	37	46	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	1,961	3.41	293	156	190	62	58	108	78	119	59	175	113	93	130	42	108	56	34	34	6	6	8	26	1	-	4	2	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Occupational earnings: Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																												
			2.50 AND UNDER	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.20 AND OVER		
<b>SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS--</b>																															
<b>CONTINUED</b>																															
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS).....	293	\$2.77	132	30	74	1	5	19	3	5	2	6	4	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	139	2.59	107	10	11	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	154	2.93	25	20	63	1	3	14	3	3	2	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	268	2.78	109	30	74	1	5	19	3	5	2	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	118	2.58	88	10	11	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	150	2.95	21	20	63	1	3	14	3	3	2	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WORK DISTRIBUTORS <sup>3</sup> .....	38	3.23	13	2	-	-	1	6	3	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	29	3.17	13	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> The Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area consists of Los Angeles County, Calif.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 55 percent of the workers in the Los Angeles-Long Beach survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all of the workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all of the workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> All workers earned between \$8 and \$8.40.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

<sup>8</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

**Table 6. Occupational earnings: Miami, Fla.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																										
			2.20 AND UNDER 2.40	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	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40 AND OVER
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	3,012	\$3.15	258	607	602	207	368	202	136	130	104	45	81	50	39	28	23	20	26	16	-	9	26	5	6	5	-	8	11
MEN.....	297	4.22	18	37	7	9	32	16	16	14	4	8	11	11	19	-	10	10	23	6	-	1	22	-	4	3	-	8	8
WOMEN.....	2,715	3.03	240	570	595	198	336	186	120	116	100	37	70	39	20	28	13	10	3	10	-	8	4	5	2	-	-	3	3
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																													
ASSORTERS <sup>5</sup> .....	64	2.82	-	22	14	12	3	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUTERS AND MARKERS <sup>5</sup> .....	145	5.17	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	7	-	2	6	11	11	19	-	3	23	6	-	1	16	-	-	-	8	6	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS).....	23	3.01	-	9	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRESSERS, HAND.....	162	3.26	4	41	21	6	27	22	4	-	7	5	7	-	1	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	53	3.13	4	17	6	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	109	3.32	-	24	15	6	12	19	4	-	7	5	7	-	1	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	152	3.21	4	37	19	6	27	22	4	-	7	5	7	-	1	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	49	2.86	4	17	6	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	103	3.36	-	20	13	6	12	19	4	-	7	5	3	-	1	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRESSERS, MACHINE.....	27	4.34	-	-	1	-	7	-	4	4	2	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	16	3.41	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	11	5.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEN.....	15	4.78	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	7	3.41	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	8	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN.....	12	3.80	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	76	2.89	12	10	14	-	25	4	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	62	2.79	12	10	14	-	18	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	1,168	2.90	103	242	350	98	137	88	37	26	35	8	9	10	2	3	-	2	3	5	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	
TIME.....	556	2.74	14	125	265	37	65	31	5	8	5	8	9	10	2	3	-	2	3	5	-	-	4	2	2	-	-		
INCENTIVE.....	612	3.05	89	116	85	61	72	57	32	18	30	43	12	25	11	3	9	10	4	-	3	-	8	-	3	-	-		
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM.....	495	3.43	11	79	49	50	37	35	40	60	43	12	25	11	3	9	10	4	-	3	-	8	-	3	-	-	-		
TIME.....	415	3.45	7	63	49	50	21	27	40	36	43	8	17	11	3	9	10	4	-	3	-	8	-	3	-	-	-		
INCENTIVE.....	80	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS).....	164	2.60	43	78	17	2	10	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME.....	144	2.47	43	76	17	2	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE.....	20	3.55	-	2	-	-	4	3	3	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WORK DISTRIBUTORS.....	48	2.86	3	4	17	7	11	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> The Miami metropolitan area consists of Dade County, Fla.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an oc-

cupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 58 percent of the workers in the Miami survey were time-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>7</sup> All workers earned \$8.60 or over.

**Table 7. Occupational earnings: Newark and Jersey City, N.J.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF --																											
			2.40 AND UNDER 2.50	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	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20 AND OVER			
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	2,793	\$4.74	2	114	28	15	17	26	129	92	222	256	209	247	230	109	152	86	170	129	134	104	91	36	38	27	130			
MEN.....	360	6.37	-	10	-	-	2	4	19	10	10	17	22	18	20	14	23	9	13	-	17	11	19	16	16	10	480			
WOMEN.....	2,433	4.50	2	104	28	13	13	26	110	82	212	239	187	229	210	95	129	77	157	129	117	93	72	20	22	17	50			
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>5</sup>																														
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>6</sup> .....	64	6.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	6	-	6	8	15	6	5	3	6				
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS) <sup>7</sup> .....	90	3.38	-	22	-	-	2	1	7	7	12	20	9	2	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PRESSERS, HAND.....	184	7.98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	8	2	3	2	4	25	-	10	9	11	3	11	6	79			
TIME.....	37	4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	8	2	3	2	4	4	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-			
INCENTIVE.....	147	8.75	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	8	-	11	3	11	6	79				
MEN.....	101	9.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	2	-	11	6	62				
INCENTIVE.....	91	9.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	2	-	11	6	62				
WOMEN.....	83	6.35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	3	2	4	23	-	2	9	9	3	-	-	17				
TIME.....	27	5.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	3	2	4	2	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-				
INCENTIVE.....	56	6.92	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	17				
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	136	3.94	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	2	12	22	38	10	21	-	6	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TIME.....	63	3.54	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	2	10	15	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
INCENTIVE.....	73	4.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	17	7	21	-	6	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	789	4.49	2	16	11	6	5	14	29	20	88	87	57	46	43	37	41	32	74	63	56	21	22	8	3	4	4			
TIME.....	108	3.58	-	12	8	2	-	16	2	9	20	13	7	7	3	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
INCENTIVE.....	681	4.64	2	4	3	4	5	14	13	18	79	67	44	39	36	34	41	30	70	60	56	21	22	8	3	4	4			
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM <sup>9</sup> .....	688	5.22	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	20	29	119	110	37	41	19	44	52	47	56	41	6	16	13	26			
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS) <sup>8</sup> .....	116	3.42	-	11	-	-	3	-	18	11	35	22	3	1	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
WOMEN.....	108	3.42	-	11	-	-	1	-	15	11	34	22	3	1	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

<sup>1</sup> The Newark and Jersey City area consists of Essex, Hudson, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties, New Jersey.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 59 percent of the workers in the Newark and Jersey City survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 11 at \$8.20 and under \$8.60; 13 at \$8.60 and under \$9; 1 at \$9 and under \$9.40; 1 at \$9.40 and under \$9.80; 6 at \$10.20 and under \$10.60; and 48 at \$10.60 and over.

<sup>5</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>8</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 10 at \$8.20 and under \$8.60; 14 at \$8.60 and under \$9; 1 at \$9.40 and under \$9.80; 6 at \$9.80 and under \$10.20; 6 at \$10.20 and under \$10.60; and 42 at \$10.60 and over.

