# Union Wages and Hours: Local Transit Operating Employees 

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# Union Wages and Hours: <br> Local Transit Operating Employees 

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Bulletin No. 1019 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Ewan Clague, Commissioner


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## Letter of Transmittal

## United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1951

The Secretary of Labor:
I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the annual study of union scales of wages and hours in effect on October 1, 1950, for operating employees in the local transit industry in 76 cities.

This study was planned and directed in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics by John F. Laciskey, and the report was prepared by James P. Corkery.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner.
Hon. Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor.
(III)

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# Union Wage Scales and Hours of Local Transit Operating Employees, October 1, 1950 

## Summary

Average pay scales of union conductors, motormen, and bus operators increased 4.8 percent during the year ending October 1, 1950. Union hourly scales of operating employees of local transit equipment averaged $\$ 1.50$ on October 1, 1950, an advance of 7 cents an hour over the previous October. Ninety percent of the transit workers included in the study received upward scale adjustments as the result of contract negotiations effective between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950.

Standard weekly schedules averaging 43.9 hours were reported for about five-sixths of the operating employees surveyed on October 1, 1950. Of those having a standard workweek, schedules of 40 hours were in effect for three-eighths of the workers and of 48 hours for three-tenths.

## Scope and Method of Survey

The 1950 study was the thirtieth in a series of annual surveys in the local transit industry conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics beginning with 1921.

Information in the current report was based on union scales in effect on October 1, 1950, and covers slightly over 100,000 local city transit operating employees in 76 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over $1,000,000$. Trackmen and maintenance workers were not included in the study. Municipally owned intracity transit systems were included if unions acted as bargaining agents for the employees. Of the total membership surveyed, 75 percent operated 1-man cars and busses; 15 percent, 2-man cars; and 10 percent were on elevated and subway lines.

Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In a few cities information was obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates and maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

Average rates, designed to show current levels, are based on all rates regardless of length of service, reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual rates are weighted by the num-

## Indexes of Hourly Wage Rates of Local Transit Operating Employees


ber of union members reported as working at each rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in membership and in classifications studied.

In the computation of indexes, year-to-year changes in union scales are obtained by weighting comparable quotations for two consecutive years by membership for the current year. In this manner, chain indexes suitable for measuring trends are constructed.

## Trends in Union Wage Scales

The Bureau's index of union hourly wage scales for local transit operating employees on October 1, 1950, was 93.8 percent above the level of June 1, 1939. Over three-fourths of the total increase occurred during the last 5 years of the period. The 4.8 percent rise in union scales in the year ending October 1,1950 , was slightly higher than the increases registered in the preceding 12 months, but substantially below the gains achieved in the 3 years following the close of World War II, when advances of 17,13 , and 10 percent were recorded (table 1).

Table 1.-Indexes of hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, 1929-50 ${ }^{1}$

| [June 1, 1939 = 100] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Index | Date | Index |
| 1929: May 15 | 91.6 | 1940: June 1 | 101.1 |
| 1930: May 15. | 92.5 | 1941: June 1 | 104.8 |
| 1931: May 15 | 92.5 | 1942: July 1. | 112.5 |
| 1932: May 15. | 90.6 | 1943: July 1. | 119.8 |
| 1933: May 15 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1944: July 1 | 120.8 |
| 1934: May 15. | 88.0 | 1945: July 1. | 122.1 |
| 1935: May 15 | 91.4 | 1946: July 1. | 143.1 |
| 1936: May 15 | 92.1 | 1947: Oct. 1 | 161.5 |
| 1937: May 15 | 96.4 | 1948: Oct. 1 | 177.7 |
| 1938: June 1 | 99.2 | 1949: Oct. 1. | 185.0 |
| 1939: June 1. | 100.0 | 1950: Oct. | 193.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each classification weighted by the respective membership for the current year.
${ }^{2}$ Information not available.
Nine of every 10 unionized local transit operating employees received an upward adjustment in their pay scales between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950. The increases averaged 6.8 cents an hour and ranged from less than 2 cents to more than 15 cents. For almost two-fifths of those receiving raises, the increase was from 4 to 7 cents; a similar proportion had upward adjustments of 10 to 13 cents.

