

of women covered in the survey, \$11.10, than between rates and earnings of the smaller group for whom the rates were reported.

In only two of the industries for which a comparison of median rate with median earnings was possible—general mercantile and the manufacture of metal products—did the earnings exceed the rates, and in the latter industry the difference was slight. In two others the earnings maintained the same level as the rates, but in the remaining industries the workers' earnings averaged less than their rates, although in some cases the difference was not great. In seven industries—the manufacture of women's dresses, miscellaneous food products, paper boxes, bags, hosiery, yarns, and furniture—the median earnings fell below the median rate by at least 10 per cent.

Of the industries compared in Table 9 the workers with the highest median rate were employed in printing and publishing, an industry which employs women on relatively skilled jobs. In this industry the earnings compared favorably with the rates. The manufacture of overalls came next, with a median rate of \$16.35, and in this industry also the discrepancy between earnings and rates was not great. The lowest median rates belonged to the manufacture of furniture and to the miscellaneous manufacturing group, with median rates of \$8.50 and \$8.75, respectively, but there were eight other industries in which the median rate fell between \$9 and \$10.

Weekly rates and scheduled weekly hours.

Attention has been given to the amounts earned by women who had worked weeks of various specified lengths, and it was seen that there was no regular and definite tendency for earnings to increase with an increase in the number of hours worked. However, in that case the women who had worked the greatest number of hours, though they had not the highest median did stand second in line when the hour groupings were compared on that basis. It seems worth while to examine a similar correlation for rates of pay and scheduled hours to see whether the standard rate of pay set by the industry had any direct relationship to the standard number of hours of work. The following table, compiled from detailed figures which do not appear in this report, shows the median rates by scheduled weekly hours in each industry. Table VI in the appendix gives the detailed figures on distribution of rates for all industries combined.