<sup>9</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

**Table 8. Occupational earnings: New York City, N.Y.<sup>1</sup>—All shops**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			2.30 AND UNDER 2.40	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	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50 AND OVER	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup>	20,048	\$5.22	258	81	169	150	161	186	187	584	630	1130	1525	1319	1296	1333	920	658	592	1846	1669	1158	889	889	614	437	358	230	779	
MEN	4,887	4.66	97	17	117	15	49	58	35	68	95	102	198	92	189	227	193	65	63	276	378	233	145	338	301	340	315	181	700	
WOMEN	15,161	4.75	161	64	52	135	112	128	152	516	535	1028	1327	1227	1107	1106	727	593	529	1570	1291	925	744	551	313	97	43	49	79	
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>3</sup>																														
ASSORTERS <sup>4</sup>	224	4.08	-	-	4	12	3	14	-	-	13	11	26	25	14	17	28	22	17	5	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEN	90	4.15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	6	8	11	28	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN	134	4.03	-	-	-	12	3	14	-	-	7	3	20	19	6	6	-	22	9	-	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-		
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>7</sup>	1,215	7.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	9	-	71	87	94	49	205	185	188	151	49	97	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS) <sup>8</sup>	314	4.60	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	19	37	41	37	24	7	8	12	31	22	19	18	-	14	-	-	-		
MEN	36	4.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN	280	4.65	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	19	37	41	20	24	7	8	12	24	22	16	18	-	14	-	9	-	-		
PRESSERS, HAND	1,190	9.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	18	15	-	3	6	12	24	134	21	38	93	68	92	81	91	464		
TIME	73	6.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	6	3	9	9	2	-	7	-	9	-	-	10		
INCENTIVE	1,117	9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	6	9	-	3	-	9	15	125	19	38	86	68	83	81	91	454		
MEN	1,057	9.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	9	-	3	-	-	6	114	19	38	83	58	88	81	85	461		
WOMEN	133	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	12	6	-	-	6	12	18	20	2	-	10	10	4	-	6	3		
TIME	29	4.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
INCENTIVE	104	5.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	6	-	-	-	9	15	17	-	-	10	10	4	-	6	3			
PRESSERS, HAND AND MACHINE	78	8.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	10	36	
TIME	45	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	36		
INCENTIVE	72	8.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	36			
MEN	45	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	-	36		
WOMEN	72	8.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	36			
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS)	1,094	4.50	-	15	-	18	17	3	5	80	61	97	121	101	59	83	31	28	6	81	121	67	61	22	9	-	4	-	4	
TIME	308	3.75	-	-	-	12	17	-	-	35	36	73	83	36	9	-	7	7	-	9	10	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE	786	4.80	-	15	-	6	-	3	5	45	25	24	78	65	50	83	24	21	6	72	111	58	56	22	9	-	4	-	4	
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS																														
SECTION SYSTEM	2,264	4.21	32	5	10	27	22	23	35	117	79	187	232	299	233	252	124	101	104	157	107	41	20	39	18	-	-	-	-	
TIME	344	4.23	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	47	69	48	27	39	18	26	12	45	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE	1,920	4.20	32	5	8	27	22	23	35	117	79	140	163	251	206	213	106	75	92	112	104	35	18	39	18	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN	7,866	5.00	53	24	19	16	20	41	74	172	227	356	560	592	581	558	395	307	333	1065	797	512	395	303	213	120	54	25	54	
SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM	726	3.58	26	2	6	30	15	28	14	55	77	132	122	60	36	46	44	6	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIME	52	3.48	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	3	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCENTIVE	22	2.75	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN	30	4.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	3	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> The New York City area consists of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 58 percent of the workers in the New York City survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 96 at \$9.50 and under \$10; 127 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 101 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 85 at \$11 and under \$11.50; 61 at \$11.50 and under \$12; 17 at \$12 and

under \$12.50; and 213 at \$12.50 and over.

<sup>5</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>8</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 40 at \$9.50 and under \$10; 81 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 64 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 51 at \$11 and under \$11.50; 30 at \$11.50 and under \$12; 12 at \$12 and under \$12.50; and 186 at \$12.50 and over.

<sup>9</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

<sup>10</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$9.50 and under \$10; 3 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 6 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 18 at \$11.50 and under \$12; 3 at \$12 and under \$12.50.

**Table 9. Occupational earnings: New York City, N.Y.<sup>1</sup>—Regular and cutting shops**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																										
			2.30 AND UNDER	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	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50 AND OVER
			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	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup>	6,020	\$5.82	114	21	70	26	70	17	54	67	98	231	270	165	250	302	240	177	124	566	544	592	459	438	303	236	197	125	264
MEN	3,005	6.18	82	15	57	15	49	5	29	37	57	88	138	82	156	174	120	53	51	207	179	166	62	209	205	218	192	100	259
WOMEN	3,015	5.45	32	6	13	11	21	12	25	30	41	143	132	83	94	128	120	124	73	359	365	426	397	229	98	18	5	25	5
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																													
ASSORTERS	36	4.64	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	5	-	2	5	5	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN	12	5.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUTTERS AND MARKERS	960	7.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	53	51	76	30	181	159	183	113	49	47	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS) <sup>5</sup>	162	5.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	17	18	7	8	12	13	22	19	18	-	14	-	-	-	
WOMEN	135	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	18	7	8	12	6	22	16	18	-	14	-	-	-	-	
PRESSERS, HAND	129	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	3	10	4	97
TIME	28	7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	3	10	4
INCENTIVE	101	12.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	87
MEN	112	12.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	4	94
TIME	14	10.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	4	10
INCENTIVE	98	12.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	84
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS)	262	4.46	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17	54	14	41	9	7	10	7	19	15	34	5	10	3	-	-	-	-
TIME	188	4.01	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	51	14	33	9	7	7	7	7	9	10	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE	74	5.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	7	3	-	-	10	5	25	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS																													
SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM	821	5.52	17	2	5	-	-	3	20	8	22	17	17	24	23	20	19	33	17	143	129	86	111	28	26	22	20	7	2
TIME	110	5.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	54	-	7	8	2	3	6	15	-	-
INCENTIVE	711	5.44	17	2	5	-	-	3	20	8	22	17	17	24	23	14	16	30	14	89	129	79	103	26	23	16	5	7	2
WOMEN	668	5.44	17	2	5	-	-	3	20	8	5	17	17	7	23	20	19	33	17	126	78	69	111	28	23	11	5	2	2
INCENTIVE	582	5.47	17	2	5	-	-	3	20	8	5	17	17	7	23	14	16	30	14	72	78	62	103	26	23	11	5	2	2
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS) <sup>6</sup>	41	4.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	5	7	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORK DISTRIBUTORS	32	3.18	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEN	22	2.75	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The New York City area consists of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 85 percent of the workers in regular and cutting shops in the New York City survey were time-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>7</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 15 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 18 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 21 at \$11 and under \$11.50; 4 at \$11.50 and under \$12; and 39 at \$12.50 and over.