Hourly scales advanced an average of 6 cents for 1 -man cars and busses, 8 cents for 2 -man cars, and 10 cents for elevated and subway operators (table 2).

Table 2.-Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1950, and increases in rates, Oct. 1, 1949, to Oct. 1, 1950

| Occupation | Oct. 1, 1950, hourly rate | Increase over Oct. 1,1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percent | Cents per hour |
| All local transit operating employees_- | \$1. 50 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| Operators of 1-man cars and busses ..- | 1.50 | 4.3 | 6.2 |
| Motormen and conductors of 2 -man cars | 1.50 | 5.3 | 7.6 |
| Elevated and subway operators.----.-- | 1.51 | 7.2 | 10.1 |

Wage scales for 7 of every 8 operators of 1-man cars and busses were advanced during the year ending October 1, 1950. Adjustments of 4 to 7 cents an hour were most common. Almost 98 percent of the motormen and conductors of 2 -man cars received scale increases effective between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950. For nearly half of the workers on 2 -man cars, the gain was from 11 to 13 cents an hour. Upward wage adjustments of 10 to 12 cents an hour were received by ninetenths of the elevated and subway workers studied, reflecting the increases granted to employees of the Chicago and New York City elevated and subway systems. (See tables 3 and 4.)

Table 3.-Percent increases in union wage rates and percent of local transit operating employees affected, Oct. 1, 1949, to Oct. 1, 1950

| Change in hourly rates | Percent of- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { workers }}{\text { All }}$ | Operators of 1-man cars and busses | Motormen and conductors of 2 -man cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| No change. | 9.9 | 12.8 | 2.1 |  |
| Increases | 90.1 | 87.2 | 97.9 | 100.0 |
| Under 2 percent.-------- | 6.4 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 3.3 |
| 2 and under 3 percent.--- | 5.9 | 6.8 | 5.7 |  |
| 3 and under 4 percent..-- | 16.7 | 20.9 | 1.7 | 6.0 |
| 4 and under 5 percent...- | 15.8 | 16.6 | 22.2 | . 1 |
| 5 and under 6 percent.... | 5.5 | 6.6 | 3.1 | . 4 |
| 6 and under 7 percent...- | 4.5 | 5.9 |  |  |
| 7 and under 8 percent.... | 9.3 | 6.1 | . 1 | 47.4 |
| 8 and under 9 percent---- | 16.4 | 10.7 | 48.1 | 11.8 |
| 9 and under 10 percent | 8.5 | 7.2 |  | 31.0 |
| 10 and under 11 percent.- | . 3 | .4 |  |  |
| 11 and under 12 percent. | (1) | . 1 |  |  |
| 12 and under 13 percent.- | . 7 | .9 |  |  |
| 13 and under 14 percent. 14 percent and over |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.-Cents-per-hour increases in union wage rates and percent of local transit operating employees affected, Oct. 1, 1949, to Oct. 1, 1950

| Change | Percent of- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { workers }}{\text { All }}$ | Operators of 1-man cars and busses | Motormen and conductors of 2-man cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| No change. | 9.9 | 12.8 | 2.1 |  |
|  | 90.1 | 87.2 | 97.9 | 100.0 |
| Under 2 cents.. | . 3 | . 3 |  |  |
| 2 and under 3 cents....-- | 10.6 | 9.2 | 22.7 | 3.3 |
| 3 and under 4 cents...--- | 1.6 | 2.1 |  |  |
| 4 and under 5 cents. ....- | 7.8 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 6.1 |
| 5 and under 6 cents ....-. | 17.3 | 18.8 | 21.2 |  |
| 6 and under 7 cents.....- | 7.5 | 9.7 | 1.0 | . 4 |
| 7 and under 8 cents...--- | 5.4 | 6.5 | 3.1 | ----------- |
| 8 and under 9 cents....-- | . 3 | . 4 | -.------ |  |
| 9 and under 10 cents...-- | 1.3 | 1.8 |  |  |
| 10 and under 11 cents.... | 8.0 | 8.6 | .1 | 15.3 |
| 11 and under 12 cents...- | 14.3 | 8.3 | 4. 4 | 74.9 |
| 12 and under 13 cents...- | 9.7 | 4.2 | 43.7 | ----------- |
| 13 and under 14 cents.--- | 4.9 | 6.5 |  |  |
| 14 cents and over | 1.1 | 1.5 |  |  |

## Wage Scale Variations

Pay scales of most union local transit operating employees generally are graduated on the basis of length of experience. Usually an entrance or starting rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate ${ }^{1}$ are provided. Although the time interval between entrance on the job and the first rate change varies from city to city, wage scales are most frequently increased after either 3 or 6 months on the job, and the maximum or top rate is reached after 1 year. On October 1, 1950, agreements in a few cities including Providence, San Antonio, and San Francisco provided for only one scale regardless of length of service.

