

of work could be secured also was greater in some occupational classifications than in others. However, with the exception of men in the legging department and women in the seaming and mending departments, the proportion of full-fashioned hosiery employes whose hours of work were recorded was never less than one-half. In the seamless hosiery industry, men machine fixers constituted the only occupational group in which hours of work were reported for more than one-half of the employes. (Appendix Table II).

Weekly hours of employes

The hours actually worked by the men and women in the hosiery industry were very often not the same as the hours scheduled. The 48 hour week which was scheduled for 42 per cent of the hosiery employes was actually worked by only nine per cent. No hosiery employe was scheduled to work less than 44 hours a week, yet in the week studied 11 per cent of the men and 24 per cent of the women in the full-fashioned hosiery plants and 15 per cent of the men and 54 per cent of the women in the seamless hosiery plants worked less than 44 hours. (Chart 3). Men worked longer hours than women. In the full-fashioned hosiery plants 58 per cent of the men worked more than 54 hours a week, although only 36 per cent had scheduled hours of more than 54. In the seamless hosiery industry, where eight per cent of the men had scheduled hours in excess of 54, 17 per cent worked more than 54 hours in the week studied.

Actual working hours were longer in the full-fashioned hosiery industry than in the seamless hosiery industry. Twenty per cent of the

Chart 3. Actual Weekly Hours of Men and Women