**Table 10. Occupational earnings: New York City, N.Y.<sup>1</sup>—Contract shops**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																											
			2.40 AND UNDER	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	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50 AND OVER	
<b>ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>\$8.96</b>	144	60	99	124	91	149	133	517	532	899	1255	1154	1044	1031	680	481	448	1280	1125	566	430	451	311	201	161	105	515	
MEN	1,882	7.42	15	2	60	-	-	53	6	31	38	14	40	10	33	53	73	12	12	69	199	67	83	129	96	122	123	81	441	
WOMEN	12,146	4.58	129	58	39	124	91	116	127	486	494	885	1195	1144	1013	978	607	469	456	1211	926	499	347	322	215	79	38	24	74	
<b>SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS<sup>5</sup></b>																														
<b>ASSORTERS<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>188</b>	<b>3.97</b>	-	-	-	12	3	14	-	-	13	9	24	23	12	12	28	20	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEN	66	4.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	4	6	6	28	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN	122	3.86	-	-	-	12	3	14	-	-	7	3	20	19	6	6	-	20	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>CUTTERS AND MARKERS<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>255</b>	<b>7.63</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	18	36	18	19	24	26	5	38	-	750	
MEN	237	7.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	-	18	36	18	19	24	20	5	38	-	38	
WOMEN	154	3.83	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	12	37	34	20	6	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS)<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>145</b>	<b>3.88</b>	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	37	34	20	6	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEN	145	3.88	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	37	34	20	6	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PRESSERS, HAND<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>8.82</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	6	18	15	-	3	-	9	21	134	19	38	92	68	89	71	87	367	
MEN	945	9.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	9	-	3	-	-	9	21	114	19	38	82	58	85	71	81	367	
WOMEN	116	5.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	6	12	6	-	-	9	15	20	-	-	10	10	4	-	4	-	1036	
<b>PRESSERS, HAND AND MACHINE<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8.43</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	
MEN	85	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	-	36	
WOMEN	72	8.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	3	-	3	6	-	-	36	
<b>SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>832</b>	<b>4.52</b>	-	15	-	18	-	3	5	80	44	43	107	60	50	76	21	21	6	62	106	33	56	12	6	-	4	-	4	
MEN	120	3.33	-	-	-	12	-	-	35	19	22	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WOMEN	712	4.72	-	15	-	6	-	3	5	45	25	21	78	57	50	76	21	21	6	62	106	33	56	12	6	-	4	-	4	
<b>SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS<sup>4</sup></b>																														
SECTION SYSTEM	2,151	4.18	32	5	10	27	22	23	35	117	79	187	232	299	215	225	112	84	101	123	107	41	18	39	18	-	-	-	-	-
TIME	231	4.01	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	69	48	9	12	6	9	11	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE	1,920	4.20	32	5	8	27	22	23	35	117	79	140	143	251	206	213	106	75	92	112	104	35	18	39	18	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>7,045</b>	<b>4.94</b>	36	22	14	16	20	38	54	164	205	339	543	568	558	538	376	274	316	922	668	426	284	275	187	98	34	18	52	
<b>THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>685</b>	<b>3.54</b>	26	2	6	30	15	28	14	55	77	132	107	55	31	39	44	6	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>WORK DISTRIBUTORS<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3.96</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> The New York City area consists of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 76 percent of the workers in contract shops in New York City were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 46 at \$9.50 and under \$10; 75 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 66 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 36 at \$11 and under \$11.50; 50 at \$11.50 and under \$12; 15 at \$12 and

under \$12.50; and 153 at \$12.50 and over.

<sup>5</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>7</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 12 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 14 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 12 at \$11 and under \$11.50; 6 at \$11.50 and under \$12; and 6 at \$12.50 and over.

<sup>8</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

<sup>9</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 40 at \$9.50 and under \$10; 66 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 46 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 30 at \$11 and under \$11.50; 26 at \$11.50 and under \$12; 12 at \$12 and under \$12.50; and 147 at \$12.50 and over.

<sup>10</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 6 at \$9.50 and under \$10; 3 at \$10 and under \$10.50; 6 at \$10.50 and under \$11; 18 at \$11.50 and under \$12; and 3 at \$12 and under \$12.50.



**Table 11. Occupational earnings: Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.Y.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																										
			2.30 AND UNDER		2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20 AND OVER
			2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	AND OVER	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	892	\$4.12	7	14	23	13	12	31	31	66	70	75	112	69	147	67	40	24	12	11	3	5	11	18	7	15	3	6	
MEN.....	73	7.39	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	4	5	3	5	7	12	6	15	3	5	
WOMEN.....	819	3.83	4	14	23	13	12	31	31	66	70	75	111	68	147	66	39	23	8	6	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	1	
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																													
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>5</sup> .....	10	6.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS) <sup>6</sup> .....	17	3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRESSERS, HAND.....	64	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	4	9	14	4	15	3	4		
TIME.....	13	6.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	1		
INCENTIVE.....	51	8.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	12	4	15	3	3		
MEN.....	51	7.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	4	5	8	4	15	3	4		
TIME.....	10	7.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	1		
INCENTIVE.....	41	8.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	6	4	15	3	3		
WOMEN.....	13	6.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-		
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	71	3.48	2	-	2	6	-	6	5	12	3	12	4	5	2	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TIME.....	15	3.19	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
INCENTIVE.....	56	3.56	2	-	2	4	-	6	2	8	1	9	4	4	2	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	244	3.79	2	1	6	4	6	14	13	17	17	19	52	21	33	14	13	4	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
INCENTIVE.....	214	3.81	2	1	6	4	4	14	13	17	15	19	26	21	33	14	13	4	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM <sup>7</sup> .....	336	4.03	-	8	-	1	1	8	13	15	30	19	30	33	95	36	20	18	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS) <sup>8</sup> .....	19	3.07	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> The Paterson-Clifton-Passaic area consists of Bergen and Passaic Counties, N. J.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 74 percent of the workers in the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic survey were incentive rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

**Table 12. Occupational earnings: Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																										
			2.30 AND UNDER 2.40	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	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80 AND OVER
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	1,308	\$4.29	38	3	17	10	9	14	7	87	245	130	95	75	64	59	56	43	70	60	50	22	40	47	23	23	9	6	6
MEN.....	150	4.92	12	1	2	1	1	1	-	12	14	13	11	6	7	2	1	-	1	2	2	-	9	36	7	6	2	-	1
WOMEN.....	1,158	4.20	26	2	15	9	8	13	7	75	231	117	84	69	57	57	55	43	69	58	48	22	31	11	16	17	7	6	5
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																													
ASSORTERS <sup>5</sup> .....	38	3.36	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	11	5	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN.....	34	3.35	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	11	2	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>6</sup> .....	61	7.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	9	35	6	6	2	-	-
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS) <sup>5</sup> .....	43	3.45	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	21	2	6	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESSERS, HAND.....	96	4.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	13	7	9	5	4	6	5	9	11	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1
TIME.....	30	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	4	4	2	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE.....	66	5.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6	3	5	3	2	2	5	5	11	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	36	3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	14	7	1	5	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	21	3.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE.....	15	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	497	4.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	60	47	34	33	30	32	23	29	21	14	7	4	1	5	4	3	-	2
INCENTIVE.....	401	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	44	30	25	22	23	26	20	27	20	14	4	4	1	5	4	3	-	2
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM <sup>7</sup> .....	187	5.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	6	7	11	11	9	28	23	22	12	20	6	8	10	2	4	2
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS) <sup>5</sup> .....	55	3.25	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	14	7	22	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORK DISTRIBUTORS <sup>5</sup> .....	9	3.87	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The Philadelphia area consists of Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational

average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 56 percent of the workers in the Philadelphia survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