Entrance rates for 1-man car and bus operators varied from $\$ 1$ in Savannah to $\$ 1.70$ in Chicago. Seattle, with a rate of $\$ 1.62$, had the second highest entrance rate for this classification. The lowest starting rate reported for 2 -man surface car operators (\$1.27) was in Philadelphia and the highest (\$1.55) in Chicago.

The maximum or top scale for busses and 1-man surface cars ranged from $\$ 1.10$ in Savannah to $\$ 1.75$ in Chicago. For 2-man surface cars the range of maximum scales was from $\$ 1.355$ in Birmingham to $\$ 1.65$ in Chicago.

Average hourly scales of local transit operating employees showed practically no variation by type of conveyance operated. Hourly scales aver-

[^0]aged $\$ 1.50$ for 1 -man car and bus operators and for motormen and conductors of 2 -man cars, and 1 cent higher for elevated and subway operators.

Union wage scales for over three-fifths of all workers studied varied between $\$ 1.45$ and $\$ 1.65$ an hour and fewer than 1 of every 20 had scales below $\$ 1.30$. Over two-fifths of the rates for $1-$ man car and bus operators were concentrated between $\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 1.60$ an hour. Although threeeighths of the motormen and conductors on 2 -man cars had hourly scales ranging from $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1.65$, a fifth varied from $\$ 1.45$ to $\$ 1.50$ an hour and the same proportion had rates of $\$ 1.35$ to $\$ 1.40$ (table 5). Nearly a fourth of the subway and elevated operators received at least $\$ 1.70$ an hour on October 1, 1950, and a slightly larger proportion had negotiated scales of $\$ 1.30$ to $\$ 1.40$ an hour.

Table 5.-Distribution of union operating employees in the local transit industry, by hourly wage rates, Oct. 1, 1950

| Hourly wage rates | Percent of union members, by occupation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All <br> workers | Operators of 1 -man cars and busses | Motormen and conductors of 2-man surface cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| Under \$1 | (1) | (1) |  |  |
| \$1 and under \$1.05. | (1) | 0.1 |  |  |
| \$1.05 and under \$1.10 |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| \$1.10 and under \$1.15 | 0.2 | .3 |  |  |
| $\$ 1.15$ and under $\$ 1.20$ \$1.20 and under \$1.25 | 1. 1 | .2 1.8 |  | (1) |
| \$1.25 and under \$1.30 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.8 |  |
| \$1.30 and under \$1.35. | 5.0 | 4.4 | . 1 | 16.1 |
| \$1.35 and under \$1.40 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 21.0 | 10.7 |
| \$1.40 and under \$1.45. | 9.0 | 10.3 | 4.1 | 6.4 |
| \$1.45 and under \$1.50 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 22.2 | 16.4 |
| \$1.50 and under \$1.55. | 13.5 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 4.3 |
| \$1.55 and under \$1.60 | 23.4 | 29.1 | 4.1 | 8.8 |
| \$1.60 and under \$1.65. | 14.1 | 9.6 | 37.9 | 13.1 |
| \$1.65 and under \$1.70 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| \$1.70 and over | 6.4 | 5.4 | ----------- | 23.2 |

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

## City and Regional Rate Differentials

Average union wage scales showed wide variations among the 76 cities studied-from $\$ 1.10$ an hour in Savannah to $\$ 1.67$ in Seattle. In 23 cities the wage level averaged $\$ 1.50$ or more an hour; in 28 , from $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.40$ (table 6). Twelve of the cities surveyed reported no increases in scales during the year ending October 1, 1950. In the other cities the hourly wage adjustments ranged up to 14 cents in Houston, South Bend, and the Rock Island, Ill., district. The hourly advance amounted to 5 cents in 21 cities and to 10 cents in 5 cities.

