48 hours. (Chart 2). There was a tendency toward a longer scheduled work week in the seamless than in the full-fashioned plants. In the full-fashioned hosiery plants 60 per cent of the men and 49 per cent of the women were scheduled to work more than 48 hours a week. In the seamless hosiery plants 64 per cent of the men and 70 per cent of the women had weekly schedules of more than 48 hours. However, scheduled weekly hours in excess of 54 were found more often for employes in full-fashioned hosiery plants than in seamless hosiery plants. In the full-fashioned hosiery plants a 48 hour week was scheduled for 51 per cent of the women and 39 per cent of the men. In the seamless hosiery plants 30 per cent of the women and 36 per cent of the men had a weekly schedule of 48 hours.

Table 9. Scheduled Weekly Hours of Men and Women

Scheduled hours	Full-fashioned hosiery				Seamless hosiery			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 48 48 Over 48 and under	40 1541	1.0 89.2	12 2184	.3 50.6	146	36.0	536	29.
50	863	9.2	353 24	8.2	11 57	2.7	124 377	6. 20.
Over 50 and under 54	366 197	9.3 5.0	1539 207	35 6 4.8	28 131	6.9 32.3	145 620	34.
Over 54 and under 6060 and over	1355 73	84.4 1.9			17 15	4.2 3.7		
Total	3935	100.0	4319	100.0	405	100.0	1802	100.

ACTUAL HOURS

Actual hours of work are of much greater significance than scheduled hours since they represent the time actually spent on the job. In general, in the hosiery industry the actual hours of work were less than the scheduled hours. Unfortunately figures for the actual hours of work were not always recorded by the employer. Data on actual working hours were available for only 48 per cent of the women and 62 per cent of the men considered in this study. Information on hours of work was obtained for more employes in the full-fashioned hosiery industry than for those employed in the manufacture of seamless hosiery. Table 10 shows the proportion of men and women for whom hours of work were recorded in each type of hosiery manufacture.

Data on hours of work were secured for a larger proportion of the employes in some geographical districts than in others. This information was recorded for nearly all the employes in Berks County; in Philadelphia County for nearly one-third of the employes. (Appendix Table I) The proportion of employes for whom information on hours