**Table 13. Occupational earnings: St. Louis, Mo.-III.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																										
			2.30 AND UNDER	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	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.40	7.80 AND OVER
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup> .....	712	\$4.36	1	3	8	4	21	43	104	96	94	58	46	37	34	19	19	13	5	11	6	15	11	4	3	6	36	5	10
MEN.....	83	5.49	-	2	2	1	3	9	2	2	10	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	27	4	3
WOMEN.....	629	4.21	1	1	6	3	18	34	102	94	84	58	45	35	33	18	19	11	5	11	6	6	9	4	3	6	9	1	7
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																													
ASSORTERS <sup>5</sup> .....	27	3.87	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	10	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>5</sup> .....	46	6.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	27	3	3
MEN.....	42	7.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	27	3	3
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS).....	23	3.93	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	6	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME.....	17	3.82	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESSERS, HAND <sup>6</sup> .....	44	4.81	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	10	4	5	4	2	3	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS).....	14	4.30	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
INCENTIVE.....	8	4.58	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM <sup>6</sup> .....	266	4.24	-	-	-	-	-	3	78	38	23	26	16	19	13	6	9	4	3	5	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	1	2
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM <sup>6</sup> .....	58	4.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	6	2	3	5	8	4	2	-	5	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	2
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS).....	7	4.19	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORK DISTRIBUTORS <sup>5</sup> .....	21	3.75	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The St. Louis Metropolitan Area consists of St. Louis City, Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties, Mo.; and Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, Ill.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an

occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between the periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 58 percent of the workers are incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

**Table 14. Occupational earnings: Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, Pa.<sup>1</sup>**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--																										
			2.30 AND UNDER	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60 AND OVER
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>3</sup>	5,819	\$3.87	149	30	61	43	48	59	64	141	159	100	71	1823	322	790	332	314	274	200	120	235	116	75	104	48	28	26	87
MEN	352	4.63	22	5	10	12	8	1	2	21	1	17	6	3	9	13	12	20	18	19	3	25	13	15	64	7	5	3	18
WOMEN	5,467	3.82	127	25	51	31	40	58	62	120	158	83	65	1820	313	777	320	294	256	181	117	210	103	60	40	41	23	23	69
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>4</sup>																													
ADJUSTERS <sup>5</sup>	26	6.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	3	7
MEN	24	6.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	7
ASSORTERS	148	3.73	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	8	80	10	8	5	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUTTERS AND MARKERS <sup>7</sup>	69	5.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	11	42	2	3	-	-
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS)	55	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	16	4	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME	50	3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	14	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESSERS, HAND	413	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	13	7	10	9	37	66	21	36	33	28	13	21	24	8	17	66
TIME	32	4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	10	6	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE	381	5.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	7	10	3	30	54	21	36	33	28	13	21	23	8	17	66
MEN	58	5.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	6	2	11	-	2	5	-	2	9	3	-	-	11
INCENTIVE	13	3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN	45	6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	21	34	28	28	11	12	21	8	17	55	
TIME	355	5.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	5	8	3	35	55	21	34	28	28	11	12	21	8	17	55	
INCENTIVE	19	4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	3	28	49	21	34	28	28	11	12	20	8	17	55	
SEWERS, HAND (FINISHERS)	336	5.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	8	3	28	49	21	34	28	28	11	12	20	8	17	55	
TIME	23	3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	7	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE	9	3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN	14	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM	3,400	3.84	14	4	8	15	12	11	15	26	22	23	18	1538	243	307	237	180	175	139	69	160	61	47	23	20	13	6	14
TIME	179	3.65	-	2	2	-	-	-	5	5	5	15	-	67	11	20	3	9	17	9	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE	3,221	3.85	14	4	6	13	12	11	10	21	17	8	18	1471	232	287	234	171	158	130	69	154	58	47	23	20	13	6	14
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS)	423	3.45	21	4	4	6	5	-	9	9	7	18	11	115	17	165	22	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIME	401	3.42	21	4	4	6	5	-	9	8	7	18	11	107	12	165	22	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCENTIVE	22	4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORK DISTRIBUTORS <sup>8</sup>	92	3.72	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	2	38	16	7	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton area consists of Luzerne County, Pa.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 71 percent of the workers in the Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>4</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>5</sup> All or virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$7.60 and under \$8; 4 at \$8 and under \$8.40; and 2 at \$10 and over.

<sup>7</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>8</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 22 at \$7.60 and under \$8; 10 at \$8 or under \$8.40; 8 at \$8.40 and under \$8.80; 4 at \$8.80 and under \$9.20; 7 at \$9.20 and under \$9.60; 7 at \$9.60 and under \$10; and 8 at \$10 and over.

**Table 15. Occupational earnings: South Carolina**

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, August 1977)

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING											STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS (IN DOLLARS) OF--													
			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	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60		
			UNDER	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	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS <sup>2</sup> .....	1,518	\$2.89	249	330	294	129	165	112	75	39	31	26	18	18	9	2	10	3	-	-	-	1	3	2	2		
MEN.....	130	3.70	3	15	15	3	9	18	10	6	8	6	6	5	6	2	8	2	-	-	-	1	3	2	2		
WOMEN.....	1,388	2.82	246	315	279	126	156	94	65	33	23	20	12	13	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS <sup>3</sup>																											
ADJUSTERS <sup>4</sup> .....	16	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	2		
ASSORTERS.....	36	2.71	2	16	6	4	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WOMEN.....	32	2.65	2	16	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CUTTERS AND MARKERS.....	28	4.20	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	6	4	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MEN.....	23	4.21	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	2	4	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
INSPECTORS, FINAL (EXAMINERS).....	47	2.86	-	16	12	-	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TIME.....	12	3.17	-	2	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PRESSERS, HAND.....	103	2.62	40	6	30	15	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, SECTION SYSTEM.....	815	2.81	134	210	186	68	64	49	33	25	11	14	7	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
THREAD TRIMMERS (CLEANERS).....	22	2.84	8	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WORK DISTRIBUTORS.....	30	3.10	-	2	6	1	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WOMEN.....	28	3.08	-	2	6	1	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 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 change in the sample composition, and shifts in employment among establishments with different pay levels. Such shifts, for example, could decrease an occupational average, even though most establishments increased wages between periods being compared.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately 73 percent of the workers in the South Carolina survey were incentive-rated.

<sup>3</sup> Where separate information by sex is not shown, virtually all workers were women.

<sup>4</sup> Virtually all workers were men, and were time-rated.

<sup>5</sup> Virtually all workers were time-rated.

<sup>6</sup> Virtually all workers were incentive-rated.

**Table 16. Method of wage payment**

(Percent of production workers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by method of wage payment,<sup>1</sup> 13 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1977)

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	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	South Carolina
								All shops	Regular shops <sup>3</sup>	Contract shops					
All workers .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers .....	55	42	61	41	45	58	41	42	85	24	26	44	42	29	25
Formal plans .....	9	31	6	1	12	3	-	3	8	1	4	4	42	4	3
Single rate .....	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	8	-	-	2	4	1	4	4	-	4	3
Range of rates .....	9	31	5	-	4	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	42	-	-
Individual rates .....	45	12	55	40	33	55	41	39	77	23	21	41	-	25	22
Incentive workers .....	45	58	39	59	55	42	59	58	15	76	74	56	58	71	75
Individual piecework .....	44	58	28	59	55	42	51	54	14	71	69	56	58	68	75
Group piecework .....	1	-	12	-	-	-	8	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	5	-	-	2	-
Individual bonus .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group bonus .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> For definition of method of wage payment, see appendix B.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1 of individual area tables 1-14 for definitions of selected areas.