Table 6.-Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, by city and population group, Oct. 1, 1950

| City and population group | Aver- age hourly rate | City and population group | Averhourly rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I (1,000,000 or more): <br> Chicago, 111 | \$1. 630 | Group IV (100,000 to 250,000): |  |
| Detroit, Mich | 1. 1.695 | South Bend, | \$1. 560 |
| Average for Group I | 1. 535 | Springfield, Mass---.--- | 1. 550 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 1.519 | Worcester, Mass--.----- | 1. 550 |
| New York, N, Y. | 1. 502 | New Haven, Conn | 1. 543 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 1. 406 | Peoria, 111 | 1. 463 |
| $\text { Group } 11,000,000):(500,000 \quad \text { to }$ |  | Youngstown, Ohio Rock Island (Ill.) Dis- | 1. 450 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1. 628 |  | 1.426 1.399 |
| Boston, Mass | 1.565 | Des Moines, Iowa--...- | 1. 1.399 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 1. 548 | Spokane, | 1.386 |
| Washington, D . | 1. 548 | Dayton, Ohio | 1.381 |
| Baltimore, Md- | 1. 538 | Chattanooga, | 1.381 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1. 1.530 | Syracuse, N. Y .-.---- | 1.357 |
| Average for Group $1 I_{-}$.Buffalo, N. Y | 1.594 | Grand Rapids, Mich.-- | 1.355 |
| Cleveland, Ohio--------- | 1. 477 | Average for Group IV.-- | 1. 354 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1. 403 | Rading, Pake City, Utah.-- | 1.350 1.339 |
| Group III (250,000 to |  | Scranton, Pa | 1.320 |
| 500,000): |  | Knoxville, Tenn---.--- | 1. 309 |
| Seattle, Wash | 1. 668 | Omaha, Nebr | 1.300 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 1. 598 | Duluth, Minn | 1. 298 |
| Newark, N. J | 1.588 | Charlotte, N. | 1. 280 |
| Portland, Oreg | 1. 557 | Norfolk, Va | 1. 245 |
| Providence, R . | 1. 550 | Richmond, Va | 1. 242 |
| Oakland, Calif | 1.525 | Oklahoma'City, Okla- | 1. 208 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. ${ }^{1}$ | 1. 503 | Jacksonville, Fla------ | 1. 200 |
| Averase for Group III. | 1.487 | Miami, Fla. | 1. 192 |
| Columbus, Ohi | 1. 485 | Wichita, Kans | 1. 146 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 1. 478 | Group V (40,000 to 100,000): |  |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 1. 466 | Phoenix, Ariz | 1. 450 |
| Rochester, $\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{Y}$ - | 1. 435 | Manchester, N. H | 1. 368 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 1. 426 | Butte, Mont -----..-- | 1.300 |
| New Orleans, La | 1.403 | Charleston, S. | 1.300 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 1. 398 | York, Pa | 1.300 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 1.386 | Mobile, Ala | 1. 279 |
| Louisville, Ky | 1. 379 | Average for Group V.--- | 1.875 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 1.360 | Little Rock, Ark.-.---- | 1. 250 |
| Denver, Colo | 1.346 | El Paso, Tex | 1. 249 |
| San Antonio, $\mathbf{T}$ | 1. 300 | Jackson, Miss | 1. 200 |
| Houston, Tex | 1. 294 | Portland, Maine | 1. 200 |
| Dallas, Tex | 1. 274 | Savannah, Ga. | 1. 100 |

1 Includes St. Paul, Minn.
2 Includes Rock Island an d Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.
The wage scales of local transit workers tend to vary directly with city size. Although there was comparatively little variation in the averages for the 3 largest size city groups, a 13 -cent differential existed between the average for the 250,000 to 500,000 population group and the next smallersized city group.
The level of rates for individual cities within population groups did not necessarily vary according to city size. By illustration, in the fourth size population group, rate levels for South Bend, Ind., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., exceeded the average for cities having a million or more population. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati ranked third and fourth, respectively, in city scale levels, whereas such large metropolitan centers as New York and Philadelphia were in 21 st and 33d places, respectively, among the cities surveyed.