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

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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**Table 17. Scheduled weekly hours**

(Percent of production workers in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments by scheduled weekly hours,<sup>1</sup> 13 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1977)

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	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	South Carolina
								All shops	Regular shops <sup>3</sup>	Contract shops					
All workers .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30 hours .....	-	-	-	-	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours .....	59	100	-	100	1	12	92	94	91	95	100	100	100	96	36
36 hours .....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.5 hours .....	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours .....	25	-	100	-	99	86	8	6	7	5	-	-	-	4	64

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to predominant schedule for full-time day-shift workers in each establishment.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1 of individual area tables 1-14 for definitions of selected areas.

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

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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

**Table 18. Paid holidays**

**(Paid holiday provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements<sup>1</sup> in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 13 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1977)**

Area	Number of holidays annually	Method of computing pay for pieceworkers
Boston .....	9 days	Payments were based on guaranteed rate for each craft.
Chicago .....	10 days	Payments were based on average earnings.
Dallas-Ft. Worth <sup>3</sup> .....	—	—
Fall River and New Bedford .....	9 or 8 days	Payments were based on guaranteed rate for each craft.
Los Angeles-Long Beach <sup>4</sup> .....	—	—
Miami <sup>5</sup> .....	—	—
Newark and Jersey City .....	9 days	Payments ranged from \$31.85 to \$38.15 per day, according to craft.
New York City .....	9 days	Payments ranged from \$31.85 to \$38.15 per day, according to craft.
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic .....	9 days	Payments ranged from \$31.85 to \$38.15 per day, according to craft.
Philadelphia .....	8½ days	Payments based on earnings in previous calendar quarter.
St. Louis .....	9 days in 6 shops; 9 days in Federal election years, 8 days otherwise in 2 shops.	Payments based on earnings in the previous year.
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton .....	9 days	Payments ranged from \$27.10 to \$33.10 per day, according to craft.
South Carolina <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—

<sup>1</sup> These agreements were in effect in shops employing at least nine-tenths of the workers in 7 areas; seven-eighths in New York City; three-fifths in Boston; one-third in South Carolina; one-tenth in Miami; and 5 percent or less in Dallas-Ft. Worth and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1 in tables 1-14 for definitions of areas.

<sup>3</sup> In Dallas, 25 of the 26 establishments studied were nonunion: 25 establishments provided paid holidays, usually 5 days annually, and ranging from 5 to 8 days. One nonunion establishment provided no paid holidays.

<sup>4</sup> All 66 of the establishments studied in this area were nonunion: 42 establishments provided paid holidays, usually 6 days annually, and ranging from 2 to 7 days.

<sup>5</sup> In this area, 33 of the 35 establishments studied were nonunion: 23 of the establishments provided paid holidays, usually 5 to 7 days annually, and ranging from 2 to 9 days.

<sup>6</sup> In this area, 4 of the 7 establishments studied were nonunion: all 7 establishments provided paid holidays, ranging from 3 to 8 days annually.

**Table 19. Health, welfare, and vacation benefits**

**(Health, welfare, and vacation benefit provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements<sup>1</sup> in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 13 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1977)**

Area	Employer contribution <sup>3</sup>	Vacation benefits	Health and welfare benefits
Boston .....	11.13 percent	6 percent of worker's earnings in previous calendar year.	Sickness, hospitalization, 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; 5 percent in "cotton dress" shops or 4½ percent in "silk dress" shops; or insurance premiums paid directly.	1 week's pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 3 years, 3 weeks after 8 years, and 4 weeks after 15 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 were 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-Ft. Worth <sup>4</sup> .....	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Health, welfare, and vacation benefits—Continued

(Health, welfare, and vacation benefit provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements<sup>1</sup> in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 13 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1977)

Area	Employer contribution <sup>3</sup>	Vacation benefits	Health and welfare benefits
Fall River and New Bedford . . . . .	11.25 or 11.00 percent	2 annual benefit payments totalling 6 percent of the worker's earnings in the previous calendar year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization, surgical supplemented by a major medical program, eyeglasses, tuberculosis treatment, blood transfusions, anesthesia, and auxiliary services; services at the union health center; and death benefits.
Los Angeles-Long Beach <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—
Miami <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—
Newark and Jersey City . . . . .	10.13 percent	3 annual vacation payments, 2 equal to 2 percent of annual earnings up to a maximum of \$170 each, the other ranging 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 . . . . .	10.13 percent	3 annual vacation payments, 2 equal to 2 percent of annual earnings up to a maximum of \$170 each, the other ranging 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 . . . . .	10.13 percent	3 annual vacation payments, 2 equal to 2 percent of annual earnings up to a maximum of \$170 each, the other ranging 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 . . . . .	8.88 percent; in 1 shop, a different form of contribution co-financed by jobber.	3 annual vacation payments in most shops, 2 payments in 1 shop, up to a maximum of \$135 each. Payments based on workers earnings in the previous calendar year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization, surgical supplemented by a major medical program, maternity, paternity, doctor's care, diagnostic services, eyeglasses, x-ray, blood transfusions, and death benefits.
St. Louis . . . . .	4¼ percent in most shops; 4½ percent in 2 shops.	All workers receive, directly from the employer, vacation pay for 1 week after 1 year of employment (prorated after 6 months but less than 1 year of employment), 2 weeks after 3 years, and 3 weeks after 5 years. Payments for pieceworkers based on earnings in the previous year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization, surgical, treatment of tuberculosis and mental illness, services at the union health center, and death benefits.
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton . . . . .	11.13 percent	2 annual vacation payments equal to 4 percent and 2 percent of worker's earnings in the previous year.	Short-term disability, hospitalization, surgical supplemented by a major medical program, blood transfusions, anesthesia, services at the union health center, and death benefits.
South Carolina <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>See footnote 1, table 18.

<sup>2</sup>See footnote 1 in tables 1-14 for definitions of areas.

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

<sup>4</sup>In Dallas, 25 of the 26 establishments studied were nonunion; 25 establishments provided paid vacations, typically 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service; 17 establishments provided a maximum of 2 weeks' vacation pay, most commonly after 3 or 5 years of service; while 5 establishments had provisions for more than 2 weeks' pay. Health and insurance benefits for which employers paid all or part of the cost were provided by 23 establishments. Most frequently reported were benefits for hospitalization, surgical, basic medical, major medical, and life insurance.

<sup>5</sup>All 66 of the establishments studied in the area were nonunion. Of these, 35 shops provided at least 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service; 16 establishments also had provisions for 2 weeks' pay or more after longer

periods of service; and 27 establishments had provisions for health and insurance benefits, usually life, accidental death and dismemberment, hospitalization, surgical, medical and major medical insurance.

<sup>6</sup>In this area, 33 of the 35 establishments studied were nonunion. 26 provided paid vacations; typically 1 week of vacation pay after 6 months to 1 year of service; 8 establishments had provisions for more than 1 week's vacation pay, usually after longer periods of service than 1 year. Provisions were made in 16 plants for health and insurance benefits, most often jointly financed by employer and employee. The most frequently reported benefits were: Life, accidental death and dismemberment, hospitalization, surgical, basic medical, and major medical insurance.

<sup>7</sup>In this area, 4 of the 7 establishments studied were nonunion. All 7 establishments provided paid vacations, typically 1 week after 1 year; 6 shops gave 2 weeks' pay or more, usually after 3 or 5 years of service. All shops provided health and insurance benefits—most frequently hospitalization, surgical, medical and major medical insurance.



**Table 20. Retirement plans**

**(Retirement provisions for workers covered by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agreements<sup>1</sup> in women's and misses' dress manufacturing establishments, 13 selected areas<sup>2</sup>, August 1977)**

Area	Employer contribution <sup>3</sup> to a nationwide fund	Benefits to qualified workers under a nationwide fund
Boston .....	6¾ percent	\$100 a month at age 65 and a \$500 lump-sum death benefit. Workers may retire between ages 62 and 65 with proportionate benefit reduction for each year prior to age 65. Totally disabled workers may retire with full benefits at any age.
Chicago .....	6¾ percent in 8 shops; 6 percent in 2 shops.	
Dallas-Ft. Worth <sup>4</sup> .....	—	
Fall River and New Bedford .....	6¾ percent	
Los Angeles-Long Beach <sup>5</sup> .....	—	
Miami <sup>6</sup> .....	—	
Newark and Jersey City .....	6¾ percent	
New York City .....	6¾ percent	
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic .....	6¾ percent	
Philadelphia .....	5½ percent	
St. Louis .....	6¾ percent in 6 shops; 6¼ percent in 2 shops	
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton .....	6¾ percent	
South Carolina <sup>7</sup> .....	—	

<sup>1</sup>See footnote 1, table 18.

<sup>2</sup>See footnote 1 in tables 1-14 for definitions of areas.

<sup>3</sup>See footnote 3, table 19.

<sup>4</sup>Of the 26 establishments studied, 6 provided retirement pension benefits.

<sup>5</sup>Of the 66 establishments studied, 7 provided retirement pension benefits.

<sup>6</sup>Of the 35 establishments studied, 3 provided retirement pension benefits.

<sup>7</sup>Of the 7 establishments studied, 3 provided retirement pension benefits.

## Appendix A. Regression Analysis

Conventional methods of analyzing wage variations using published averages typically stop short of measuring the independent influence on wage levels of factors such as location and union contract status. The independent effect of location on earnings in the dress industry, for example, may be obscured somewhat by differentials associated with unionization—a characteristic found less commonly in southern shops.

One method of isolating the independent effect on wages of various establishment and worker characteristics is multiple regression. By this method, the estimated wage differential for a given variable is independent of the influence of other survey variables. The variables included in tables A-1 and A-2 are defined, when necessary, in appendix B, Scope and Method of Survey.

In the regression analysis, one category of each of the variables in the equation is not shown explicitly, but its influence is embodied in the constant term. In tables A-1 and A-2, therefore, the categories represented by the constant term are: Nonunion establishment, small establishment size, dozen-pricing system, less than \$22.50 per unit wholesale price, the combination of regular and jobbing shops, and South Carolina (where the equation refers to all areas combined). For cutters and markers, female workers were included; for hand pressers, female workers and payment on a time basis; and for sewing-

machine operators, female workers, time workers, and section system sewing.

The coefficients provide an estimate of the proportionate difference in earnings between establishments with a specified characteristic and those establishments with the suppressed alternative characteristic embodied in the constant, other things being equal. For example, table A-1 provides the basis for estimates that for all workers, earnings are about 24 percent higher in union than in nonunion shops, and about 12 percent higher in shops producing garments wholesale-priced at \$49 and over than in those producing garments wholesaling for less than \$22.50.

It should be emphasized that the regression analysis is not sufficiently complete to say with certainty that it has measured the truly independent impact on wage levels of particular employee and establishment characteristics. As tables A-1 and A-2 show, the regression analysis left unexplained about 25-41 percent of the variation in average earnings levels for all production workers, cutters and markers, hand pressers, and sewing-machine operators, and considerably more of the variation in earnings for the selected areas. (See coefficient of determination,  $\bar{R}^2$ .) This means that other factors, not included in the scope of the survey, influenced earnings. However, by holding constant those characteristics within the survey scope, a definite improvement in the estimates for specified characteristics was obtained.

**Table A-1. Regression analysis of straight-time hourly earnings, all production workers and selected occupations, women's dress manufacturing, 13 areas combined, August 1977**

(T values shown in parentheses)

Item	All production workers	Cutters and markers	Hand pressers	Sewing-machine operators	Item	All production workers	Cutters and markers	Hand pressers	Sewing-machine operators
Constant (in dollars) . . . . .	2.950 (16.19)	3.527 (8.60)	1.694 (4.30)	2.354 (13.09)	Fall River-New Bedford . . .	.296 (5.06)	.256 (1.78)	.768 (5.67)	.367 (6.68)
<b>Variables (coefficients in percent)</b>					Newark and Jersey City . . .	.390 (5.89)	.275 (1.83)	1.455 (8.26)	.487 (7.65)
Union establishment . . . . .	.238 (7.25)	.220 (4.65)	.353 (4.26)	.165 (5.14)	New York City . . . . .	.483 (8.00)	.477 (3.36)	1.410 (8.80)	.379 (6.91)
Size of establishment:					Paterson-Clifton-Passaic . .	.217 (2.72)	.218 (0.93)	1.306 (6.30)	.176 (2.60)
20 to 49 workers . . . . .	.048 (2.15)	.125 (3.16)	.048 (1.25)	.036 (1.87)	Philadelphia . . . . .	.222 (3.15)	.341 (2.19)	.602 (4.13)	.375 (5.49)
50 to 99 workers . . . . .	.001 (0.03)	.020 (0.42)	.038 (0.79)	.044 (1.82)	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton . . .	.198 (3.50)	.183 (1.25)	.868 (6.44)	.255 (4.83)
100 workers or more . . .	-.019 (-0.63)	.045 (0.88)	.157 (2.38)	.043 (1.45)	Chicago . . . . .	.230 (2.78)	.323 (2.08)	.803 (3.67)	.316 (3.86)
Unit pricing system . . . . .	-.044 (-1.01)	-.032 (-0.48)	-.059 (-0.68)	.004 (0.09)	Miami . . . . .	.077 (1.39)	.145 (1.12)	.571 (4.26)	.109 (2.15)
Wholesale price per unit:					Dallas-Ft. Worth . . . . .	.075 (1.40)	.039 (0.33)	.421 (3.35)	.110 (2.22)
\$22.50 to \$49 . . . . .	.044 (2.42)	.076 (2.46)	.078 (2.29)	.001 (0.05)	St. Louis . . . . .	.201 (2.43)	.284 (1.79)	.417 (2.56)	.339 (4.11)
\$49 and over . . . . .	.117 (5.16)	.047 (1.50)	.288 (6.25)	.126 (5.76)	Los Angeles-Long Beach . .	.200 (3.70)	.202 (1.59)	.665 (5.19)	.141 (2.92)
Male worker . . . . .	<sup>1</sup>	.160 (2.45)	.228 (5.06)	.067 (1.60)	Statistical information:				
Contract shop . . . . .	-.095 (-5.79)	-.023 (-0.72)	-.027 (-0.65)	-.019 (-0.97)	Adjusted coefficient of determination (R <sup>2</sup> ) . . . .	.680	.592	.752	.669
Incentive pay system . . . .	<sup>1</sup>	-	.254 (6.05)	.090 (4.01)	Mean (Y) . . . . .	\$4.30	\$6.60	\$6.44	\$4.11
Single-hand (tailor) system . . . . .	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	.132 (7.18)	Number of observations (N) . . . . .	454	245	389	534
Boston . . . . .	.290 (3.31)	.055 (0.32)	.984 (3.69)	.371 (4.35)	Number of establish- ments (S) . . . . .	454	226	332	387