Considered on a regional basis average union wage scales for all local transit operating employees varied from $\$ 1.57$ in the Great Lakes region to $\$ 1.31$ in the Southwest region (table 7). The Southeast, Middle West, and Mountain regions also averaged below the $\$ 1.50$ national level. Regional averages for 1 -man car and bus operators who comprised three-fourths of all workers studied followed a somewhat similar pattern. Among the 6 regions in which 2 -man car operators were reported, scales averaged highest in the Great Lakes region and lowest in the Southeast and Southwest regions.

Table 7.-Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, by region ${ }^{1}$ Oct. 1, 1950

| Region ${ }^{1}$ | Average rate per hour- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { workers }}{\text { All }}$ | Operators of 1 -man cars and busses | Motormen and conductors of 2-man cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| United States... | \$1. 50 | \$1.50 | \$1. 50 | \$1. 51 |
| New England | 1.55 | 1.55 |  | 1.50 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.37 | 1.49 |
| Border States | 1. 50 | 1.48 | 1.50 |  |
| Southeast | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.36 |  |
| Great Lakes. | 1. 57 | 1.58 | 1. 55 | 1.57 |
| Middle West | 1.38 | 1.38 |  |  |
| Southwest | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.36 |  |
| Mountain | 1. 36 | 1.36 |  |  |
| Pacific.- | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.50 | ----- |

${ }^{1}$ The regions used in this study include: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States: Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; Southeast: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Great Lakes: Mlinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle Weat: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Southwest: Arkansas, Louisi ana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific. California, Nevada, Óregon, and Washington.

Table 8.-Distribution of standard weekly hours and percent of local transit operating employees affected, Oct. 1, 1950

| Weekly hours | All workers | Operators of 1-man cars and busses | Motormen and conductors of 2-man surface cars | Elevated and subway operators |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average weekly hours | 43.9 | 43.8 | 42.5 | 46.2 |
| Total reporting standardhours |  |  |  |  |
| 40 hours-..---- | 31.9 | 30.9 | 47.8 | 15.3 |
| Over 40 and under 44 hours. | 5.4 | 6.4 | . 1 | 6.1 |
| 44 hours | 18.4 | 16.5 | 38.0 | 3.7 |
| 46 hours | . 2 | . 3 |  |  |
| 48 hours | 25.6 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 74.9 |
| Over 48 hours | 3.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 |  |
| Percent reporting no standard hours. | 14.8 | 18.8 | 4.4 |  |

## Standard Workweek

Over four-fifths of all local transit operating employees were reported as having a standard workweek on October 1, 1950. No straight-time weekly hours were reported, however, for a third of the cities studied. For those cities where regular schedules were in effect, 40 hours represented the most usual workweek for 1- and 2 -man car and bus operators (table 8).

As a result of a longer workweek for operators in Boston, Dallas, and Detroit average hours had
increased approximately 1 percent since the previous survey on October 1, 1949, and averaged 43.9 hours on October 1, 1950.

## Union Scales of Wages and Hours, by City

A listing of union wage scales in effect October 1, 1950, and October 1, 1949, is presented in table 9 for each of the 76 cities included in the current survey. Weekly hours in effect on these dates are also shown for those cities that reported a regular workweek after which premium overtime was paid.

Table 9.-Union scales of wages and hours for local transil operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950
[Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]

| City and classification | Rate per hour |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { week } \end{gathered}$ | City and classification | Rate per hour |  | Hours per week | City and classification | Rate per hour |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { week } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 1, \\ & 1949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. 1, } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 1, \\ 1949 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \mathbf{1} \\ 1950 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 1, \\ & 1949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Oct. 1, } \\ 1950 \end{array}$ |  |
| ATLANTA, GA. |  |  |  | BUFFALO, N. Y. |  |  |  | CHICAGO, ILL.-Con. |  |  |  |
| Busses and trackless trol- |  |  |  | Busses: |  |  |  | Elevated railways-Con. |  |  |  |
| leys: First 6 mont |  |  |  | First 3 months | \$1.330 | \$1.450 |  | Conductors (extra): |  |  |  |
| First 6 months | \$1.250 | \$1.300 |  | 4-12 months----------- | 1.360 | 1.480 1.500 |  | First year- | \$1. 448 | \$1.548 | 40 |
| 7-12 months. <br> After 1 year. | 1.310 1.350 | 1.360 1.400 |  | After 1 year | 1. 380 |  |  | After 1 year Guards (regular) | 1.466 | 1. 566 1.548 | 40 40 |
| Feeder busses: |  |  |  | BUTTE, MONT. |  |  |  | Guards (extra): |  |  |  |
| First 6 months | 1. 250 | 1.250 |  |  |  |  |  | First 3 months. | 1. 420 | 1.520 | 40 |
| 7-12 months. | 1. 310 | 1.310 |  | 1-man busses. | 1. 280 | 1.300 | 48 | 4-12 months. | 1. 430 | 1. 530 | 40 |
| After 1 year. | 1.350 | 1.350 |  | HARLESTON, S. C. |  |  |  | After 1 year <br> Motor coaches: | 1. 440 | 1.539 | 40 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Motor coaches: <br> 1-man busses: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Busses: |  |  |  | First 6 months | 1. 430 | 1. 530 | 40 |
| 2-man cars: |  |  |  | First 3 months | 1. 210 | 1. 260 | ${ }^{3} 54$ | Second 6 months | 1. 480 | 1. 580 | 40 |
| First 3 months | 1. 200 | 1.300 | $421 / 2$ | 4-12 months. | 1. 230 | 1. 280 | 3 8 3 154 | After 1 year | 1. 600 | 1.700 | 40 |
| 4-6 months. | 1. 300 | 1. 400 | $421 / 2$ | After 1 year | 1. 250 | 1. 300 | ${ }^{2} 54$ |  |  |  |  |
| 7-12 months. | 1.350 | 1. 450 | 421 |  |  |  |  | CINCINNATI, OHIO |  |  |  |
| After 1 year <br> 1-man cars and busses: | 1.400 | 1.500 | 421/2 | Charlotte, N. C. |  |  |  | 1-man cars and busses: |  |  |  |
| First 3 months...- | 1. 250 | 1.350 | 421/2 | Busses: |  |  |  | First 3 months.-. | 1. 500 | 1. 550 | 40 |
| 4-6 months... | 1. 350 | 1.450 | $421 / 2$ | First 3 months | 1.000 | 1. 050 |  | 4-12 months. | 1. 530 | 1.580 | 40 |
| 7-12 months. | 1.400 | 1.500 | $421 / 2$ | 4-6 months | 1. 050 | 1. 100 |  | After 1 year | 1.550 | 1.600 | 40 |
| After 1 year | 1.450 | 1. 550 | 421/2 | A-12 months | 1. 1000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.150 \\ & 1.300 \end{aligned}$ | ------ | CLEVELAND, OHIO |  |  |  |
| BIRMINGHAM, ALA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-man cars: |  |  |  | TENN. |  |  |  | 2-man cars: $\quad$ First 3 months | 1. 350 | 1.400 | 44 |
| First 6 months. | 1. 255 | 1.305 | 48 | Busses: |  |  |  | 4-12 months. | 1. 380 | 1. 430 | 44 |
| 7-12 months... | 1.275 | 1.325 | 48 | First 3 months | 1. 190 | 1. 240 |  | After 1 year | 1. 400 | 1. 4.50 | 44 |
| After 1 year... | 1.305 | 1.355 | 48 | $4-12$ months | 1. 230 | 1. 280 |  | Busses: |  |  |  |
| 1-man cars and busses: |  |  |  | 13-18 months | 1. 250 | 1.300 | ------ | First 3 months.-------- | 1. 450 | 1.500 | 44 |
| First 6 months | 1.330 | 1.380 | 48 | 19-24 months. | 1. 280 | 1.330 |  | 4-12 months. | 1. 480 | 1. 530 | 44 |
| 7-12 months - 1 - | 1.350 1.380 | 1.400 1.430 | 48 48 | After 2 years | 1.310 | 1. 360 |  | After 1 year. | 1.500 | 1.550 | 44 |