<sup>1</sup>The coefficients for male and for incentive workers were not developed for the all-production worker category, as they would tend to reflect the relative concentration of such workers in particular occupations, rather than the true earnings difference among workers performing the same job.

<sup>2</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: Coefficients are expressed in percents (e.g., .198 = 19.8 percent). Y is the mean of the earnings (dependent) variable weighted by production

workers. N is the number of observations. It often exceeds the number of establishments (S) because separate observations were used for men and women and for time and incentive workers in each firm reporting the selected occupations. Dashes indicate insufficient observations of the regressed characteristic to yield reliable results. T values (shown in parentheses), relate to the following confidence levels: 1.67 = 90 percent, 1.96 = 95 percent, and 2.58 = 99 percent.

**Table A-2. Regression analysis of straight-time hourly earnings, all production workers and selected occupations, women's dress manufacturing, New York City and Los Angeles-Long Beach, August 1977**  
(T values shown in parentheses)

Item	All production workers		Cutters and markers		Hand pressers		Sewing-machine operators	
	New York City	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York City	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York City	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York City	Los Angeles-Long Beach
Constant (in dollars) .....	4.320 (32.13)	3.381 (22.82)	6.482 (12.90)	3.680 (5.20)	3.506 (7.10)	3.031 (9.33)	3.542 (13.39)	2.958 (22.30)
<b>Variables (coefficients in percent)</b>								
Union establishment .....	.307 (5.67)	- -	.278 (4.27)	- -	.295 (2.17)	- -	.210 (3.41)	- -
Establishment size:								
20 to 49 workers .....	.050 (1.42)	.056 (1.27)	.068 (1.35)	<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>	.166 (2.40)	-.002 (-0.02)	.038 (1.00)	.005 (0.17)
50 workers or more .....	-.071 (-1.68)	.027 (0.48)	.043 (0.70)	-.170 (-1.92)	.027 (0.30)	-.026 (-0.27)	-.035 (-0.70)	-.004 (-0.10)
Contract shop .....	-.165 (-5.89)	-.119 (-2.93)	-.007 (-0.15)	-.051 (-0.34)	-.240 (-3.04)	-.107 (-1.06)	-.057 (-1.03)	-.120 (-3.16)
Wholesale price per unit:								
\$22.50 to \$49 .....	.015 (0.40)	.096 (1.91)	-.005 (-0.09)	.231 (2.17)	.123 (1.70)	.190 (1.86)	-.014 (-0.37)	-.034 (-0.85)
\$49 and over .....	.107 (2.98)	.105 (1.59)	.047 (1.07)	-.007 (-0.05)	.260 (3.32)	.239 (1.82)	.127 (3.00)	.158 (2.73)
Male worker .....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	-.101 (-0.80)	.414 (1.47)	.439 (4.01)	-.021 (-0.21)	.138 (1.42)	.002 (0.05)
Incentive pay system .....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	- -	- -	.463 (3.29)	.249 (3.16)	.038 (0.54)	.116 (2.93)
Single-hand (tailor) system .....	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	.103 (2.51)	.146 (4.61)
Statistical information:								
Adjusted coefficient of determination (R <sup>2</sup> ) .....	.396	.284	.363	.304	.456	.221	.309	.377
Mean (Y) .....	\$5.22	\$3.36	\$7.61	\$5.60	\$9.13	\$3.40	\$4.82	\$3.23
Number of observations (N) .....	159	66	74	29	106	43	135	88
Number of establishments (S) .....	159	66	73	25	103	38	111	56

<sup>1</sup>To obtain adequate numbers of observations in the embodied constant, this category was combined with the 8-to-19 worker group. Thus, the embodied constant becomes establishments with 8 to 49 workers.

<sup>2</sup>The coefficients for male and for incentive-pay workers were not developed for the all-production-worker category, as they would tend to reflect the relative concentration of such workers in particular occupations, rather than the true earnings difference among workers performing the same job.

<sup>3</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: Coefficients are expressed in terms of percents (e.g., .107 = 10.7 percent). Y is the mean of the earnings (dependent) variable weighted by production workers. N is the number of observations. It often exceeds the number of establishments (S) because separate observations were used for men and women and for time and incentive workers in each firm reporting the selected occupations. Dashes indicate insufficient observations of either the regressed or the embodied characteristic to yield reliable results. T values, [shown in parentheses], relate to the following confidence levels: 1.67 = 90 percent, 1.96 = 95 percent, and 2.58 = 99 percent.

## Appendix B. 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 1972 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.

### 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 about two-thirds of the workers in the 13 areas. Data for nonunion establishments also are summarized briefly.

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 B-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 B-1. Estimated number of establishments and employees within scope of survey and number studied, women's and misses' dress manufacturing industry, August 1977**

Area <sup>1</sup>	Number of establishments <sup>2</sup>		Workers in establishments		
	Within scope of study	Actually studied	Within scope of study		Actually studied
			Total <sup>3</sup>	Production workers	
Total .....	1 920	454	65 601	52 374	26 829
Boston .....	13	7	698	612	534
Chicago .....	18	10	998	734	738
Dallas-Ft. Worth .....	56	26	4,420	3,017	2,831
Fall River and New Bedford .....	31	24	4,540	4,165	4,089
Los Angeles-Long Beach .....	383	66	9,629	7,744	3,179
Miami .....	111	35	3,490	3,012	1,406
Newark and Jersey City .....	80	29	3,137	2,793	1,582
New York City .....	1,044	159	27,438	20,048	5,676
Regular shops <sup>4</sup> .....	461	63	12,282	6,020	2,633
Contract shops .....	583	96	15,156	14,028	3,043
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic .....	31	18	969	892	677
Philadelphia .....	23	15	1,503	1,308	1,207
St. Louis .....	10	8	865	712	819
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton .....	108	50	6,277	5,819	3,074
South Carolina .....	12	7	1,637	1,518	1,017

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 of individual area tables 1-14 for definitions of selected areas.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only those establishments with 8 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

<sup>3</sup> Includes executive, professional, office, and other workers in addition to the production worker category shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Includes jobbing shops performing some manufacturing operations, such as cutting and packing and shipping, 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 interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix C 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.

## Appendix C. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives 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 representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

### Adjuster

(Sewing-machine repairer)

Adjusts and repairs sewing machines used in the establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines faulty in operation to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines, replacing broken or worn out parts or performing other repairs, and reassembling machines; adjusting machines to function efficiently by turning adjustment screws and nuts; regulating length of stroke of needle and horizontal movement feeding mechanism under needle; replacing or repairing transmission belts; preparing specifications for major repairs and initiating orders for replacement parts; using a variety of handtools in fitting and replacing parts. May also do adjustments on pressing machines.

### Assorter

(Garment bundler, assembler)

Gathers garment parts after they are cut, assembles or groups them into bundles or batches for distribution to sewing units. May match pieces by color, size, and design and place an identifying number or ticket in each bundle or on each piece. If working under a section system, groups pieces for each garment section together; under tailor system, bundles all pieces of a dress together.

Workers assembling cloth before it is cut, and folders at the end of the production process assembling completed pieces just before packaging, are excluded.

### Cutter and marker

Marks the outlines of various garment parts on a ply of fabrics and cuts out parts with shears, hand knife, or pow-

ered 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 processing 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 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 "Presser, 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  
Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1975. Bulletin 1939  
Cigar Manufacturing, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1796  
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1944  
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1921  
Fabricated Structural Steel, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1935  
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1971. BLS Bulletin 1763  
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1803  
Fluid Milk Industry, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1871  
Footwear, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1946  
Hosiery, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1987  
Industrial Chemicals, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1978  
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1894  
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1835  
Machinery Manufacturing, 1974-75. BLS Bulletin 1929  
Meat Products, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1896  
Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1906  
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1901  
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1962  
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1914  
Motor Vehicles and Parts, 1973-74. BLS Bulletin 1912  
Nonferrous Foundries, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1952  
Paints and Varnishes, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1973  
Paperboard Containers and Boxes, 1970. BLS Bulletin 1719  
Petroleum Refining, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1948  
Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1923  
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1844  
Shipbuilding and Repairing, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1968  
Southern Sawmills and Planning Mills, 1969. BLS Bulletin 1694

### *Manufacturing—Continued*

Structural Clay Products, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1942  
Synthetic Fibers, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1975  
Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1967  
Textiles, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1945  
Wages and Demographic Characteristics in Work Clothing Manufacturing, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1858  
West Coast Sawmilling, 1969. BLS Bulletin 1704  
Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1970. BLS Bulletin 1728  
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1977. BLS Bulletin 2007  
Wood Household Furniture, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1930

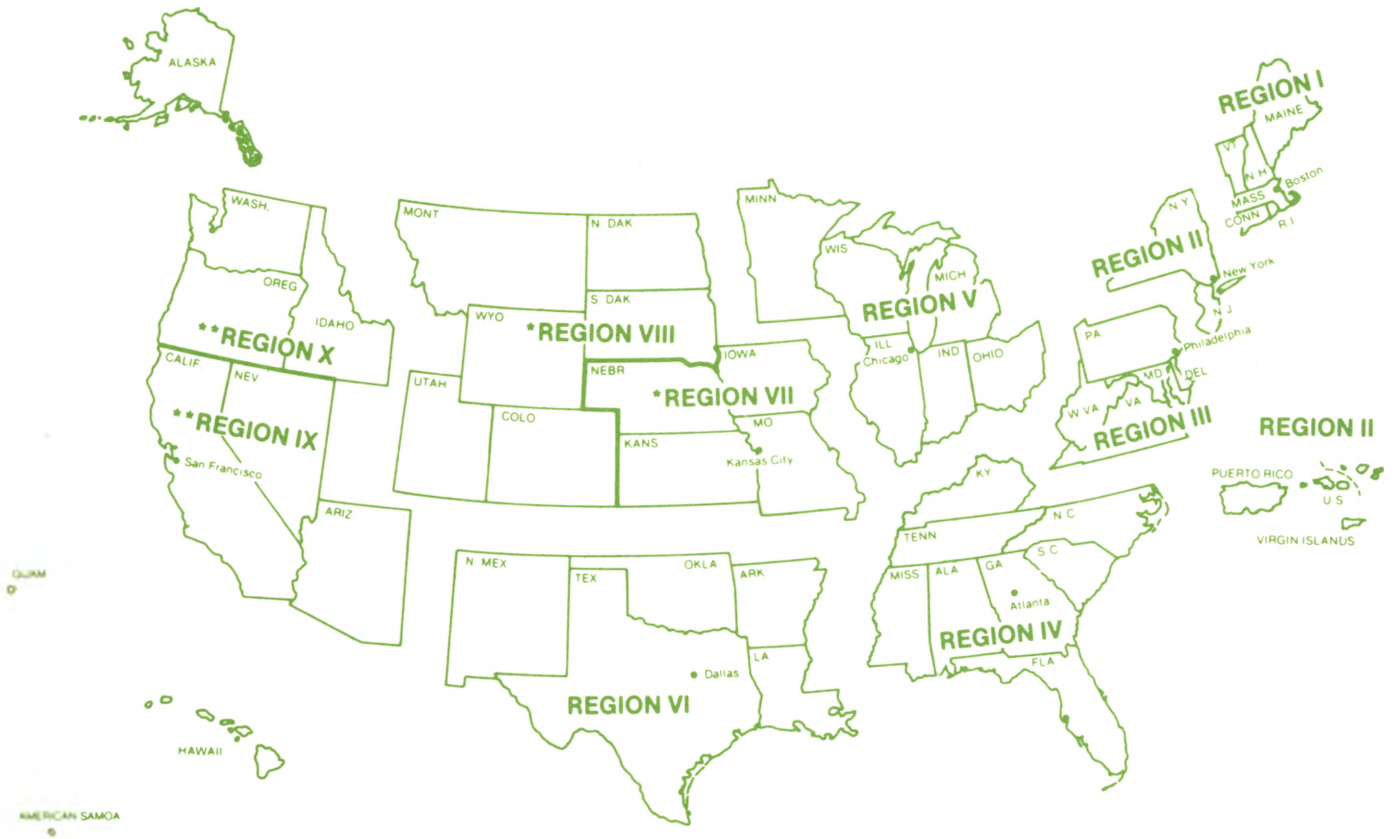
### *Nonmanufacturing*

Appliance Repair Shops, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1936  
Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1876  
Banking and Life Insurance, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1988  
Bituminous Coal, January 1976-March 1981. BLS Bulletin 1999  
Communications, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1991  
Contract Cleaning Services, 1974. BLS Bulletin 1916  
Contract Construction, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1911  
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1797  
Department Stores, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1869  
Educational Institutions: Nonteaching Employees, 1968-69. BLS Bulletin 1671  
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1834  
Hospitals, 1975-76. BLS Bulletin 1949  
Hotels and Motels, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1883  
Laundry and Cleaning Services, 1968. BLS Bulletin 1645<sup>1</sup>  
Metal Mining, 1972. BLS Bulletin 1820  
Motion Picture Theaters, 1966. BLS Bulletin 1542<sup>1</sup>  
Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, 1976. BLS Bulletin 1964  
Scheduled Airlines, 1975. BLS Bulletin 1951  
Wages and Tips in Restaurants and Hotels, 1970. BLS Bulletin 1712

<sup>1</sup>Bulletin out of stock.



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