| Atter 1 year |  |  |  | CHICAGO, ILL. |  |  |  | COLUMBUS, OHIO |  |  |  |
| B |  |  |  | 2-man cars: |  |  |  | 1-man cars, busses, and |  |  |  |
| 1-man cars and busses: |  |  |  | First 3 months | 1. 450 | 1.550 | 40 | coaches: |  |  |  |
| First 3 months....-...- | 1. 265 | 1.310 | ${ }^{2} 411 / 4$ | 4-12 months. | 1. 480 | 1. 580 | 40 | First 3 months | 1.340 | 1. 440 | 48 |
| 4-6 months...- | 1. 380 | 1.425 | ${ }^{2} 411 / 4$ | After 1 year--.--------- | 1.500 | 1.600 | 40 | 4-12 months. | 1.370 | 1. 470 | 48 |
| 7-9 months. | 1. 415 | 1.460 | $2412 / 4$ | Night: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  | After 1 year | 1. 390 | 1. 490 | 48 |
| 10-12 months. | 1. 460 | 1. 505 | 24114 | Before $2 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$......- | 1. 530 | 1.630 | $40$ |  |  |  |  |
| After 1 year | 1. 555 | 1.600 | $2411 / 4$ | After 2 a. m.-.----- 1-man cars: | (4) | 1.650 | (4) | DALLAS, TEX. |  |  |  |
| 2-man cars: | 1.145 | 1. 190 | $3411 / 4$ | 1-men cars: | 1.600 | 1.700 | 40 | an cars and busses |  |  |  |
| 4-6 months.... | 1. 265 | 1.310 | $2411 / 4$ | Night: |  |  |  | First year | 1. 210 | 1. 230 | ${ }^{5} 54$ |
| 7-9 months. | 1. 300 | 1. 345 | $2411 / 4$ | Before $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ | 1.630 | 1.730 | 40 | After 1 year | 1. 280 | 1. 280 | ${ }^{3} 54$ |
| 10-12 months. | 1.345 | 1.390 | $2411 / 4$ | After $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1.750 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |
| After 1 year | 1. 440 | 1.485 | ${ }^{2} 411 / 4$ | 1-man busses: |  |  |  | DAYTON, OHIO |  |  |  |
| Rapid transit lines: Guards: |  |  |  | Day Night: | 1.600 | 1.700 | 40 | 1-man cars and busses: |  |  |  |
| Guards: <br> First 3 months | 1.145 | 1. 190 | $2411 / 4$ | Night: <br> Before 2 a. m... | 1.610 | 1.730 | 40 | First 6 months | 1. 250 | 1. 300 | 51 |
| 4-6 months. | 1. 265 | 1.310 | $2411 / 4$ | After $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | (4) | 1.750 | (4) | A-12 months. |  |  | 51 |
| 7-9 months. | 1.300 | 1. 345 | ${ }^{3} 411 / 4$ | Elevated railways: |  |  |  | After 1 year. | 1. 350 | 1. 400 | 51 |
| 10-12 months. | 1. 345 | 1. 390 | ${ }^{2} 411 / 4$ | Motormen: |  |  |  | DENVER, COLO. |  |  |  |
| After 1 year----... | 1. 440 | 1.485 | 1 411/4 | First 3 months 4-12 months | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 460 \\ & .460 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1-man cars, busses, and |  |  |  |
| Motormen: |  |  |  | 4-12 months....-.- | 1.460 1.510 | 1.566 1.611 | 40 40 | 1-man cars, busses, and trolley coaches: |  |  |  |
| Yard. | 1.505 | 1.545 1.600 | $2411 / 4$ | Conductors (regular) -- | 1. 466 | 1.566 | 40 | First 3 months....-. | 1. 270 | 1. 310 | 51 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950—Continued
[Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950—Continued
[Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950-Continued [Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]

${ }^{1}$ Hours per week are shown only for those cities that reported a regular workweek after which premium overtime was paid.
: 40 -hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.
${ }^{2}$ Hours per week not available for Oct. 1, 1949.

- Data not available.
${ }^{5} 521$-2-hour week on Oct. $1,1949$.
0 44-hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.
7 Includes Rock Island and Moline, Il., and Davenport, Iowa. 8 48-hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.


[^0]:    1 This so-called maximum or top rate is really a minimum scale after a specified period of employment with the company. It is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

